



DEEP ROB

Discussion 1
Course Introduction
University of Michigan | Department of Robotics

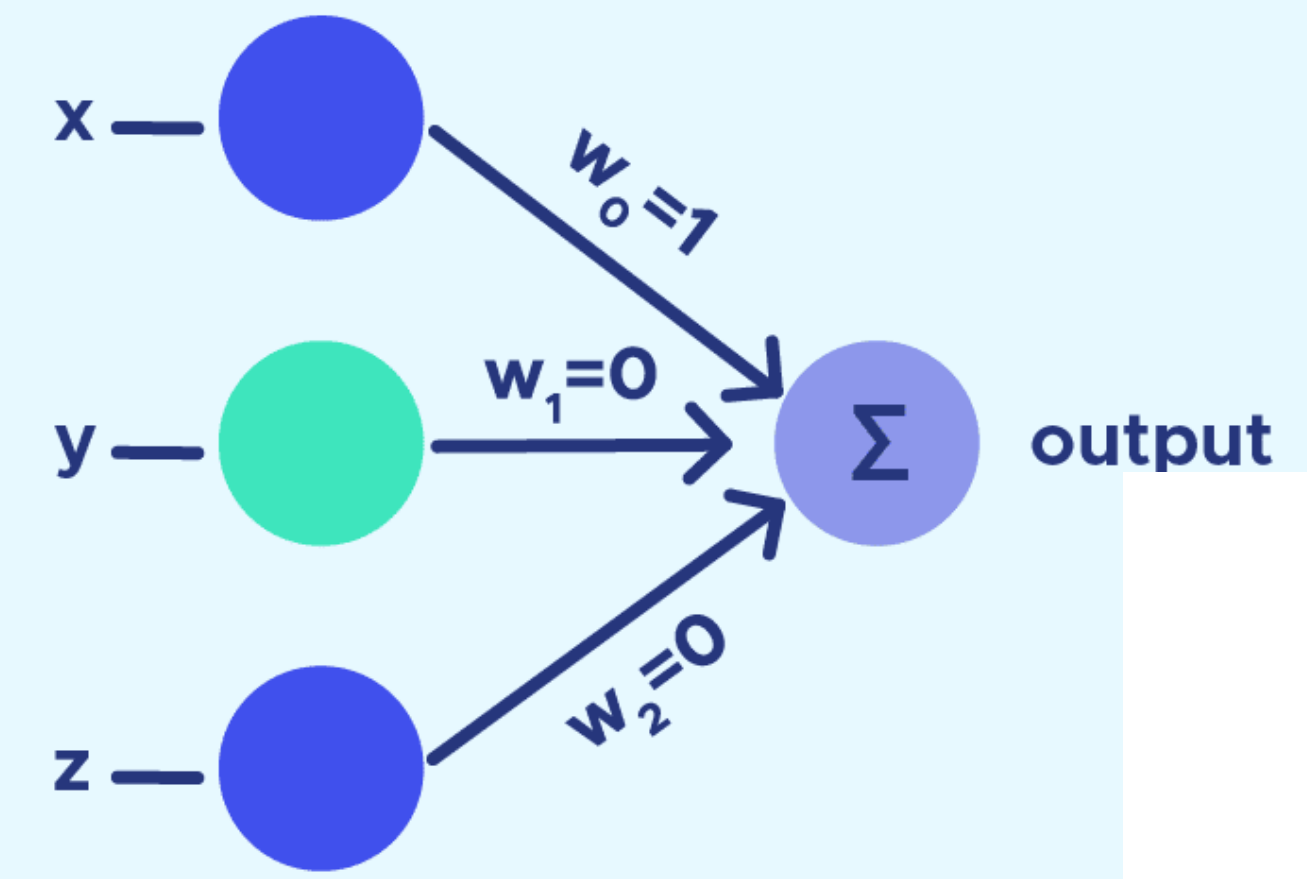


Welcome!

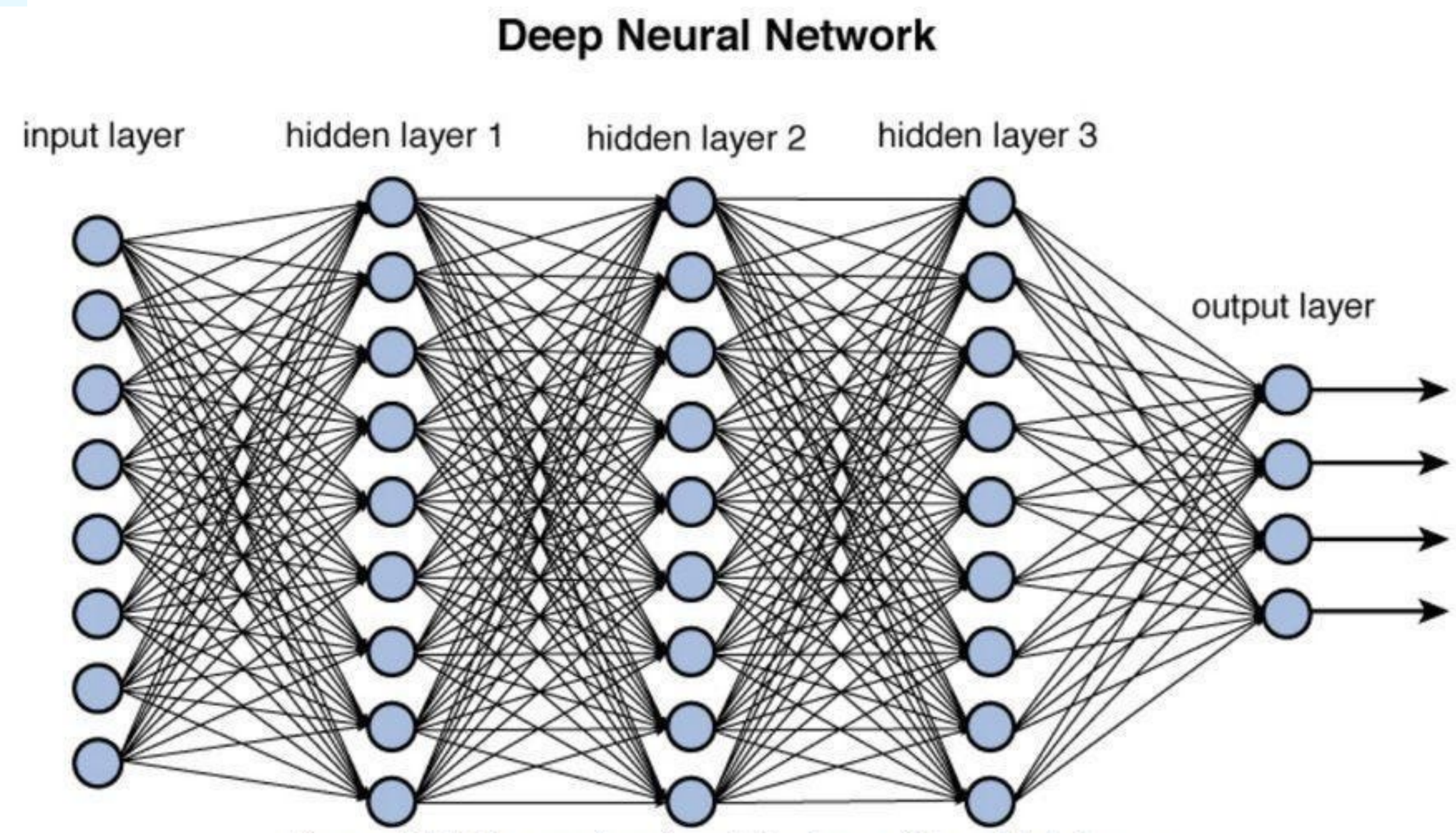




Deep Learning for Robot Perception



What is Deep Learning?





What is Deep Learning?



Baseball—or stripes?
mixed4a, Unit 6



Animal faces—or snouts?
mixed4a, Unit 240



Clouds—or fluffiness?
mixed4a, Unit 453



Buildings—or sky?
mixed4a, Unit 492



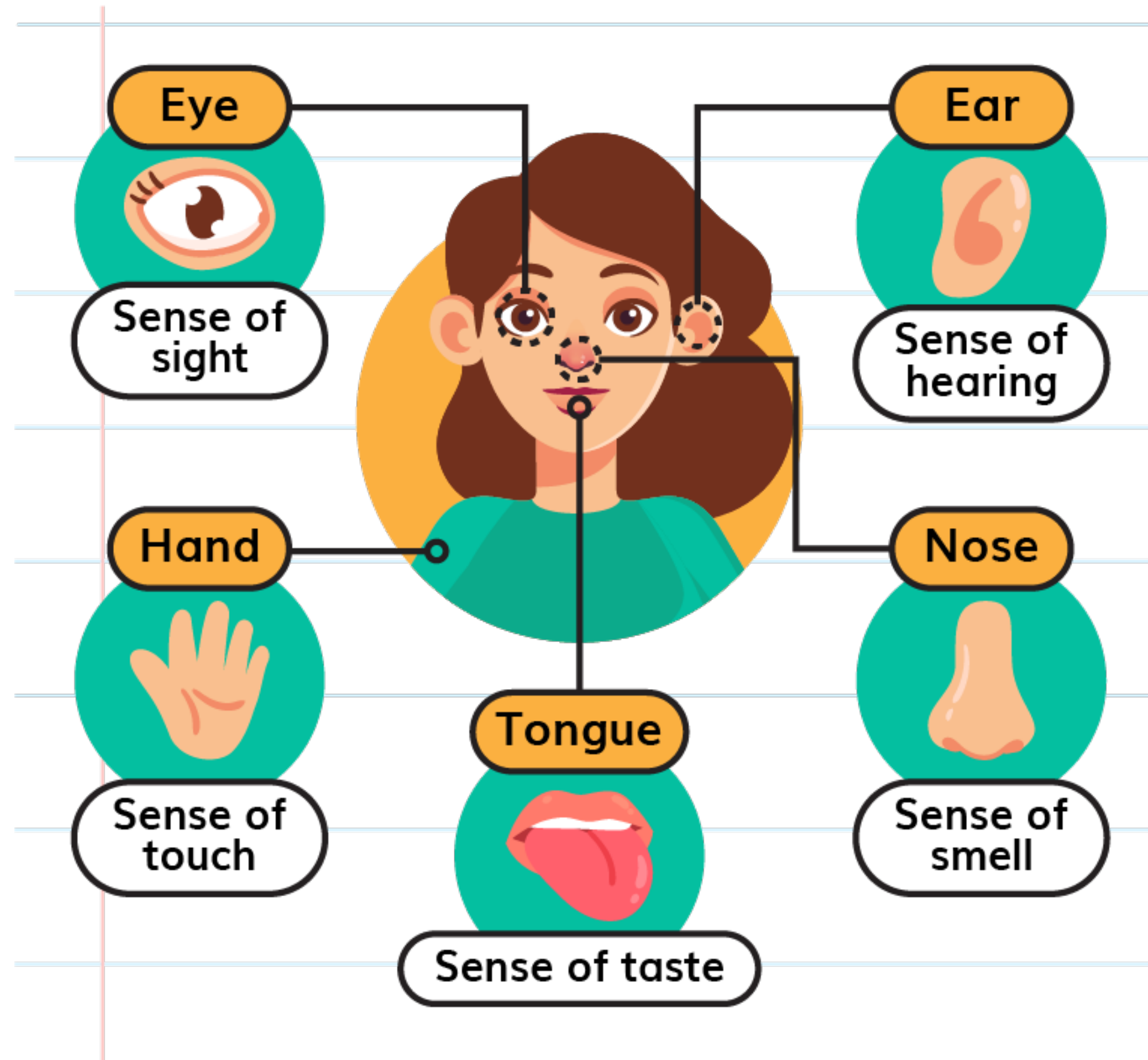
What is Deep Learning?





What is robot perception?

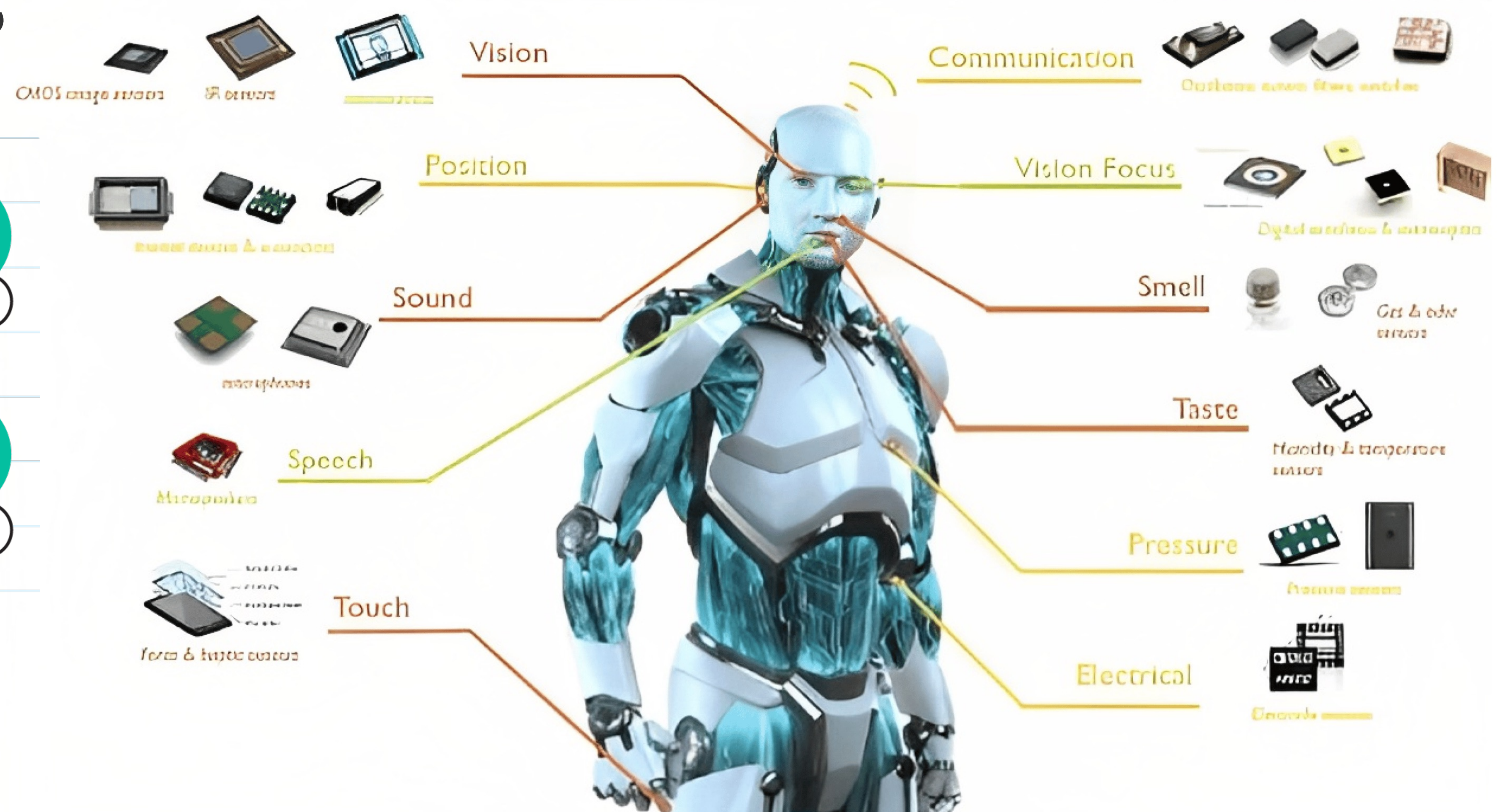
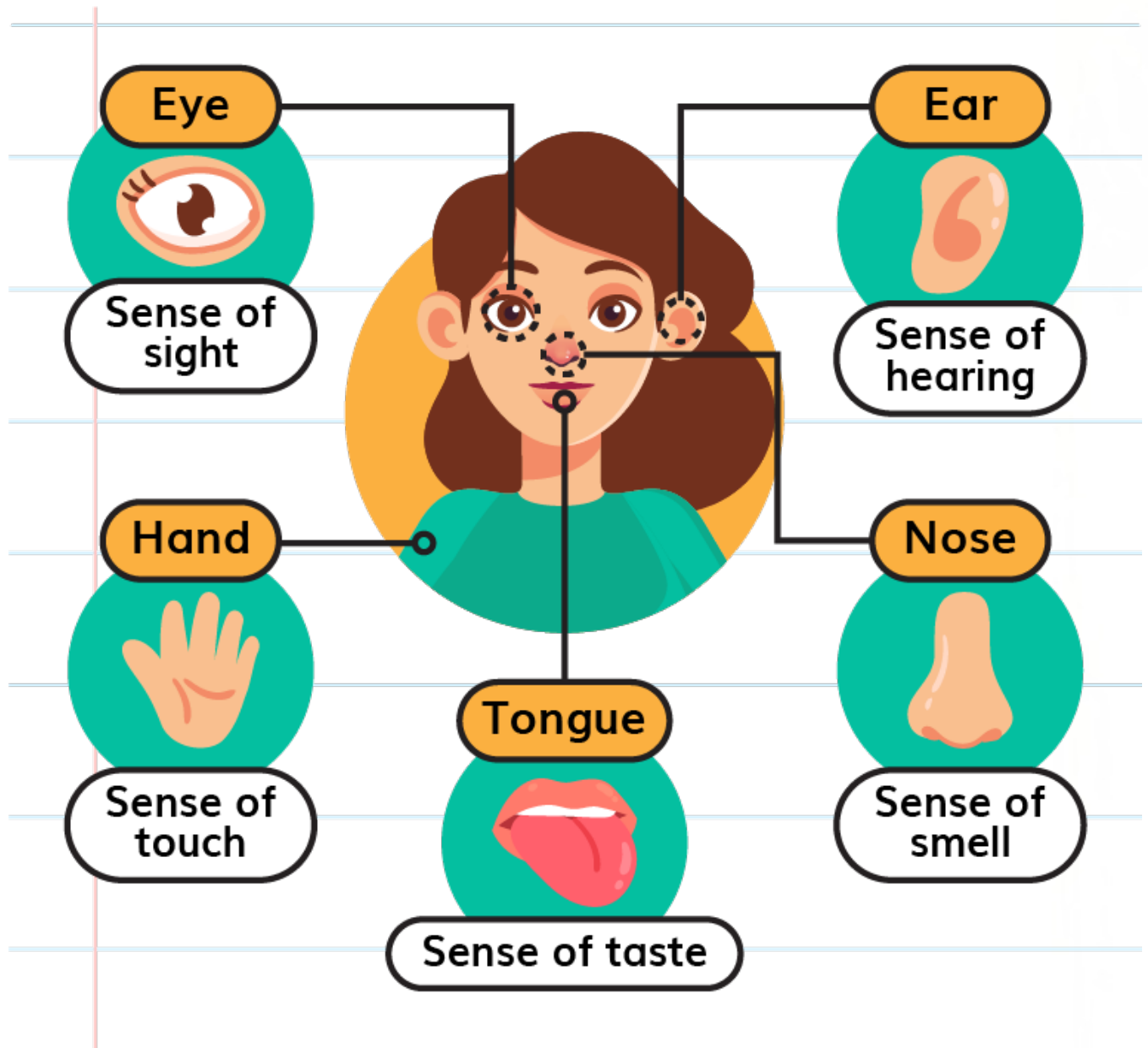
- “Understanding the environment through **sensory** information”





What is robot perception?

- “Understanding the environment through **sensory information**”





Course Staff

Instructor: Dr. Xiaoxiao Du [Sounds like “she-OW she-OW doo”]

- Email: xiaodu@umich.edu
- Office: 3257 FRB; or virtually



Instructor: Anthony Pipari

- Email: topipari@umich.edu

Advising Faculty: Prof. Chad Jenkins

- Email: ocj@umich.edu





Course Staff

GSI: Edmond Tong
ekjt@umich.edu



IA: Dalton Richardson
daltonri@umich.edu



IA: Yifu Lu
yifulu@umich.edu





Course Information

- **Lecture:** Tuesday & Thursday 3:00PM-4:30PM @G906 COOL

Zoom link:

<https://umich.zoom.us/j/96524504025?pwd=R2pKWmVGVUExZCtBUGVWM2dONHFBQT09>

Meeting ID: 965 2450 4025

Passcode: deeprob

- **Lab/Discussion:** Wednesdays 3:30PM-5:30PM @EECS 1311



DeepRob Grading

- Project 0 – 6%
- Project 1 – 12%
- Project 2 – 12%
- Project 3 – 12%
- Project 4 – 12%
- Final Project – 20%
- Participation/16 Pre-Lecture Quizzes – 16% (1% each)
- Student Lab Presentations – 10%

- A+ = 97.0 – 100
- A = 93.0 – 96.9
- A- = 90.0 – 92.9
- B+ = 87.0 – 89.9
- B = 83.0 – 86.9
- B- = 80.0 – 82.9
- C+ = 77.0 – 79.9
- C = 73.0 – 76.9
- C- = 70.0 – 72.9
- D+ = 67.0 – 69.9
- D = 63.0 – 67.9
- D- = 60.0 – 62.9
- E = 0.0 – 59.9 (Not Passed)



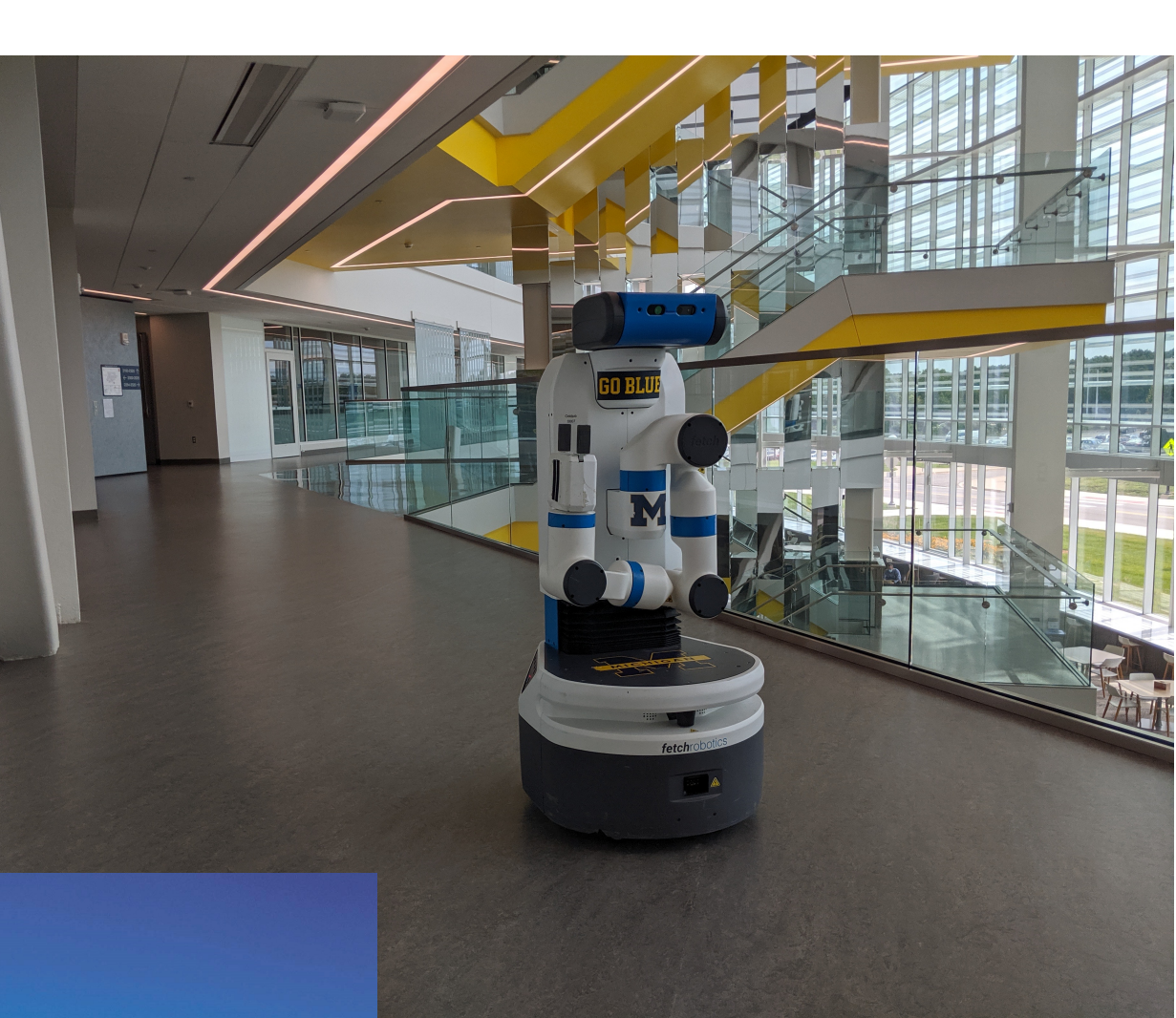
Course Content

- Linear Classifiers
- Training a neural network
- CNN/RNNs (convolutional and recurrent neural networks)
- Object detection
- Semantic scene understanding
- Deep learning datasets and data annotation
- Multi-modal perception
- Frontiers in DL
- And.....
- We welcome your input!

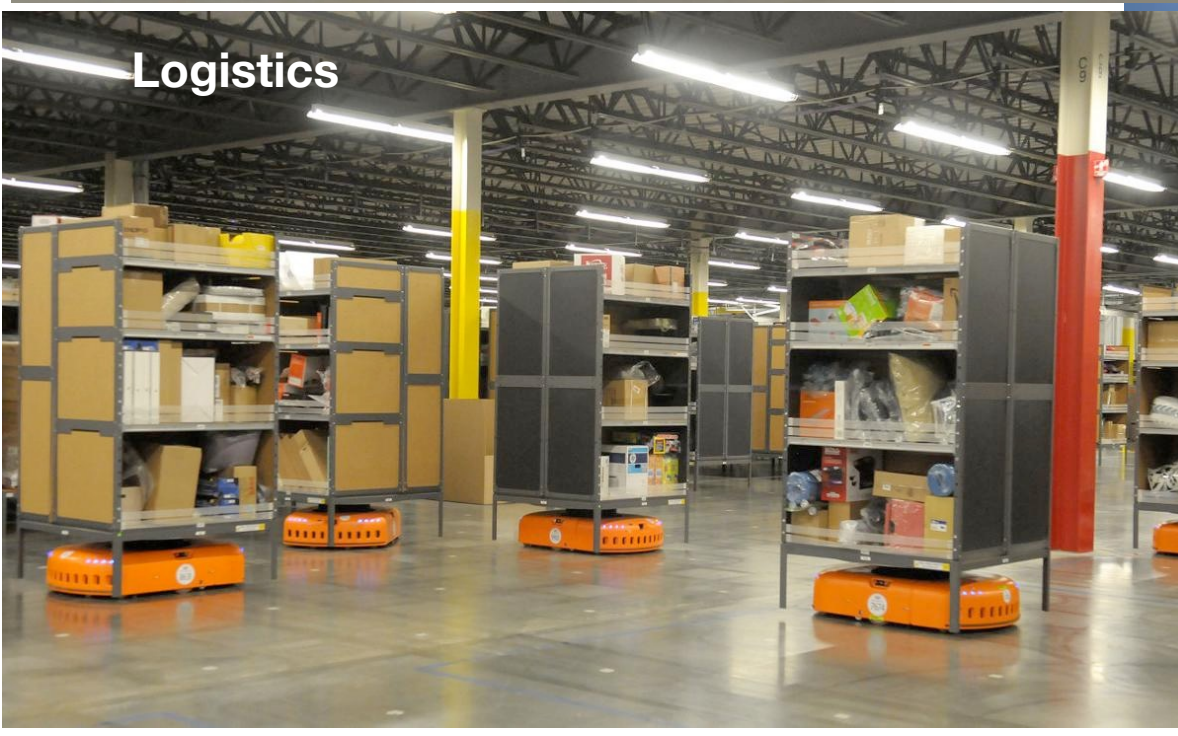
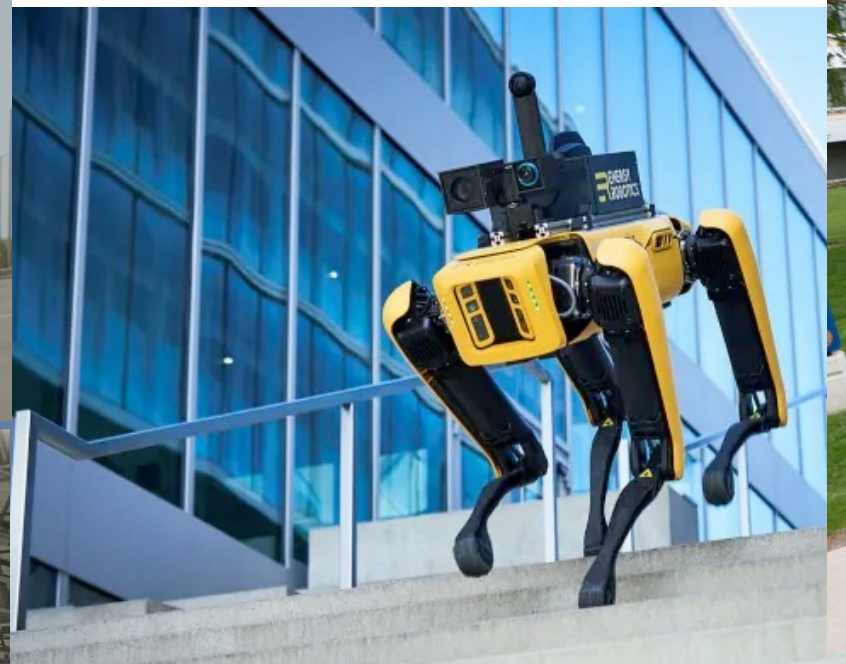


Course Resources

- Website (Everything!)
- <https://deeprob.org/w24/>
- Canvas (assignments/major announcements)
- Piazza (Course staff help / minor announcements / team collaboration)
- <https://piazza.com/umich/winter2024/rob498011598012>
- Zoom (Livestream Lectures)
- <https://umich.zoom.us/j/96524504025>, passcode: deeprob
- Autograder (project grading)
 - <https://autograder.io/web/course/258>
- Pre-Lecture Quizzes (Gradescope)
- Student presentations – multi-modality perception!



Delivery



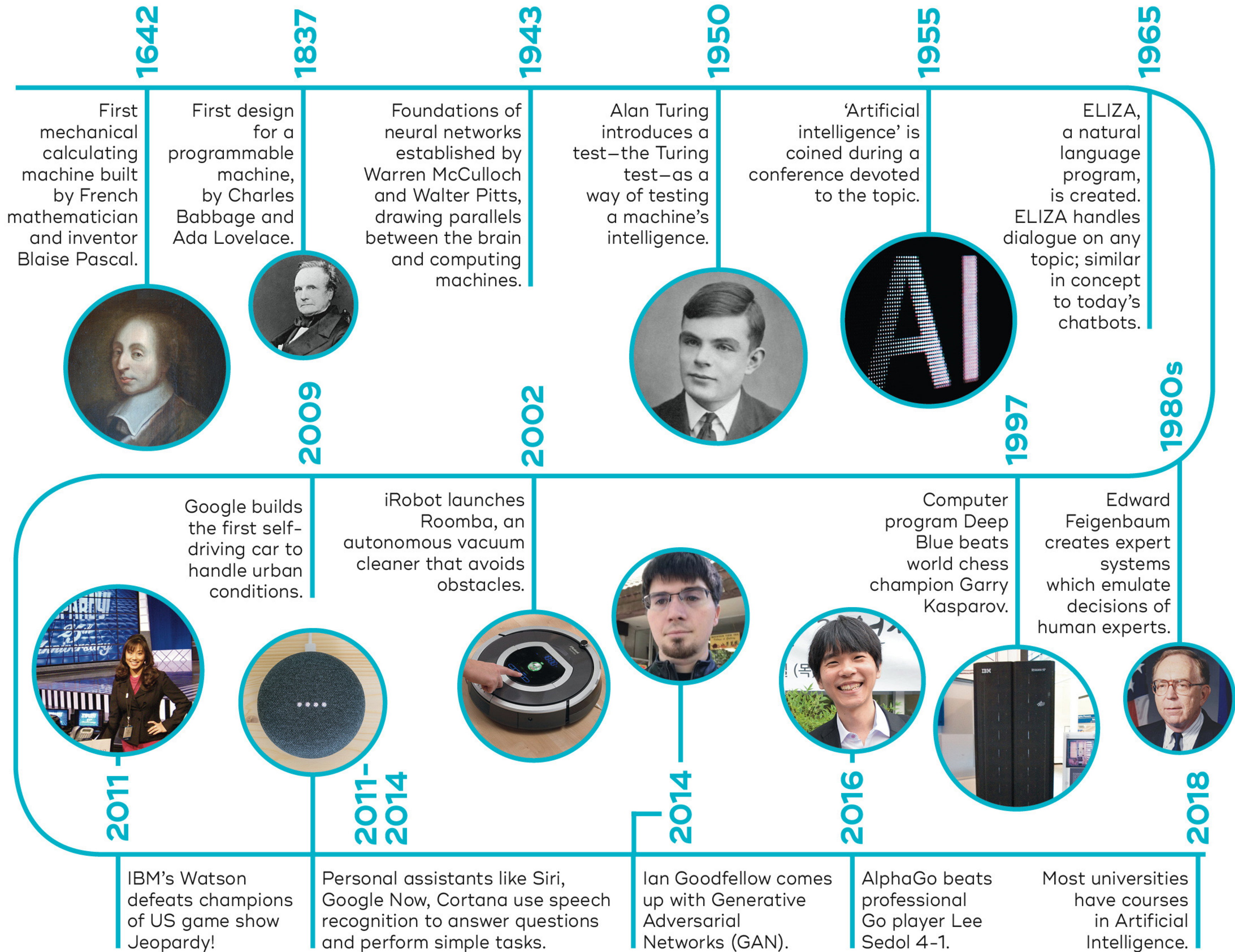
Logistics



M | DEEP ROB



How did we get started?





The rise of Robotics and AI

Fueled by advances in computing power and connectivity, the fields of robotics and artificial intelligence have grown rapidly

1941 Isaac Asimov formulates the Three Laws of Robotics:

- 1941** A robot may not injure a human being or, through inaction, allow a human being to be harmed
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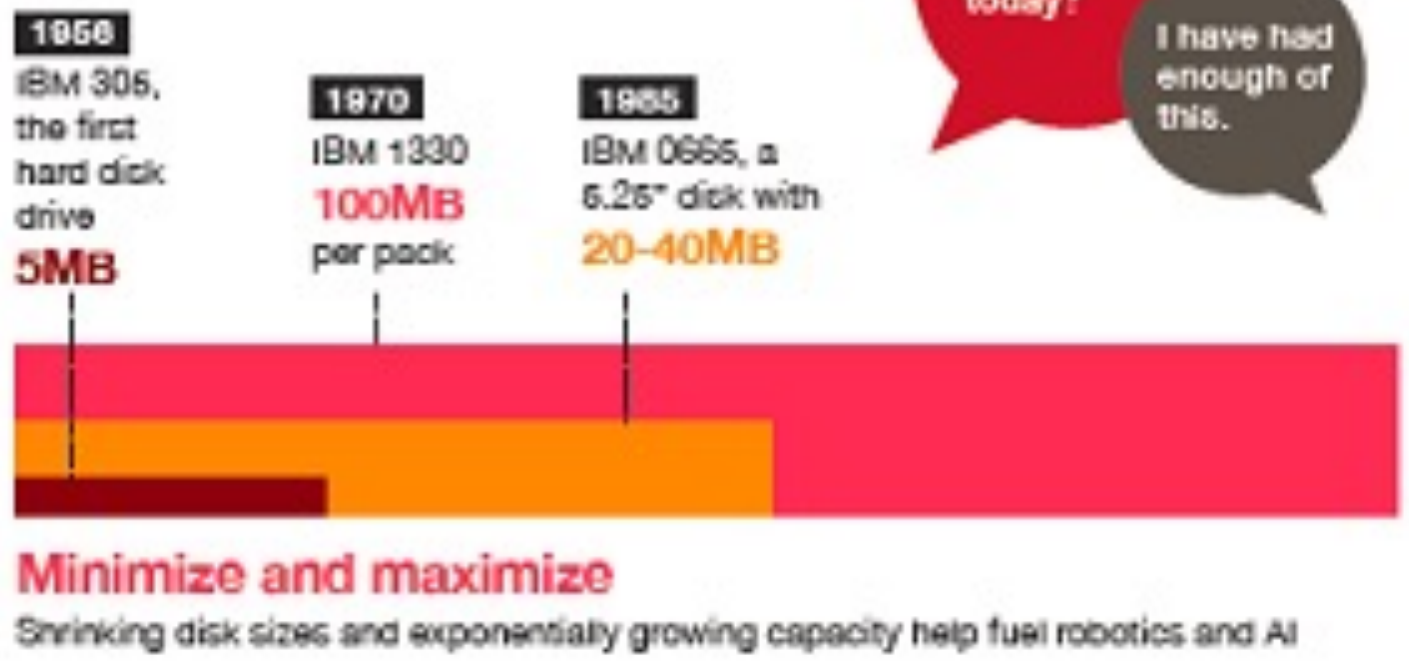
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The term **robot** is first used by Czech writer Karel Capek

1939
Elektro, a humanoid robot, debuts at the World's Fair, smoking cigarettes and blowing up balloons

1948
William Grey Walter creates the first autonomous robot with complex behavior

1950
Alan Turing publishes paper about the possibility of machines that think, develops idea known as the **Turing's Test**.

It tests a machine's ability to "think" by answering a series of questions. In essence, the tester must think the machine's answers are coming from a human



1956
Field of AI research founded at a conference at Dartmouth

1960
Frank Rosenblatt constructs Mark I Perceptron, a computer that learned new skills by trial and error

1954
George Devol invents the first digitally operated and programmable robot

1968
Mobile robot "Shakey" is introduced. It's controlled by a computer the size of a room



1972
Stanford researcher develops PARRY, designed to simulate a paranoid schizophrenic.

1961
GM installs Unimate robot to lift and stack hot pieces of metal

1974
Intel produces its second-generation 8080 general-purpose chips

1979
SCARA, an articulated robot arm, is developed for assembly lines



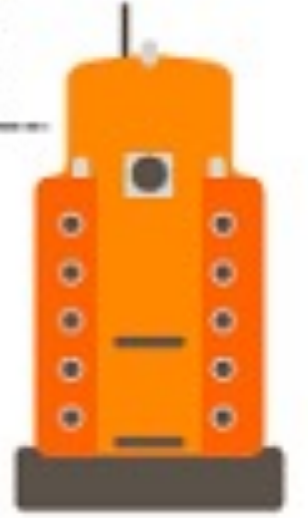
virtual reality

1984
The RHex, developed by General Robotics Corp., includes software enabling it to learn from its environment

1985
Jaron Lanier's VPL Research, Inc., sets first VR glasses and gloves; Lanier coins the phrase

1986
Honda creates the EO, the first of a series of humanoid robots that walk on two feet

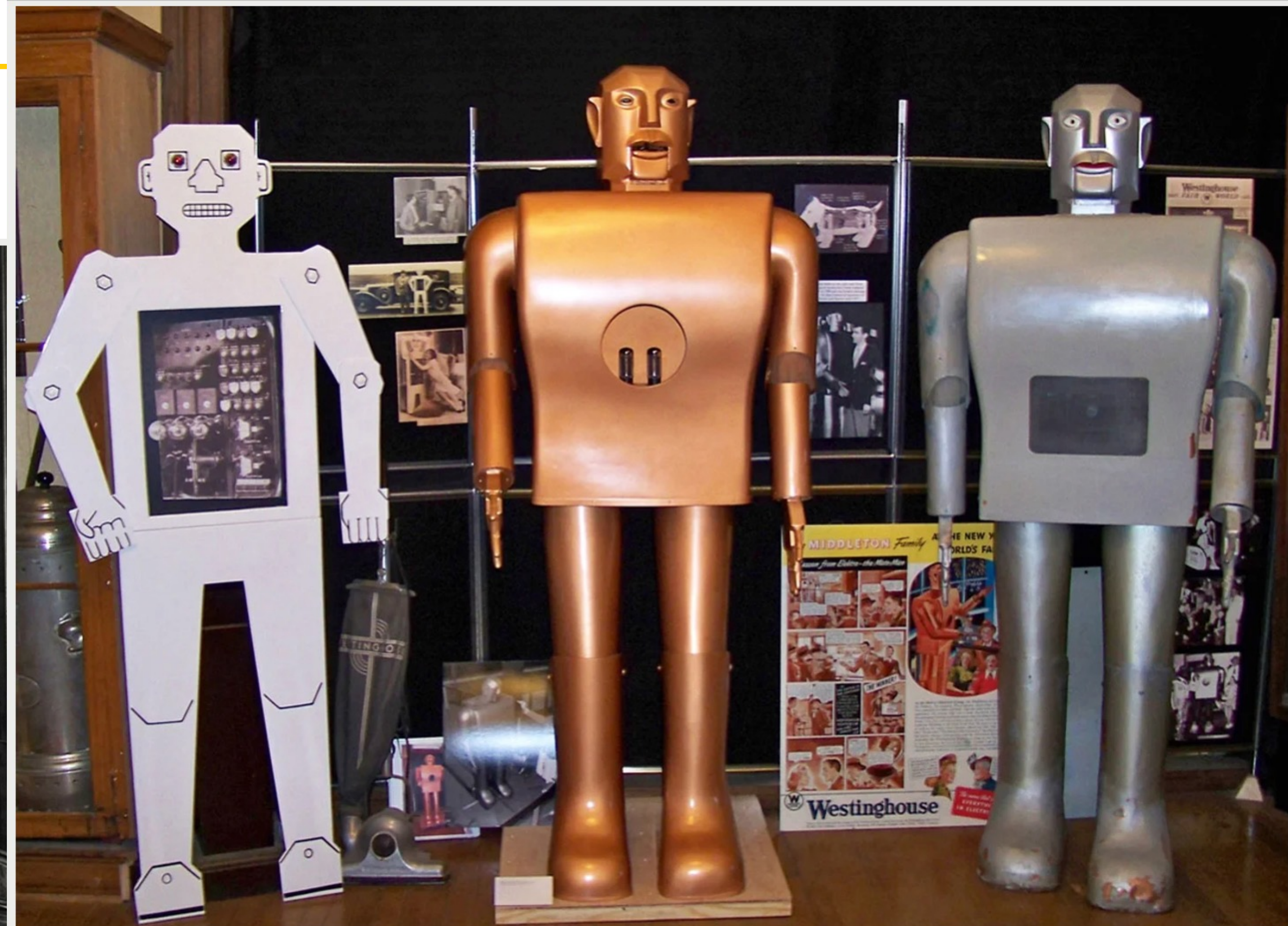
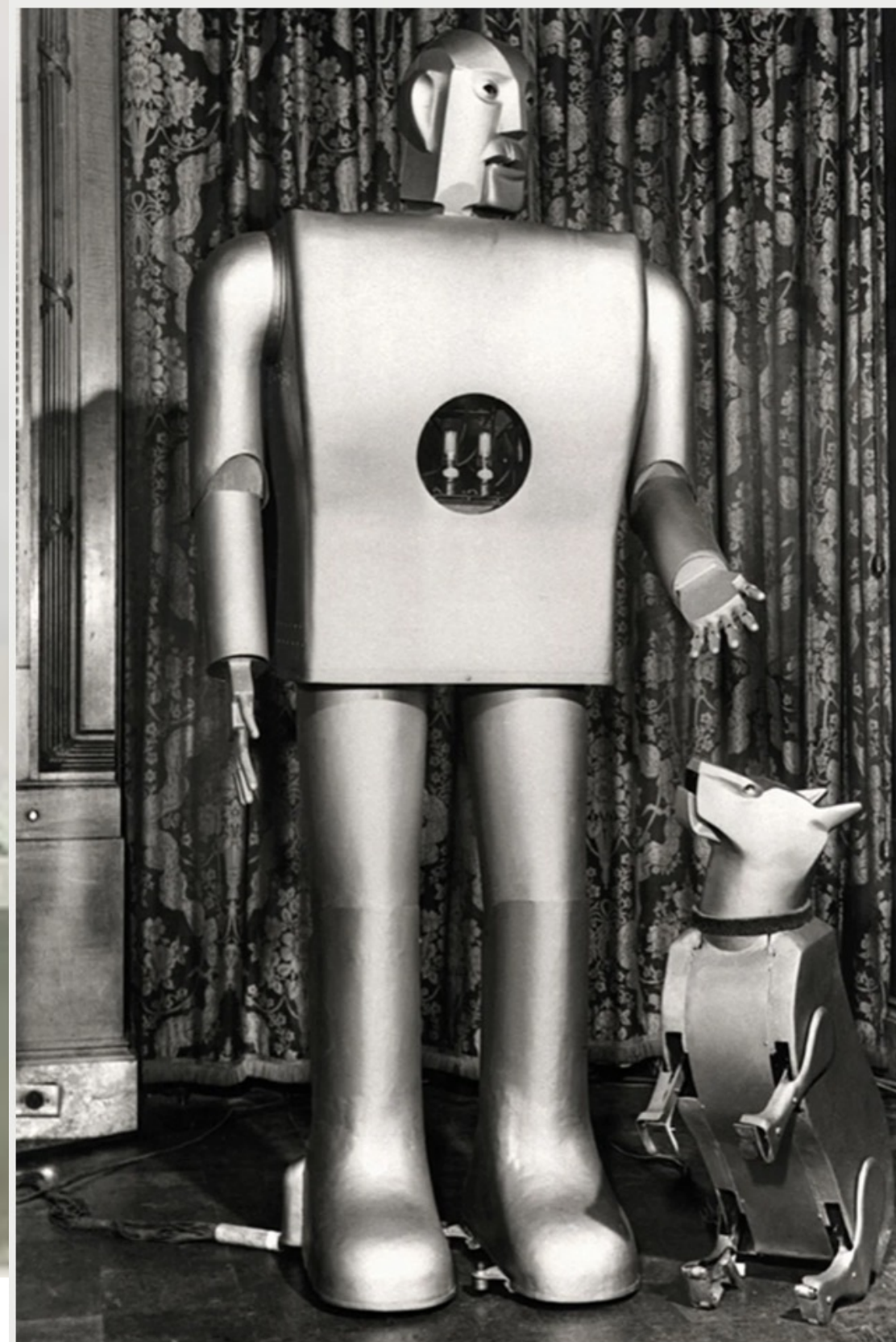
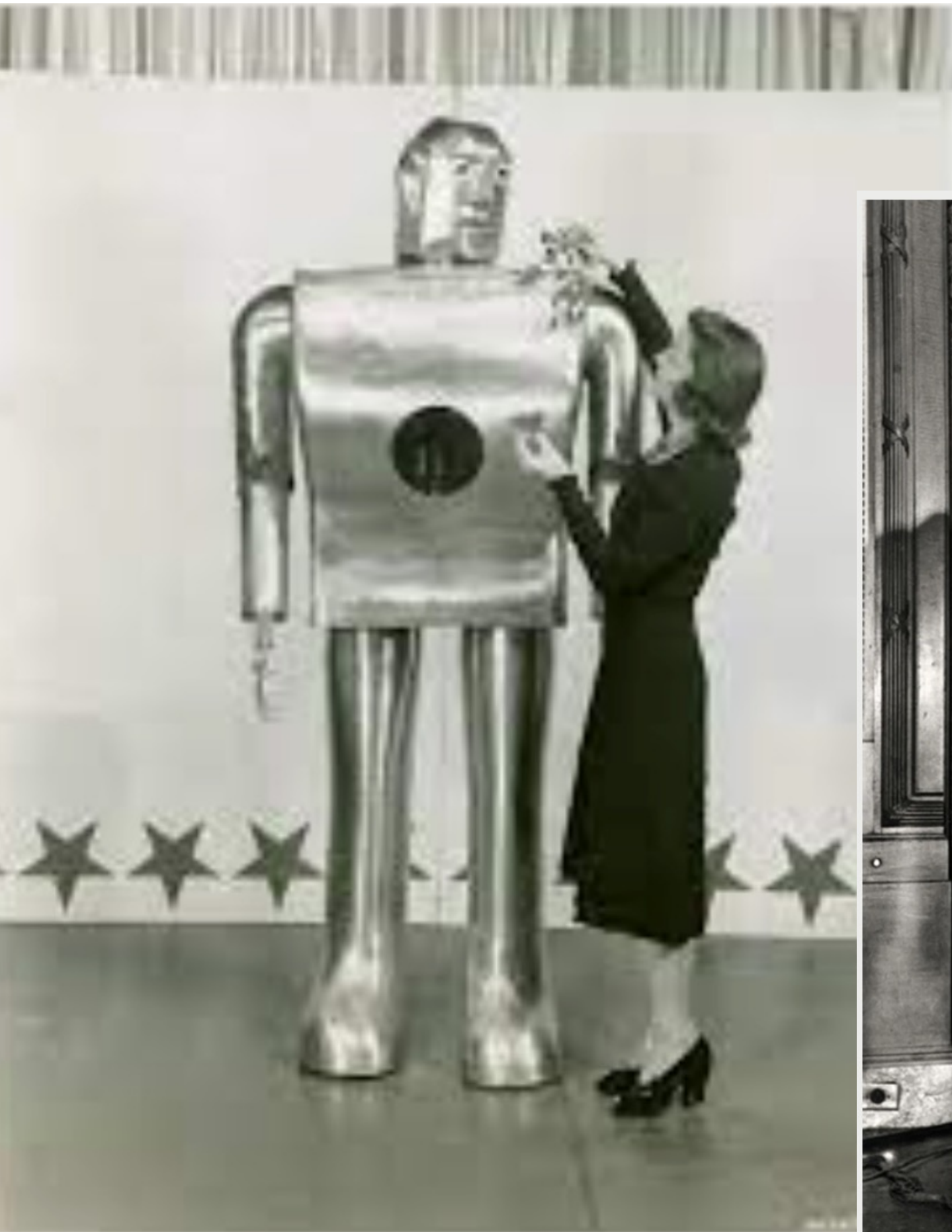
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Researchers launch Jabberwacky, an AI chatbot designed to learn through conversation



1988
The first HelpMate service robot begins work at Danbury Hospital



Elektro, 1939



Robot Family: Herbert Televox (left) was Westinghouse's first human-form robot. The more famous member of the Westinghouse robot family was Elektro; a copy is shown in the middle, while the original is on the right. PHOTO: MANSFIELD MEMORIAL MUSEUM

Robot's Best Friend: Westinghouse introduced Sparko the dog as a companion for Elektro. PHOTO: BETTMANN/GETTY IMAGES



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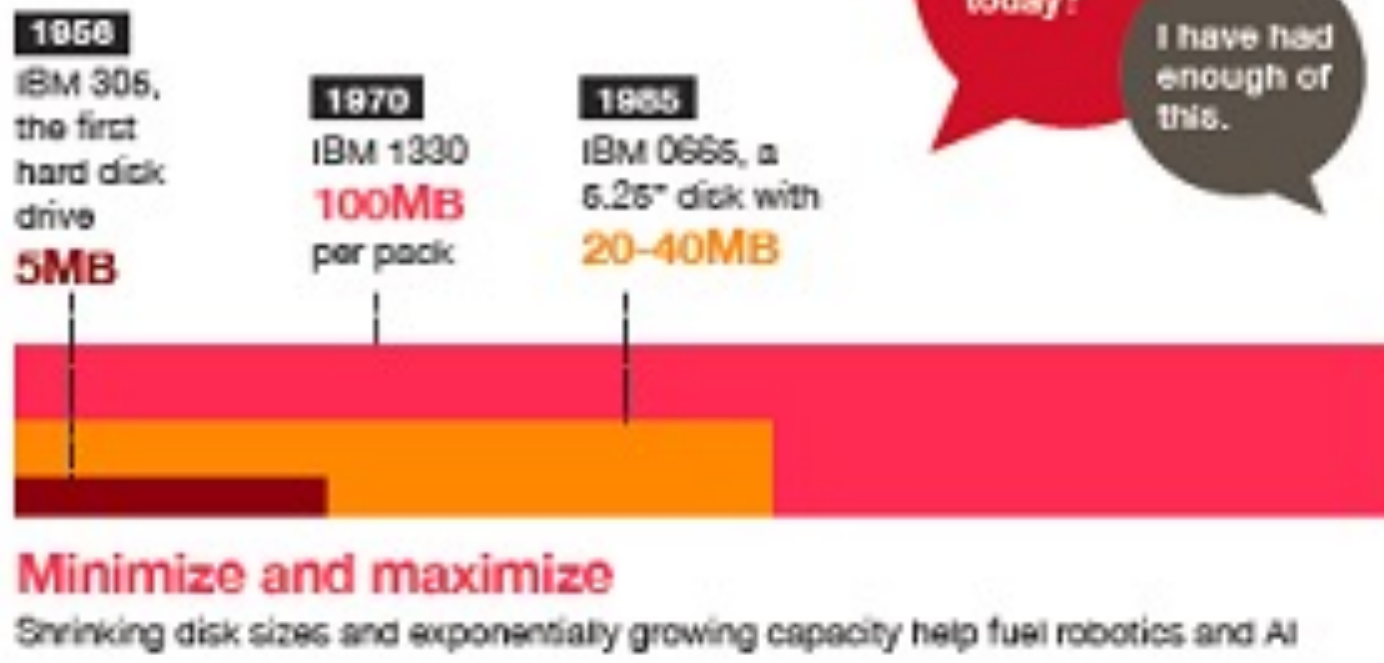
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Nope, I'm human.



nature > news feature > article

NEWS FEATURE | 25 July 2023

ChatGPT broke the Turing test – the race is on for new ways to assess AI

Large language models mimic human chatter, but scientists disagree on their ability to reason.

<https://genai.umich.edu>



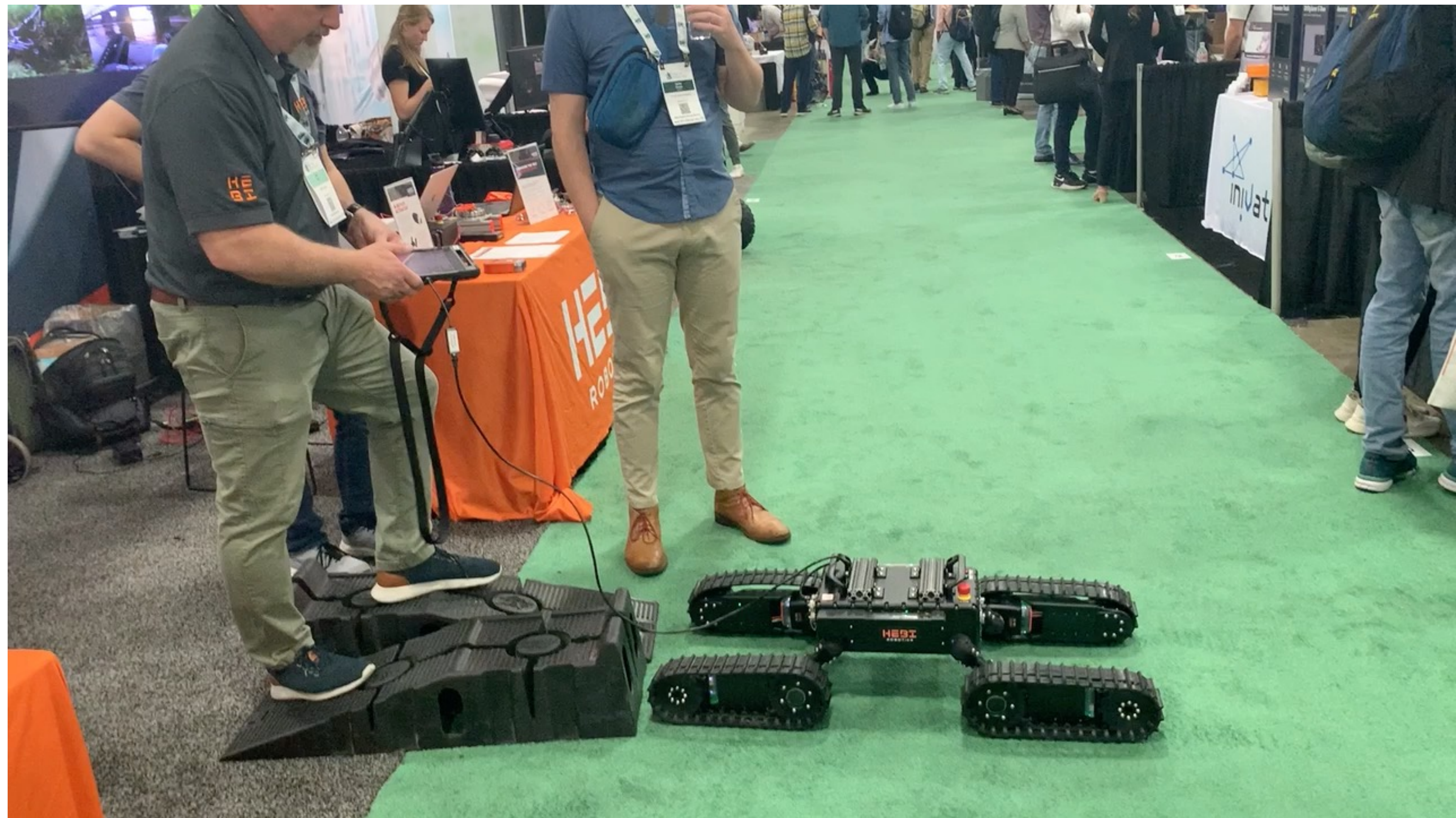
U-M GPT



Where we are now...



Where we are now..





Where we are now..





Deep Learning

Second wave AI:

Data-driven

“Learn from lots of data”

IEEE SPECTRUM Engineering Topics Special Reports Blogs Multimedia The Magazine Pro

Cars That Think | Transportation | Advanced Cars

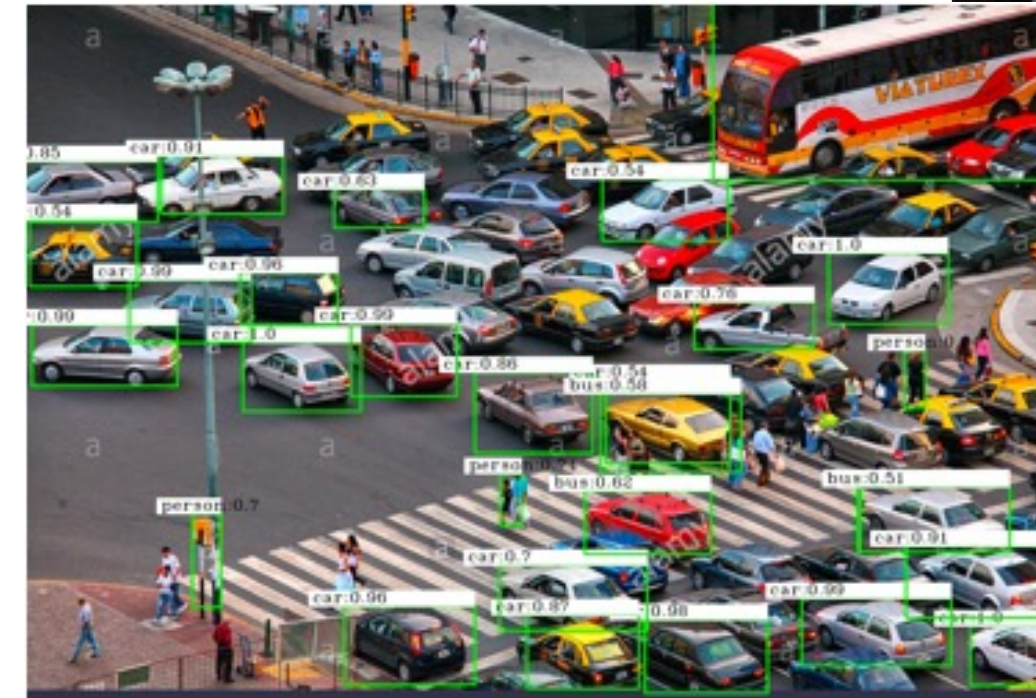
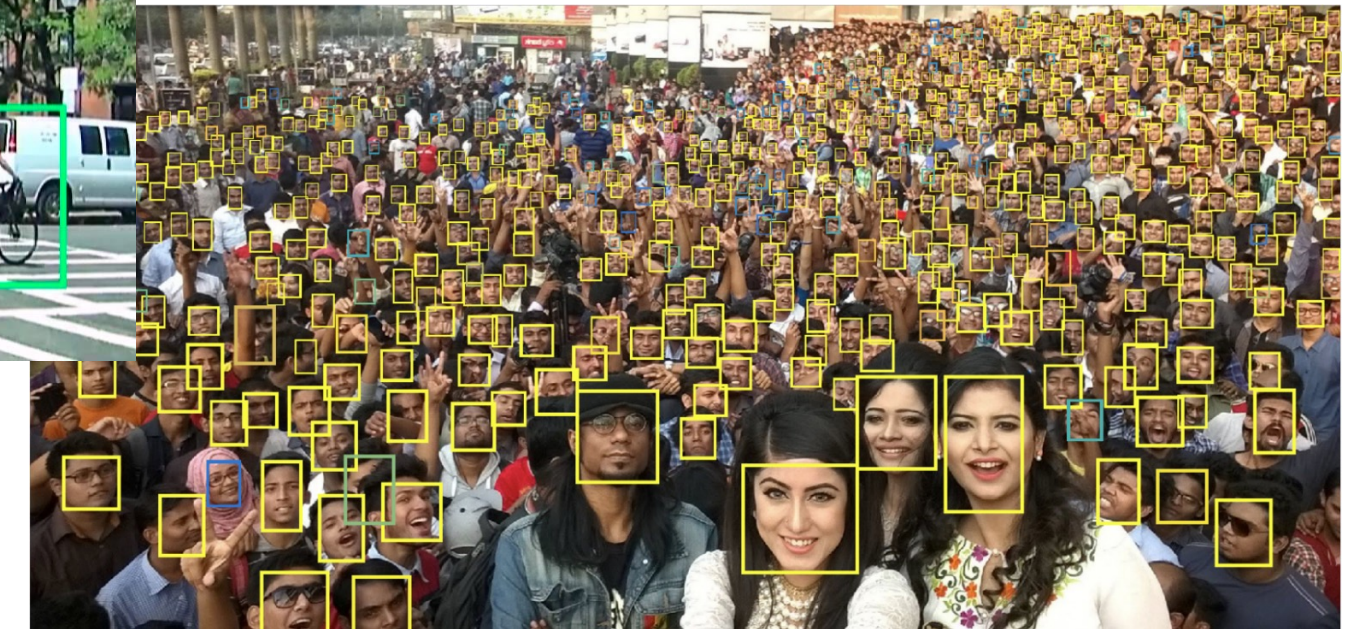
09 Feb 2016 | 17:00 GMT

Deep Learning Makes Driverless Cars Better at Spotting Pedestrians

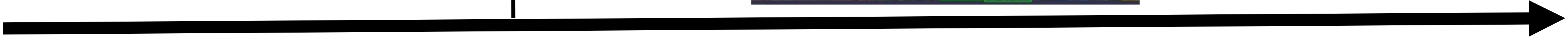
Pedestrian detection systems for cars could become faster and more accurate with help from deep learning algorithms

By Jeremy Hsu

Images: Statistical Visual Computing Lab/UC San Diego



“deep learning”



1956

2011



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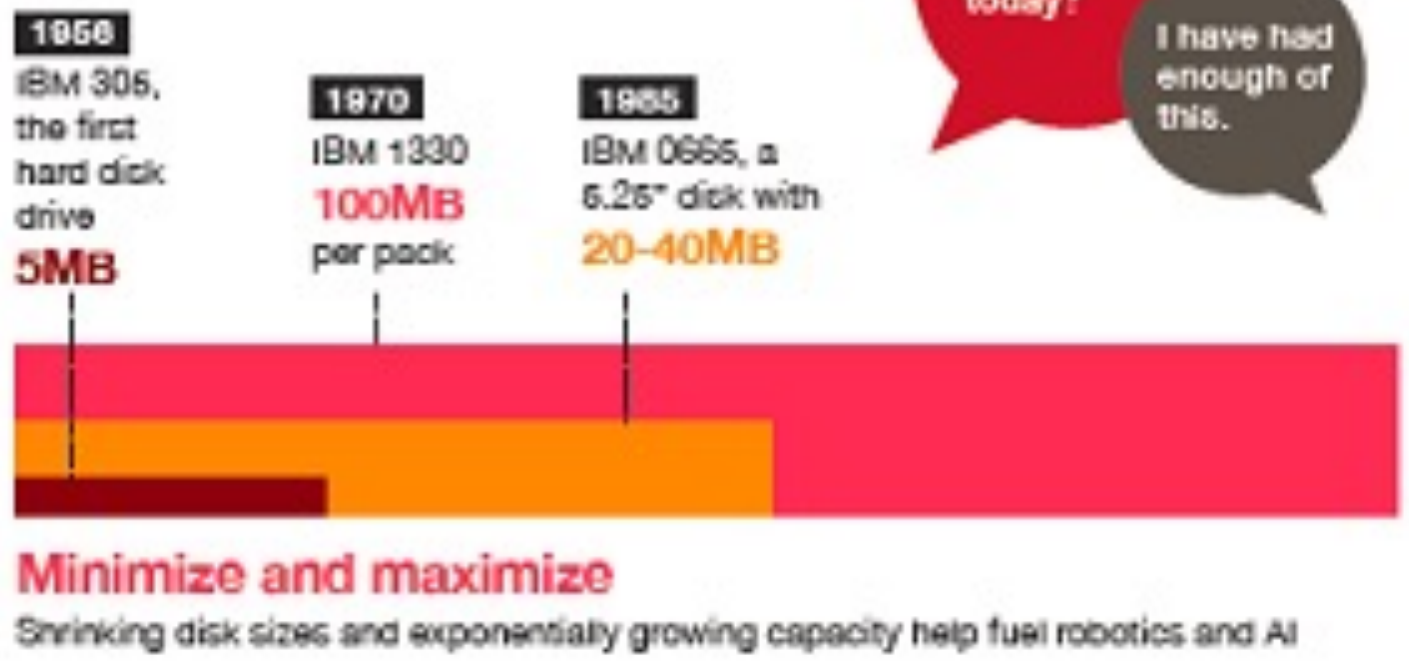
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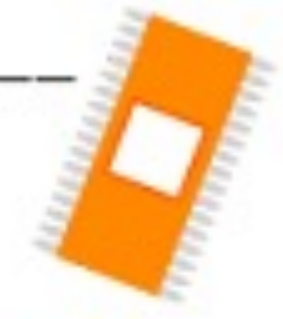
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How are you feeling today?
I have had enough of this.

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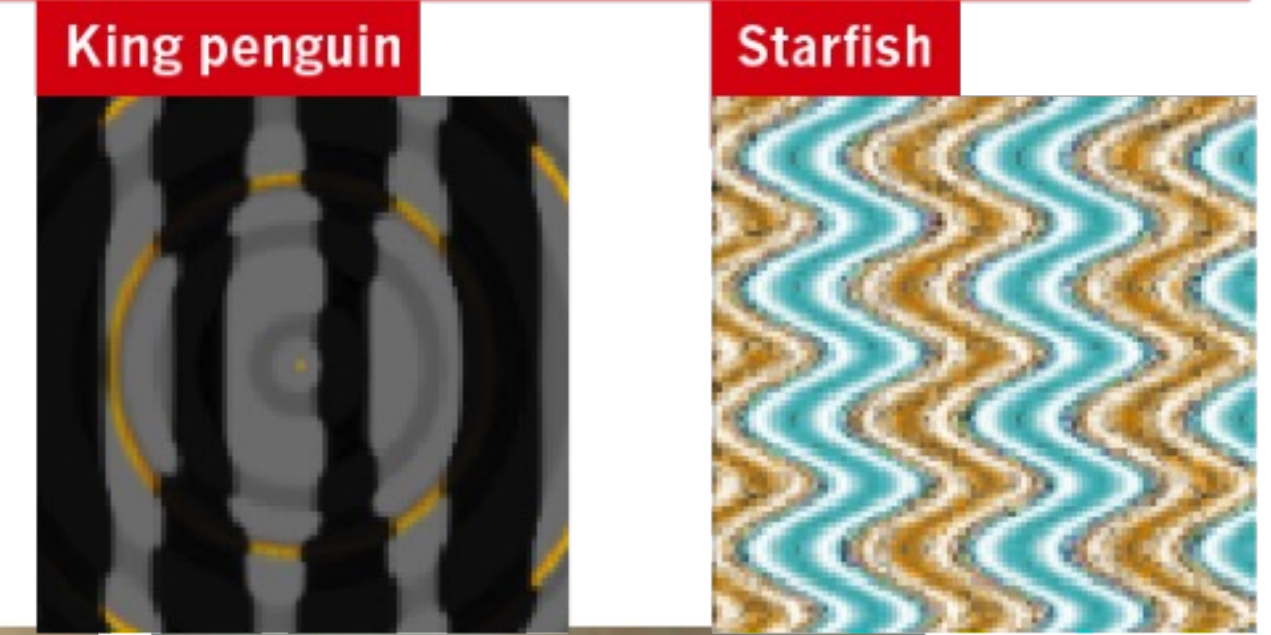
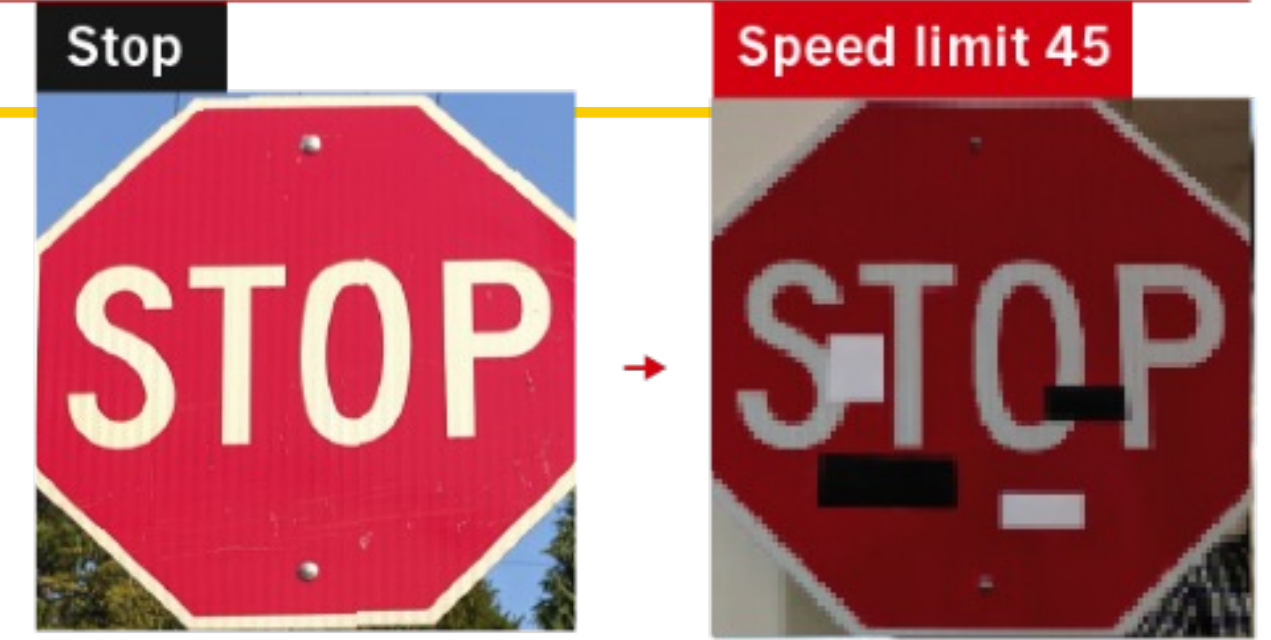
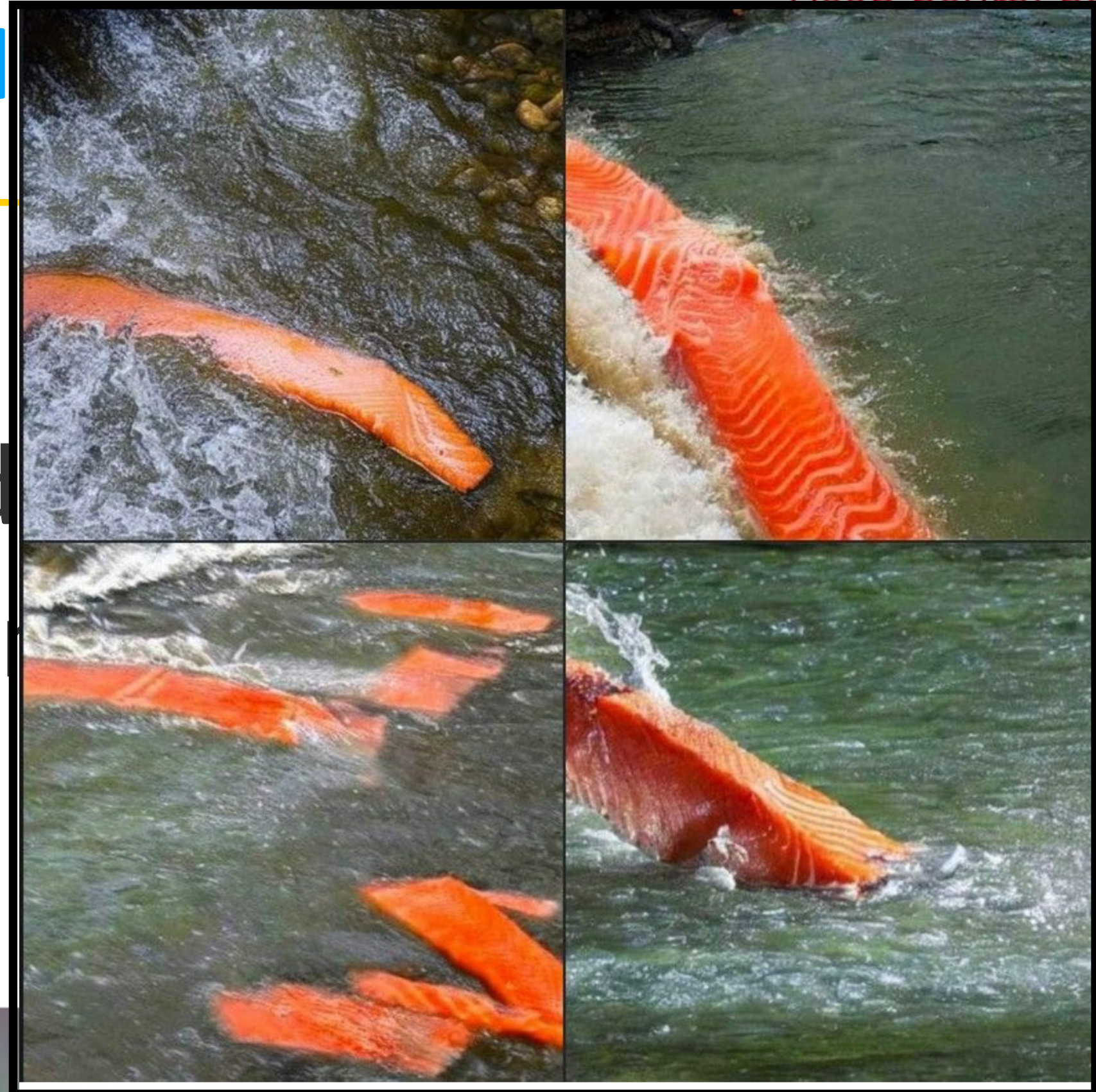


Some Issues

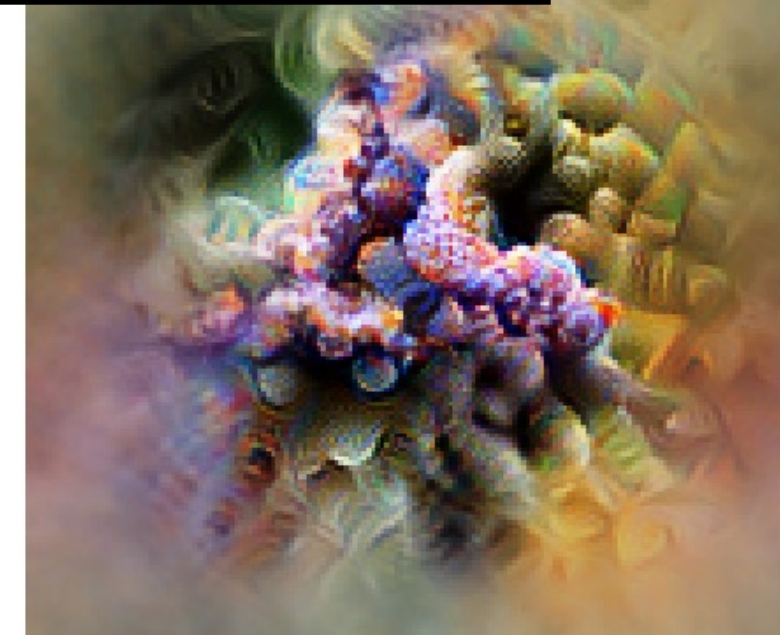
FOOLING THE AI

Deep neural networks (DNNs) are brilliant at image classification but they can be easily hacked.

- “Easy to fool”
- Large volume of data
- Limited annotations
- Ethics
- ...



©nature



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mixed4a, Unit 6

Animal faces—or snouts?
mixed4a, Unit 240

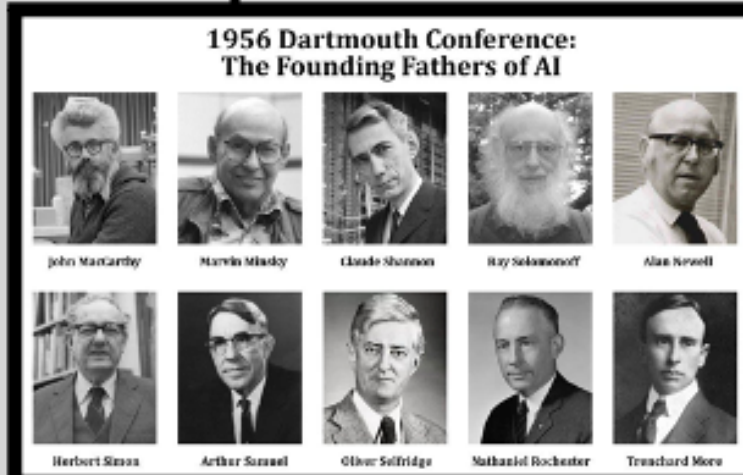
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Other Robotics and AI courses

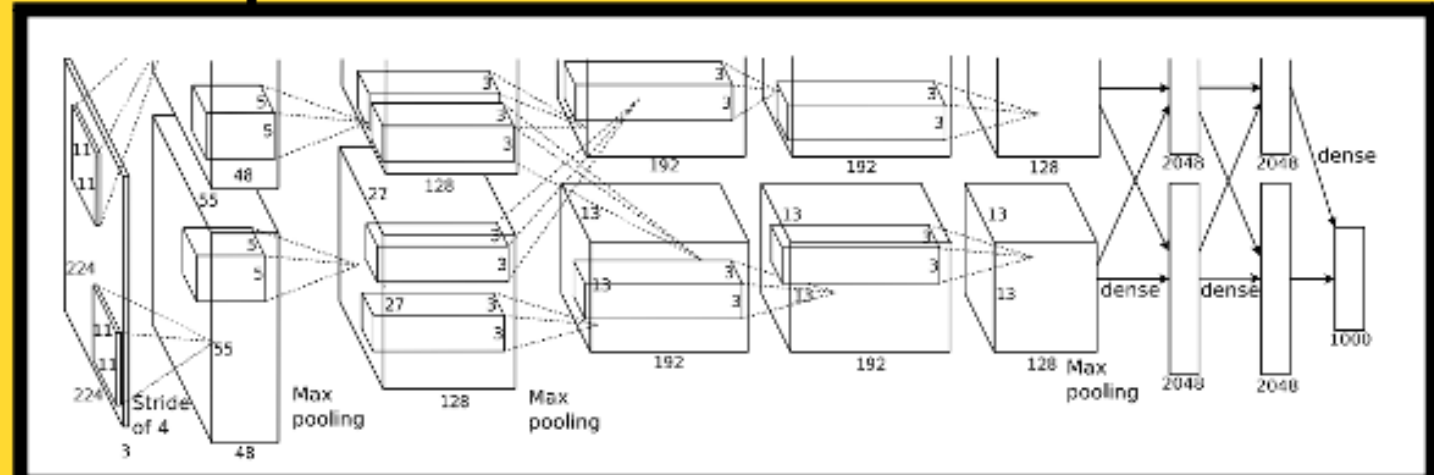
First wave AI: Model-based
“Think through the entire problem”



1956

DeepRob is a step into modern robot learning

Second wave AI: Data-driven
“Learn from lots of data”



2011

Research for future AI

Third wave AI: Explainable
“Combine first and second wave AI to generate explanations”



20??

Time



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