



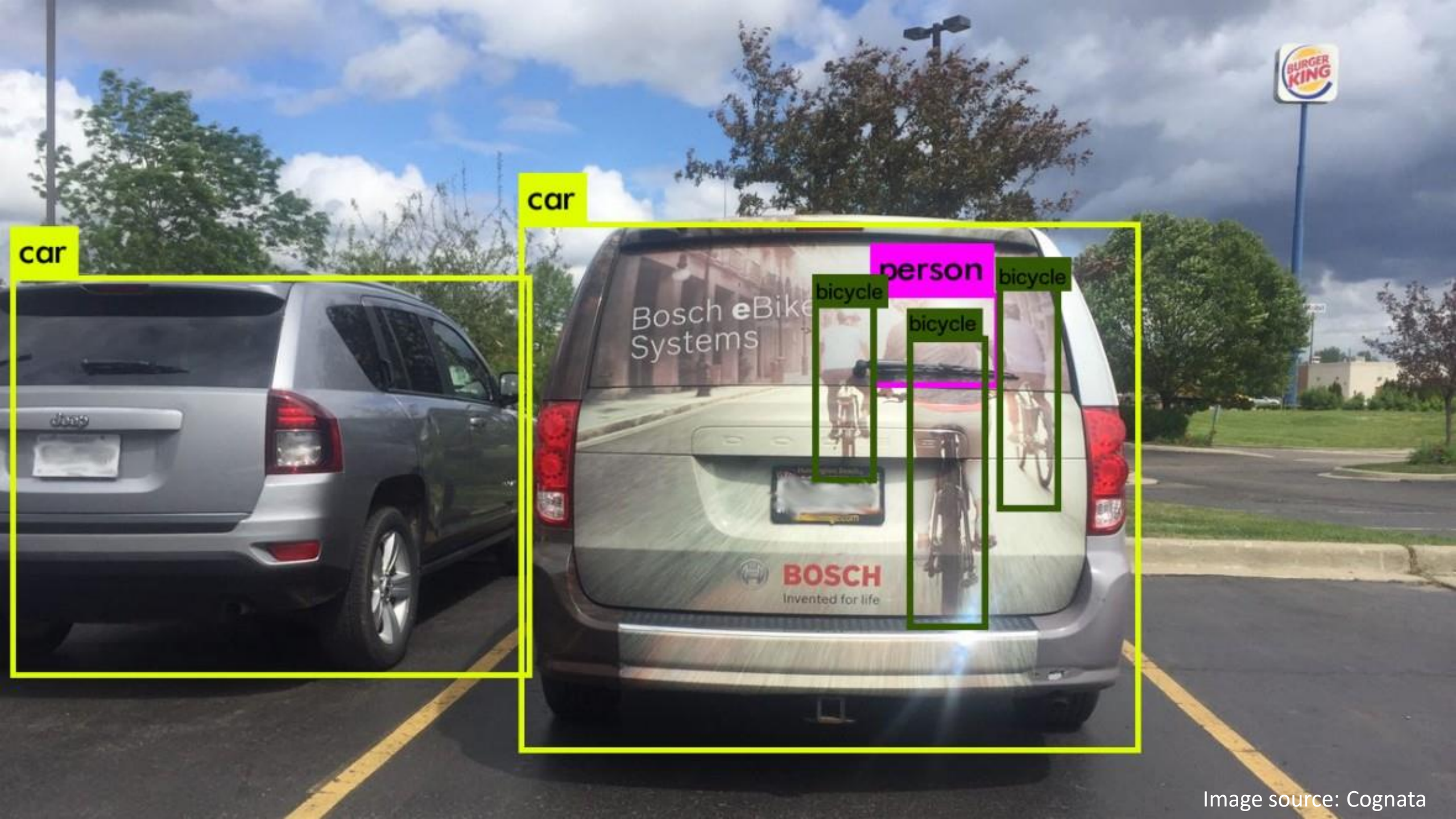
Autonomous Vehicles

—

Sensors and Limitations

Guy Satat

Computational Imaging for Self-Driving Vehicles @ CVPR 2018



car

car

person

bicycle

bicycle

bicycle

Good resolution
(small voxels)

Good spectral resolution

360° Coverage

Short Exposure

Day / Night

Real time

Any Weather

Cost

Ideal Sensor

Recovers depth

Recovers speed

Visible spectrum

Sees low reflectivity targets

Common Sensors on AVs

- Ultrasonic
- RGB Camera
- Stereo Camera
- LiDAR
- RADAR

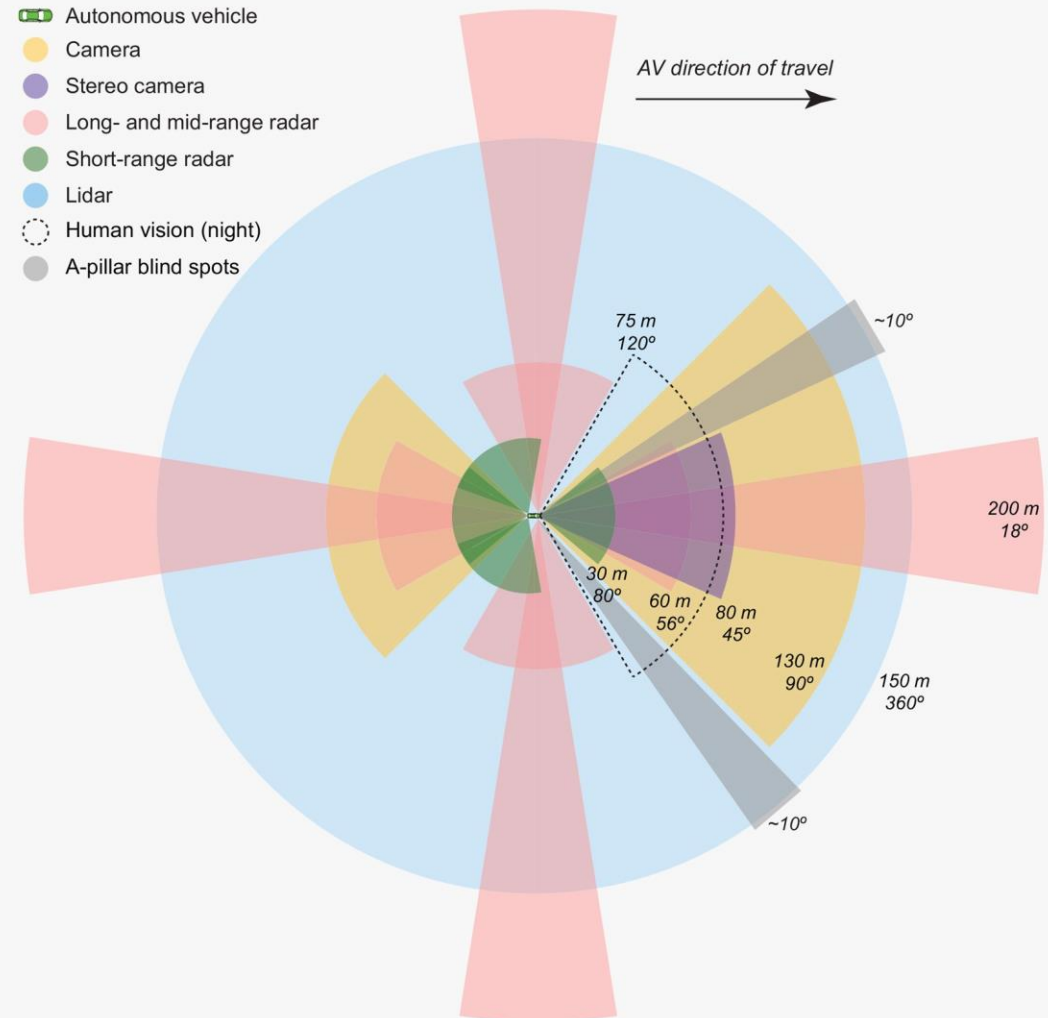
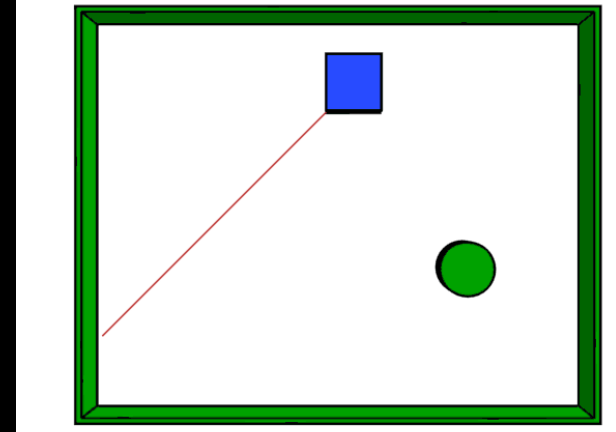
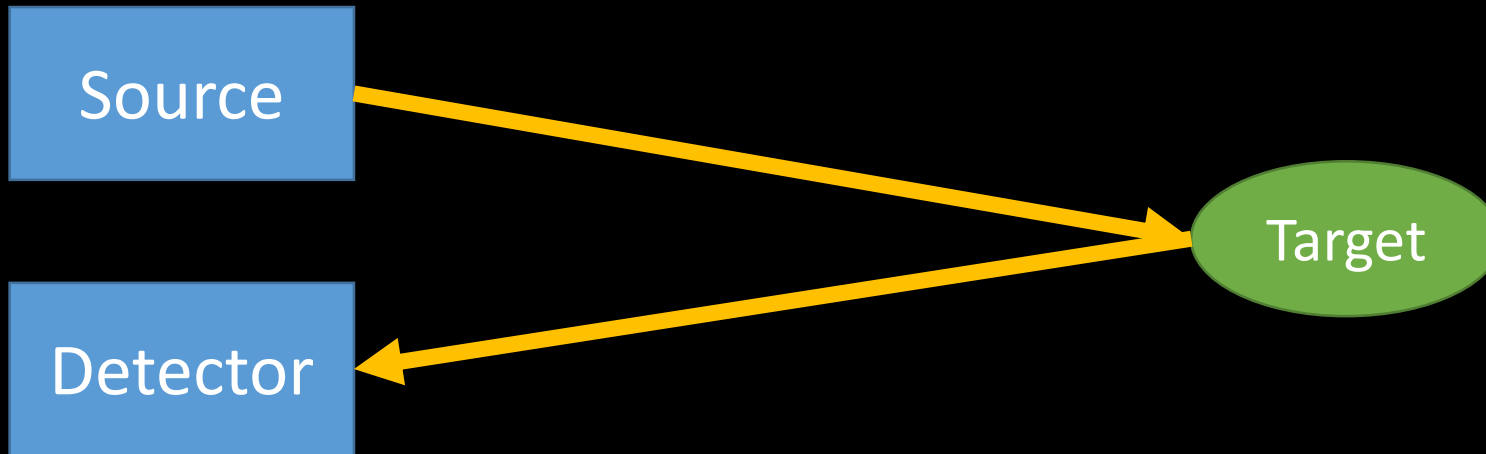
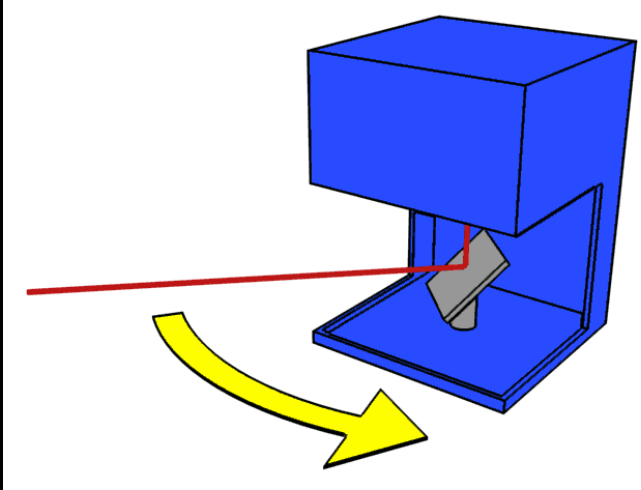
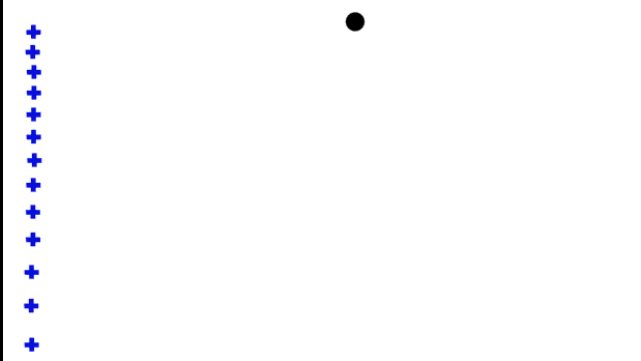


Image source: <https://www.wired.com/story/self-driving-cars-perception-humans/>

RADAR / Ultrasonic / LiDAR

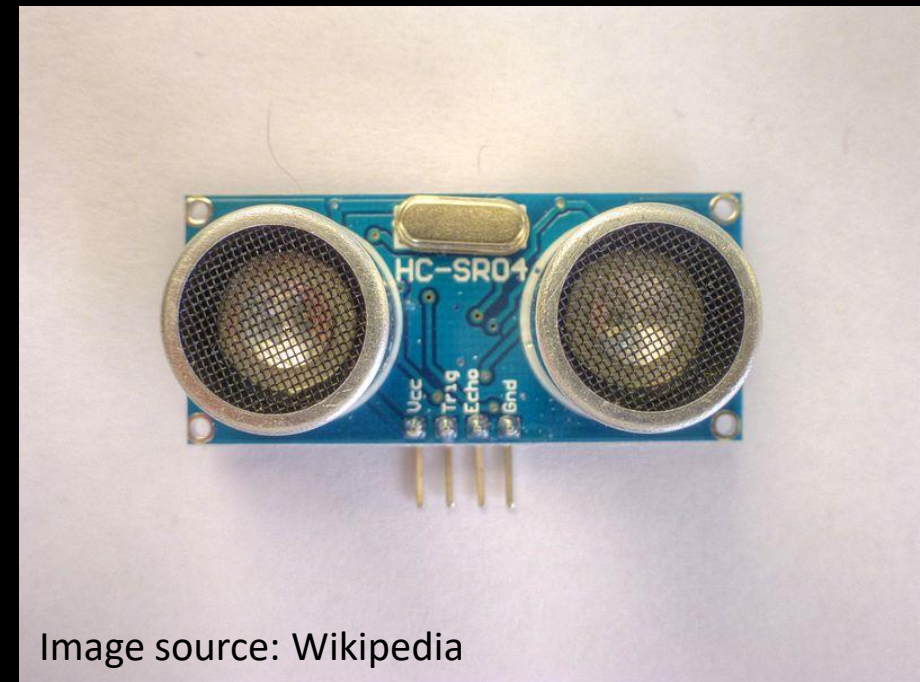


$$d = \frac{1T}{c 2}$$



Ultrasonic Sensor

- Short range (~cm – few meters)
- Low cost
- Mostly for parking assist
- Being replaced by RADAR



RADAR



Image source: Wikipedia

Short Range	Long Range
24 GHz	77 GHz

RADAR



Image source: Wikipedia

Short Range	Long Range
24 GHz	77 GHz
Smaller antennas	More accurate

RADAR



Image source: Wikipedia

Short Range	Long Range
24 GHz	77 GHz
Smaller antennas	More accurate
360 (complements blind spots)	Forward facing

RADAR



Image source: Wikipedia

Short Range	Long Range
24 GHz	77 GHz
Smaller antennas	More accurate
360 (complements blind spots)	Forward facing
Used for: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Lane change assist• Parking assist• Cross traffic monitoring	Used for: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Break assist• Adaptive cruise control

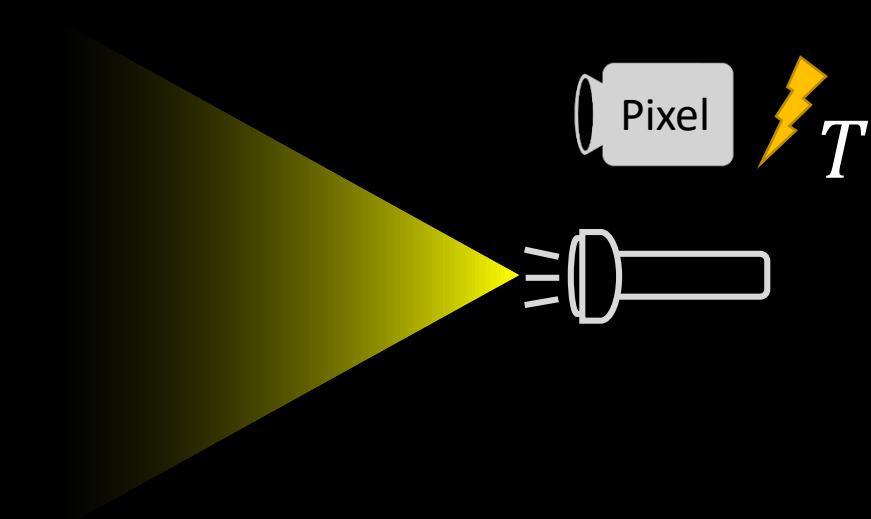
LiDAR

- Raster Scan
 - Multiple beams / detectors
 - MEMS
 - Solid state
- Limited optical budget
 - Eye safety
- Usually NIR (905 / 1550nm)
- Cost
- Low reflectivity targets
- Interference

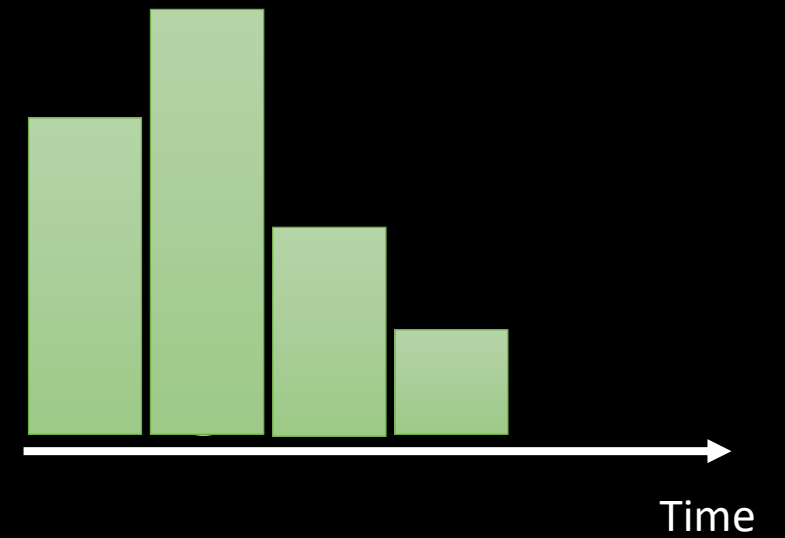


Image source: Wikipedia

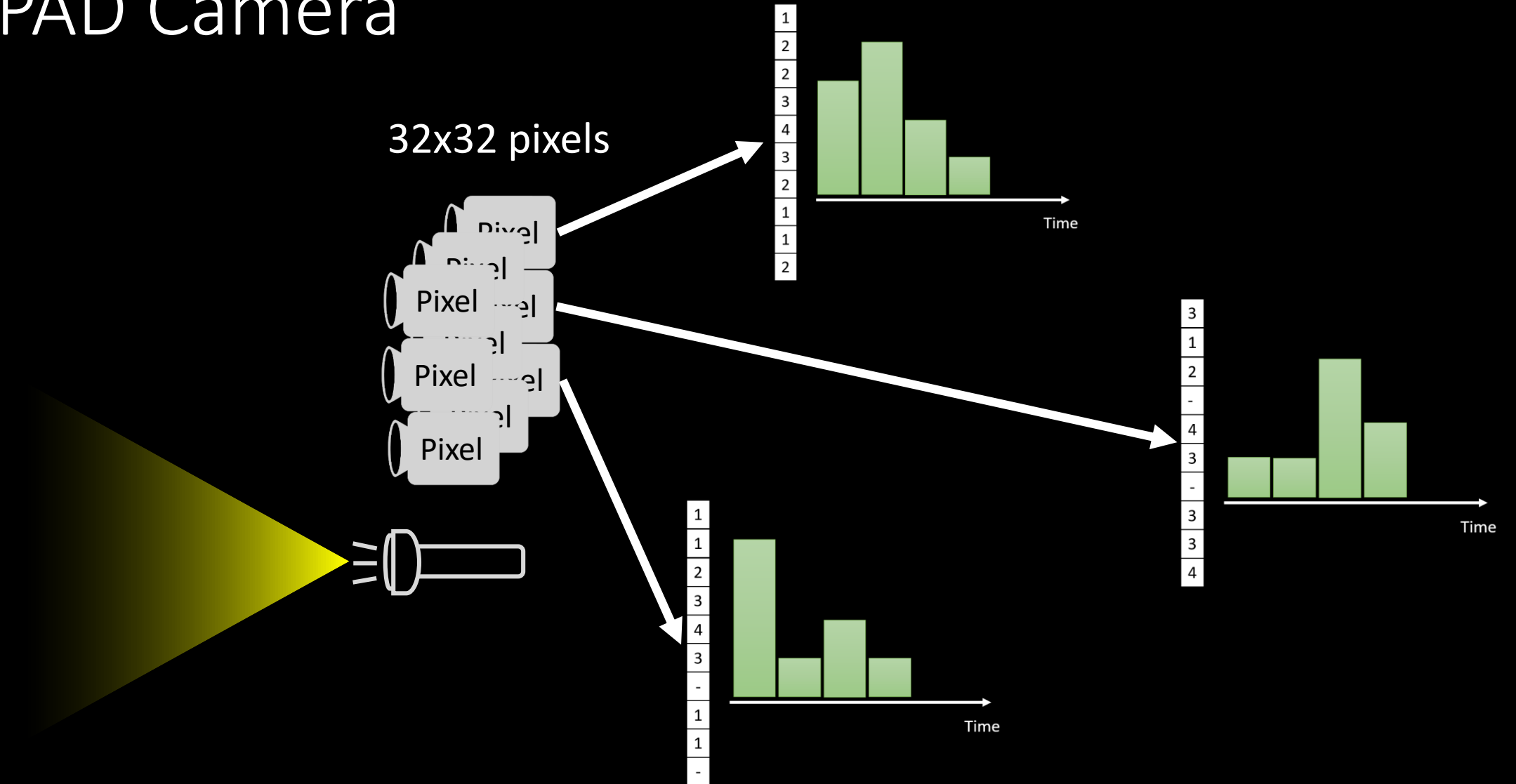
SPAD Pixel



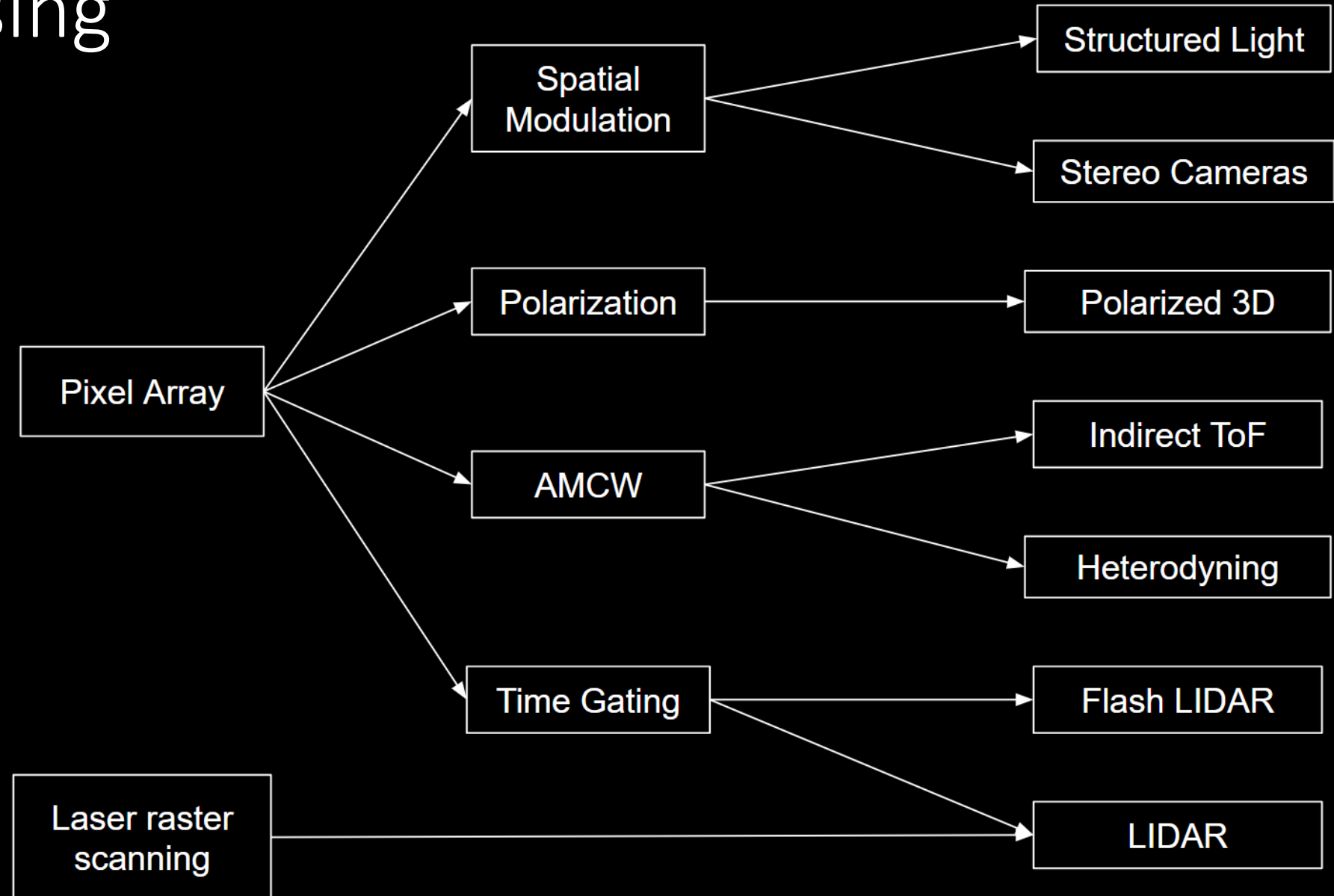
1
2
2
3
4
3
2
1
1
2



SPAD Camera



Depth Sensing



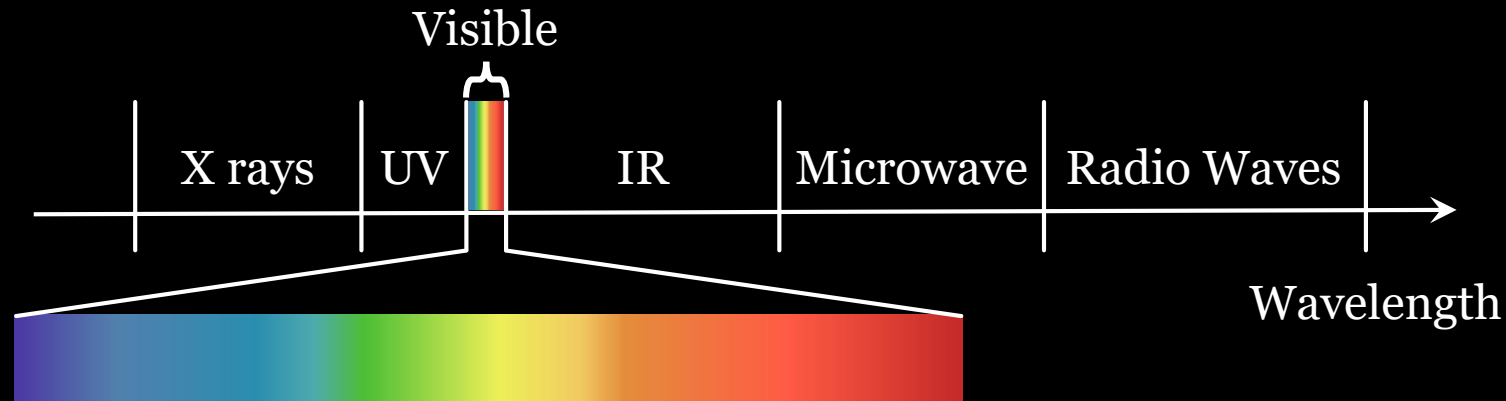
Camera

- 360 / Rear
 - Shorter range
- Front facing
 - Long range
 - Traffic lights / signs
- Challenges
 - Dynamic range: direct sunlight / tunnels
 - Night time



	Classification	Localization	Night	Availability	Any Weather
Radar	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓
Ultrasonic	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓
Camera	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗
LiDAR	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗

Imaging Across the EM Spectrum



Visible Light:

- Good resolution (compared to RF)
- Optical contrast
- Non-ionizing radiation

Wavelengths:

- EM Visible $\sim \mu m$
- EM Radio $\sim cm$
- Ultrasound: $> cm$

Optical Contrast



Wildlife Rehabilitation Center of Minnesota

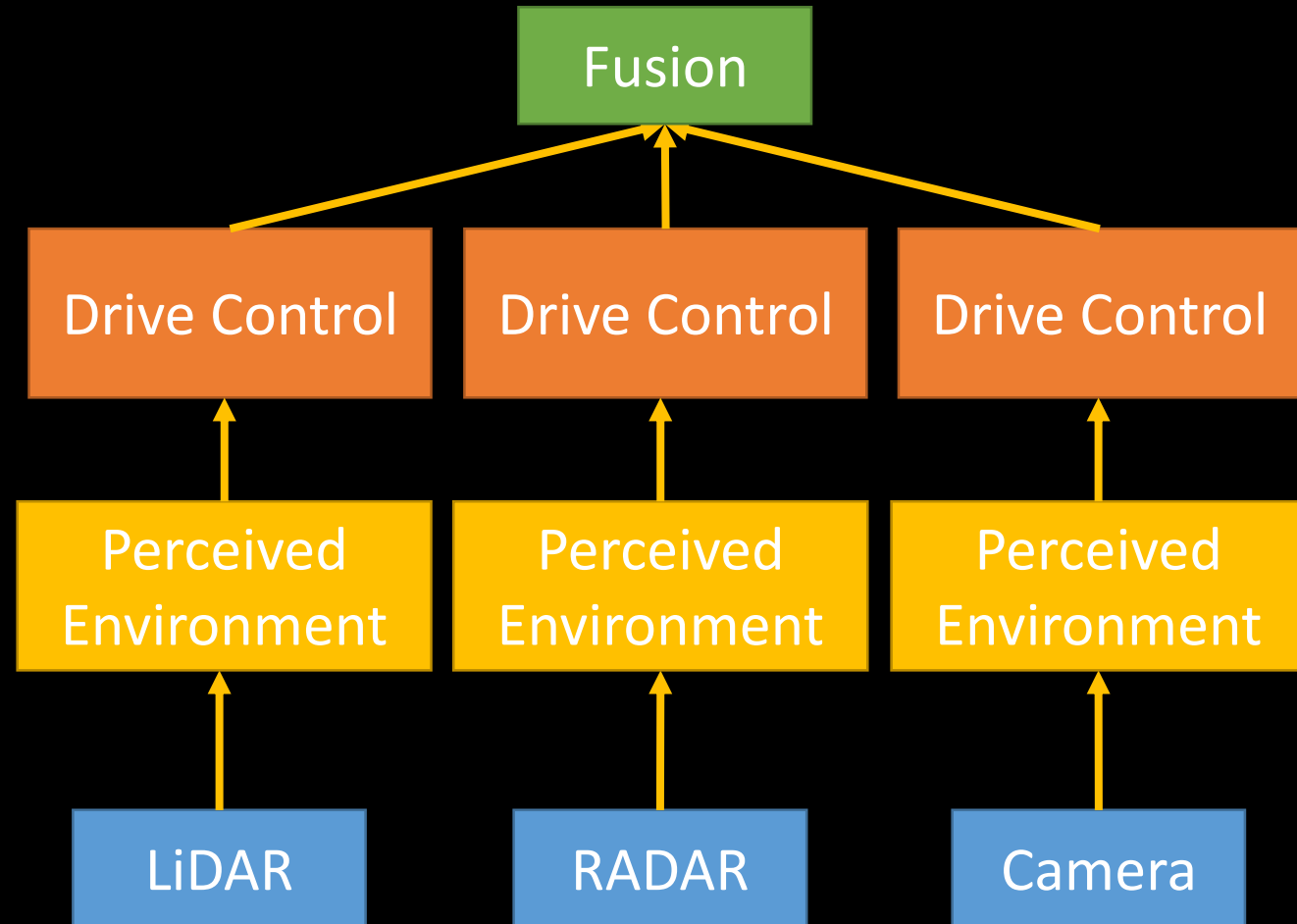
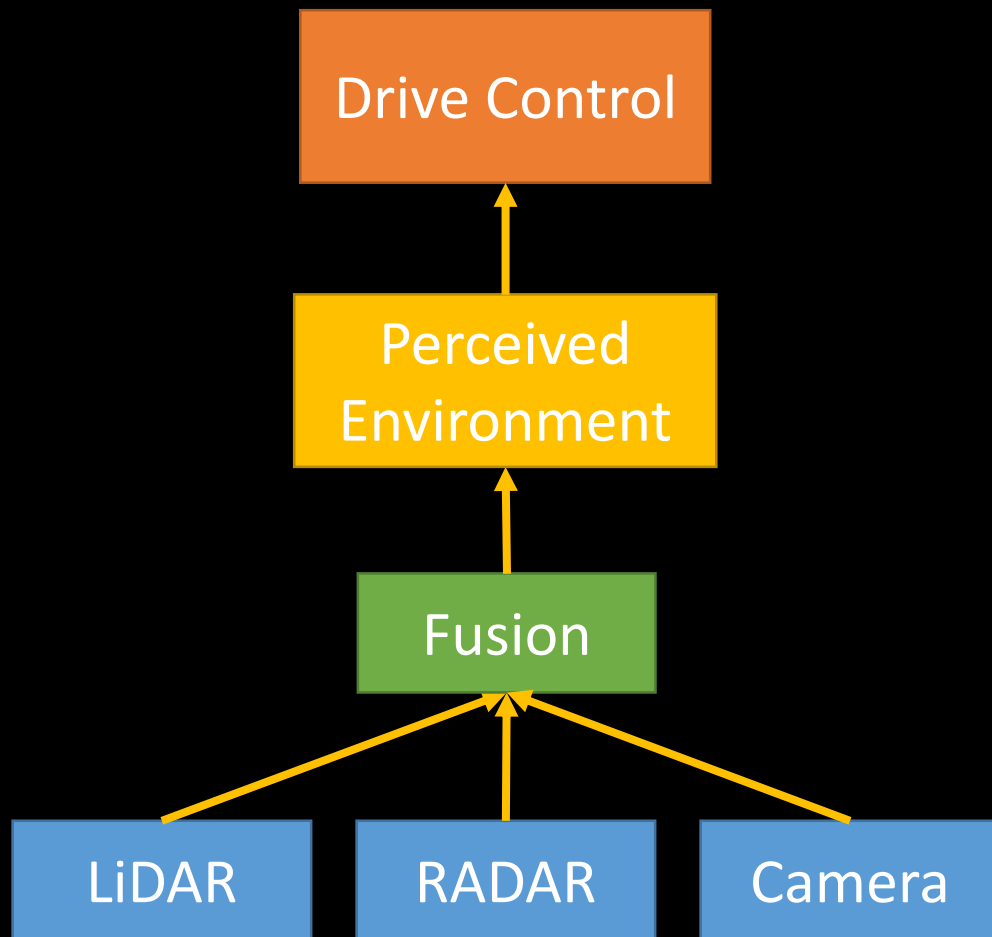
Other Sensors

- IR / Thermal cameras
- Time gating
- Stereo Cameras
- mmWave RADAR
- Event cameras



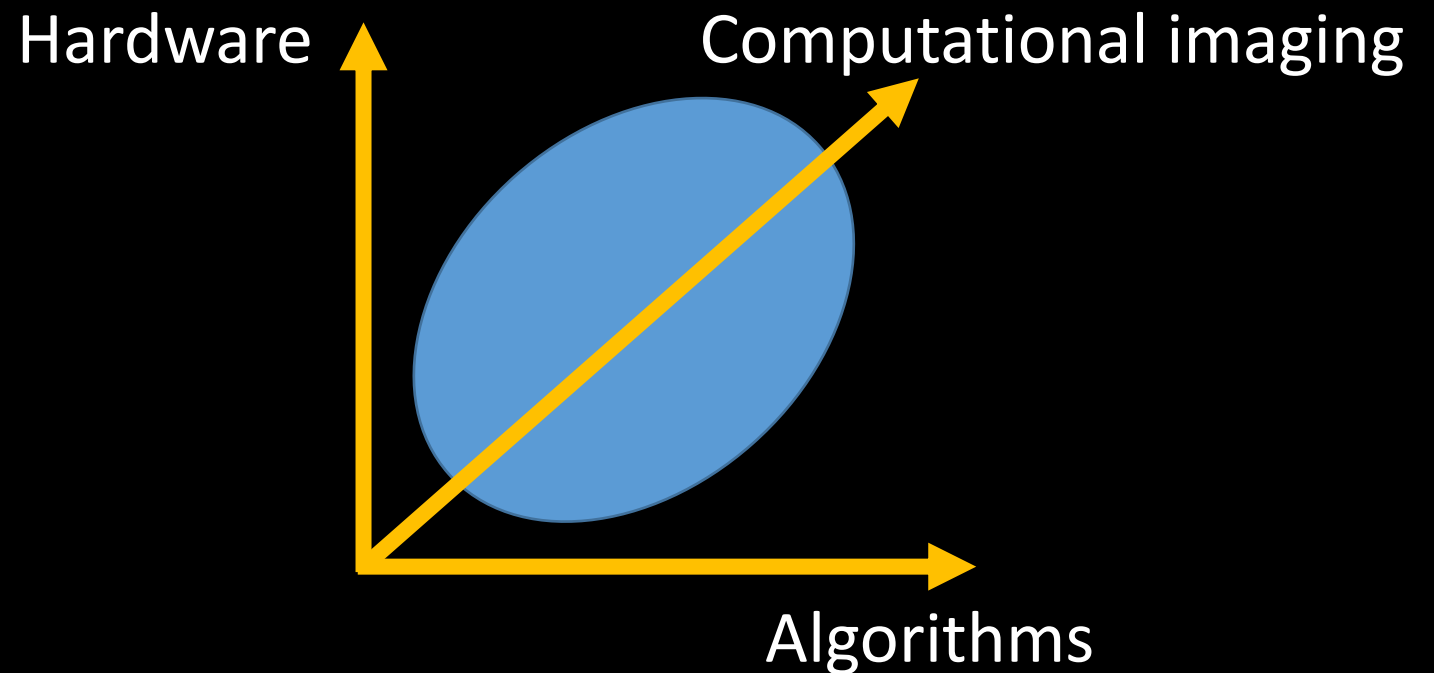
Image source: Wikipedia

Sensor Fusion



Learning to Sense

- What sensors do we really need?
- How does sensors spec affect end-to-end performance



Key Takeaways

- Different sensors for:
 - Complement limitations
 - Different applications
- Ultrasonic, RADAR, LIDAR, Camera
- Sensor Fusion

