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## Intelligent Driving in a Special Environment 特殊环境中的智能驾驶

The Hebrew University Online Program

Dr. Nir Karasikov

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主讲人:希伯来大学线上项目Nir Karasikov博士









## Content 课程大纲

- Sensors types, capabilities and limitation
- Sensing strategies
- Computation approaches
- Passive and active sensing
- Examples
  - Warehouse
  - Last mile
  - Bikes





- Autonomous Vehicles is a mega trend
- Sensors are the facilitators for AV
  - Navigation
    - GPS
    - Optical flow
  - Obstacle avoidance
  - Job to be done
    - Inspection
    - Measurements
- LiDAR is getting a lot of attention good for long range
- The presentation analyses LiDAR and Imaging sensors, which are the base for the missions above



## Types of Autonomous Vehicles 不同类型的自动驾驶汽车









- Different challenges
- AV is the most complex

#### Present Common AV Approach 当下常见的自动驾驶汽车相关技术



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Typical sensor suite utilized in a level 4 AV: scaring level of complexity



- Lidars, Radars, Inertial Motion units IMUs, Ultrasonic US, are all relative.
- Cameras combined with maps can help Navigation in mapped areas at Level 3.
- Level 4 autonomy cannot be achieved without GNSS.

Overview of the Role of Edge Al in<br/>Automotive Industry<br/>边缘人工智能在汽车产业中的作用简介Image: NASS<br/>Dr. Nir Karasikov<br/>Technology and Business Consultancy

 http://www.akira.ai/blog/role-of-edge-ai-in-automotiveindustry/?hs\_amp=true

#### What is the Architecture of Edge Al in Automotive? 边缘人工智能在汽车领域的架构是怎样的?

- At a high-level architecture, automated vehicles have four major components: Sensors, Perception, Planning, and Control
- All the components perform together to grasp the environment around the automobiles, plan destination routes, predict vehicles and pedestrians' behavior, and finally move according to instructions like drive smoothly and safely



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## The technology used in Autonomous Vehicles 自动驾驶汽车中用到的技术项目





## Sensors 传感器系统

• Cameras

Vis, SWIR, MIR, Gating

#### • Radar

No doubt radar has the lowest resolution, still can see through adverse weather conditions, unlike LiDar, which is mainly light-based. It can propagate through rain or snow like things

#### • Lidar

LiDar is a light-based sensor, and it is placed on top of self-driving cars spinning around. It helps in generating a highly-detailed 3D map of its surrounding as feedback through shooting out the light

LiDAR has a higher resolution than RADAR being light-based it has limitations in lowvisibility weather

#### Other Sensors

Sensors like <u>Ultrasonic Sensors</u>, inertial sensors, and GPS 802. IP are also used for selfdriving cars to fully image what is occurring around them and what the car is doing





- The perception subsystem mainly contains software components that grab all sensor data and merge them into meaningful, structured information through sensor fusion and understand the Autonomous vehicle's environment
- Perception is broadly divided into parts, i.e., Localization and Detection
  - Localization: This system gets data from GPS (Global Positioning System) and maps to detect vehicles' precise location. It helps form the basis for other functions that will be used later
  - Detection: This system gets data from other sensors like radar, LiDar, and other sensors to perform different functions like lane detection, traffic light detection and classification, object detection and tracking, free space detection





 Input for the planning subsystem is collected from the perception subsystem and used for long-range planning (e.g., road planning) and short-range planning (such as which turns to take). There are four prominent planning positions in place

#### Route Planning

- The car will follow between two points on the map for the path, e.g., the highways and the roads to take, the route designer maps out high-level, rough plans
- In most vehicles, this is like the navigation system. The route planner mainly takes the information from the map and the GPS





- The forecast aspect forecasts other cars' actions, barriers, pedestrians on the road in the autonomous vehicle's vicinity
- It uses probabilistic simulations to make informed predictions about their next positions and possible trajectories
- All this is achieved to navigate the <u>Autonomous</u> <u>vehicle</u> around them safely
- The prediction aspect involves input from components such as a lane detector, a traffic light and a signal detector/classifier, and an object detector/tracker





- The behavior planner then uses data from the predictor and the fusion sensor to schedule its behavior, such as staying in the current lane, shifting lanes (right/left), or braking at the traffic light, or accelerating as required
- The behavior designer incorporates input from components such as a lane tracker, a traffic light and a signal detector/classifier, a free space detector, and a localize

## Trajectory Planning 轨迹规划系统



- The trajectory planner takes the immediately planned behavior of the behavior planner and generates multiple trajectories while keeping track of user comfort (e.g., smooth acceleration/deceleration), road rules (e.g., speed limits, etc.), vehicle dynamics (e.g., body weight, load, etc.) and determines the exact trajectory to be taken
- This direction is transferred to the control subsystem to be executed as a series of commands
- The trajectory planner gathers up information from the lane detector, object detector/tracker, free space detector, action planner, and also feeds information back to the behavior planner
- Continuing the Waymo case, we see how the Forecast and Preparation components help Waymo address the following two questions: What will happen next? And What Should I Do?





- The control subsystem is the final system that takes instructions from the planner and performs them through acceleration/deceleration (i.e., throttle), accelerating or steering
- It guarantees that the vehicle follows the trajectory it receives from the planning subsystem
- The control subsystem usually uses well-known controllers such as PID controllers, Model Predictive controllers, or other controllers
- The controllers submit information for throttle, acceleration, and steering actuators to move the vehicle
- This completes the knowledge flow from sensors to actuators, replicated continuously when the car is at the Autonomous vehicle level



## Levels of Autonomy 不同自主程度的自动驾驶系统

- Level 0: In level 0, a car is completely handled by the drives all the times
- Level 1: In level 1, every vehicle's controls are automated, such as automatic braking and electronic stability control.
- Level 2: In level 2, at least two significant controls are automated, such as steering acceleration and deceleration.
- Level 3: In level 3, around 75% of controls are automated. This car monitors road, surrounding, and acceleration-deceleration of steering.
- Level 4: In this level, the driver almost dependent on the car for all functionalities for security, and the driver does not need to control the vehicle at any time.
- Level 5: In Level 5, We have humans as passengers only, and all functionalities are handled by card only.



#### What are the Applications Of Edge Al in Autom **NASS** Industry? 边缘人工智能在汽车领域都有哪些应用?

There are various Edge AI applications in the Automotive Industry. A few of them are defined below

- Sensor Data
  - The sensor technology used for self-driving cars is a camera, and it captures every angle required to drive a car.
- Electric Vehicles
  - Edge AI in electric vehicles or driverless cars is immediately processed within the same device, and action is performed within milliseconds.
- Smart Traffic Management
  - Like in the real-life scenario, we have traffic lights, especially for four sides roads, which are heavily used most of the time, and vehicles need to wait for some time. This vehicle estimates the intersection with other vehicles and pedestrians and helps from a collision.

#### Vehicle Security

 Applying Edge AI in automobiles includes a significant amount of technology in them. The hardware like a sensor, camera, radar, lidar, and other sensors inside these cars has stayed fairly consistent. That provides the high level of security to vehicles.

#### • Predictive

• Edge AI continuously monitors various parameters like breaking tire inflating, acceleration, and many more. Analytical models help predict any component's failure and alert the owner.





- Al is one of the technology sector's fundamental engines, with a growing level of importance in all scenarios
- Explainable Artificial intelligence in the automotive industry is more than the concept of self-driving cars
  - It can connect us and keep us safe while driving ourselves
- All of this means that there is a lot of activity in these areas. The estimated value of Al in manufacturing and cloud services by 2024 is \$ 10 billion



## Sensors 传感器



## LiDAR Types 激光雷达的类型

- Flash LiDAR uses a wide-angle-emitting source and wide-angle optics (a fisheye lens, for example) to focus backscattered light acquired during a single emission onto a matrix detector to obtain all the time-of-flight (TOF) data needed to model the area surrounding a vehicle
- Scanning LiDAR addresses the 3D environment line by line; light is sequentially emitted in each direction and the corresponding echoes are detected one by one by the detector
- AV uses more the scanning type due to wide FOV and lower power



### Mode of Operation 操作模式



- Scanning
- Time of Flight
- 3D point cloud Challenge in reconstruction
- Al recognition
- Easier to train as the information is 3D





#### Crosstalk from Other LiDARs? 会不会受到来自其他激光雷达的串扰?



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- Lambertian scattering
- Both Lidars will receive an equivalent signal from the adjacent LiDAR. Each LiDAR will receive two ambiguous signals. Real and Ghost





#### An Alternative PASSIVE Approach



#### Simplifying 3D Imaging for AGV

www.multivutech.com

#### 替代方法——MultiVu公司的自动导引运输车简化三维成像技术

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## Existing 3D Imaging Solutions 现有的三维成像解决方案



#### Stereo Vision

- Extracts depth information by triangulation
- Can use a pattern projector to add texture
- Suffers from occlusion object seen by one camera but not the other

#### Structured Light

- Projects a NIR pattern on the object. Uses the pattern distortion on the object to reconstruct the object shape
- Higher accuracy but requires calibration and resolution limited by light source

#### Time Of Flight

- Measures time it takes for the emitted light to be reflected.
- Light source is NIR
- Multipath emitted light is reflected from more than one path







### MultiVu<sup>®</sup>'s Technology MultiVu公司的技术

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#### MultiVu<sup>®</sup>'s 3D Imaging Solution MultiVu公司的三维成像解决方案

MultiVu<sup>®</sup> is developing a single sensor 3D imaging solution, which can take **color** and **depth** images and function as a traditional camera with enhanced features







#### The Technology Principle 技术原理

The technology is comprised of 3 elements:

- A proprietary lens design with 4 apertures resulting in 4 viewpoints.
- 2. The light propagating via each aperture is projected on the full sensor
- 3. Reconstruction via Al



#### 3 0

#### Another Alternative Approach for Navigation in a KNOWN environment 在已知环境中进行导航的另一种替代方法



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https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NWOqbUc1D3U &feature=youtu.be



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## Discussion 讨论

- MultiVu facilitates 3D vision in near range with **no a-priory** knowledge
- RobotAI can navigate with **a-priory** knowledge
  - Robot arm to grab a part a complex 6 DOF problem
- Lidar is good for long range and in not too populated environment
- An effort is on going in a European project to get the best of all worlds Multi Moby







#### Unique Features of the Nanomotion Velox Payload Nanomotion Velox Payload产品的特有功能



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## Imaging Sensor Types 图像传感器的类型

- Electromagnetic spectrum
- The most used image sensor is CMOS in the Visible and NIR range
  - Requires illumination
  - Doesn't work in bad conditions
    - Rain
    - Fog
    - Dust
- Thermal image 3-5 micron, 8-12 micron MWIR and LWIR

• SWIR, a novel approach



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### Who Sees the Boat? 能看到图中的小船吗?





## Bayer Filter In Color Camera 彩色相机中的拜耳滤光片

• Pixels are coded by color filters







- Helps in detection recognition and identification
- The Human eye has sensors in Red, Green, Blue
- Birds have and additional sensor for improved perception in the Yellow
- Dogs do not see Red
- Bees can see UV
- Imaging system offer color analysis
- Nanomotion offers modules for that







## Analytics 分析

- Amounts of data are huge
- Needs Big Data Analytics



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## Multi Moby Sensors 多个Moby传感器的使用

- Aiming at future sensing suites for affordable high performing fully autonomous vehicles
- Rather than using expensive and high computational demanding sensing suits based on a multitude of cameras, lidars and radars, it is proposed vehicles to be equipped with "system-eyes"
- The "system-eyes" like in every animal head are capable to rotate and are also capable to see in the infrared spectrum
- Each eye has a pre-processing capability and is adapting to the illumination of the environment
- Al brain with adaptive learning

## Towards Low-Cost Autonomous Vehicles 朝向低成本发展的自动驾驶车辆



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EU project Multimoby Grant Agreement 101006953.









#### Depth Measurement by Parallax 通过视差进行深度测量

- Angel proportunal to distance
- Accuracy increases when approaching



## 3D Vision 三维视觉





- Present: With ~30° FOV and gimbals slightly turned toward the center: X ≈ Y
- While for 3D the gimbals intuitively should be bore-sighted, due to the high angular accuracy the 3D information can be retrieved also when looking inwards
- Panorama function and optimized lens FOV can cover near and far objects
- Combine with MultiVu technology and algorithms
- Future!



## Stereo Reconstruction 立体重建

Input Data





## Super Imposed for Known Spacing 已知间隔的叠加





## 3D Reconstruction 三维重建







Simplicity is the last sophistication: Leonardo da Vinci







- Imaging require Image Stabilization
- Low Light Level require Mechanical Stabilization

### Mechanical Image Stabilization 机械图像稳定性



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- Important in Low Light Level conditions where integration time is long
  - In frame blur
- Important for Thermal Imaging
- Important for high magnification optics
- Important for Laser stabilization





# Image Stabilization – Original Image 图像稳定与原始图像



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# Image Stabilization – Original Image 图像稳定与原始图像



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# Image Stabilization – No Correction 图像稳定与无校正







# Image Stabilization – Gimbal Axis Correction 图像稳定与云台轴校正







# Payload Panoramic View – Inertial Stabilization and Non-Inertial Motion Payload摄像头全景视图中的惯性稳定和非惯性运动



Panoramic scene capture while stabilizing on a vibrating platform

# Velox Active Stabilization Velox的主动稳定



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Day Camera, at night



The distance to target is 100m

# Velox Active Stabilization Velox的主动稳定

• Testing of the Gimbal Vibration Suppression Algorithm

Vibration suppression Disabled



Velocity disturbance: Pan axis, Vibration Suppression Disabled



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Disturbance: Rotary Base stage rotating ±1 degree at a frequency of 10 Hz





#### Vibration suppression Enabled

Stabilization to: 70 μrad rms @ 100ms,



# Stabilization Results 5Hz @ 28°/sec 在5赫兹28度/秒频率下的稳定结果















- Bike on 3 wheels
- Can Stand still
- Can follow
- Fully connected
- Last mile delivery
- Solar panels





## Self Driving Bike 自动行驶自行车

https://youtu.be/LSZPNwZex9s





### Summary 总结

- A diversity of considerations for autonomous systems were outlined
- While Level 5 AV is still a dream, some applications like AGV, UAV, Guided bikes are emerging
- A disruption using payload, advanced sensing and advanced algorithms was presented
- Last mile, clean environment, urban areas and safety are all triggers for advanced solutions for Intelligent Driving





## Thank You 谢谢大家



Dr. Nir Karasikov Technology and Business Consultancy

Nir.karasikov@gmail.com +972 52 8113311