

# *Automotive Radar and Radar Based Perception for Driverless Cars*

**Radar Symposium February 13, 2017**

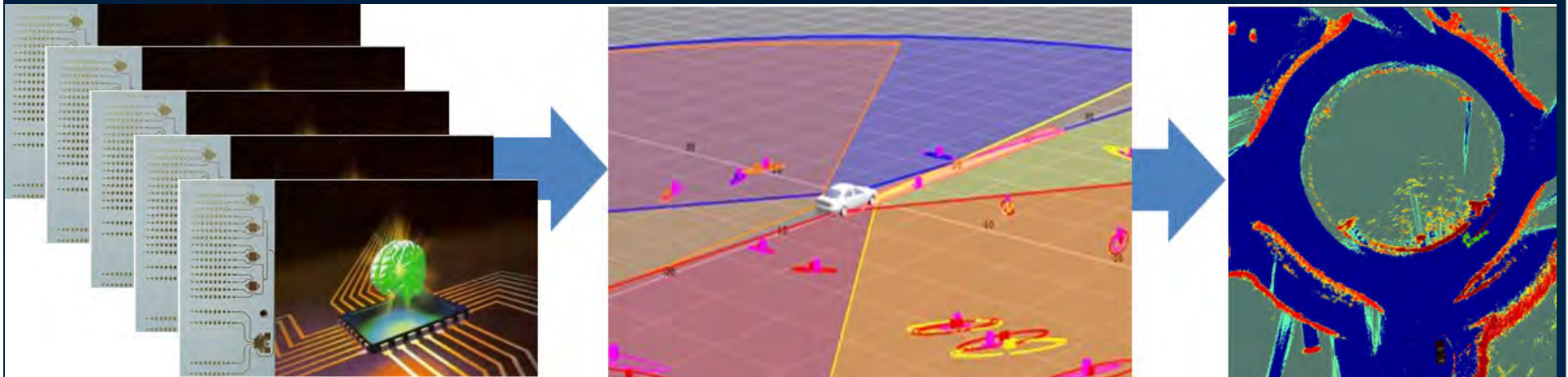
**Auditorium , Ben-Gurion University of the Negev**

**Dr. Juergen Dickmann, DAIMLER AG, Ulm, Germany**



Mercedes-Benz

# Radar Team DNA



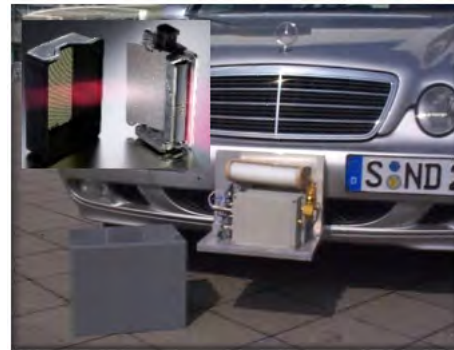
More than 15 years of field (Product) experience,  
and now  
“Radar is in all platforms at DAIMLER”



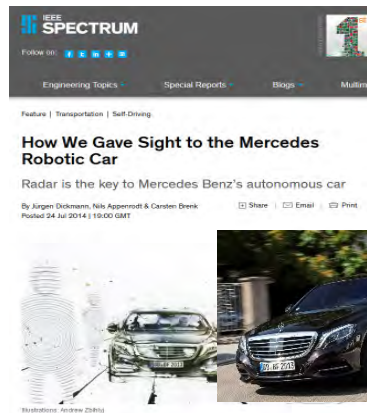
# Radar 4 drvless driving Team-DNA



First automotive ESR



360°-76GHz Radar-Net  
Mercedes Benz Cars



Autonomous BUS  
Active Safety EvoBus

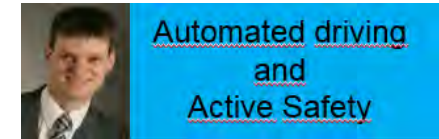


Autonomous Tuck  
Active Safety Truck





# Sites of the drvless-activities



# Introduction

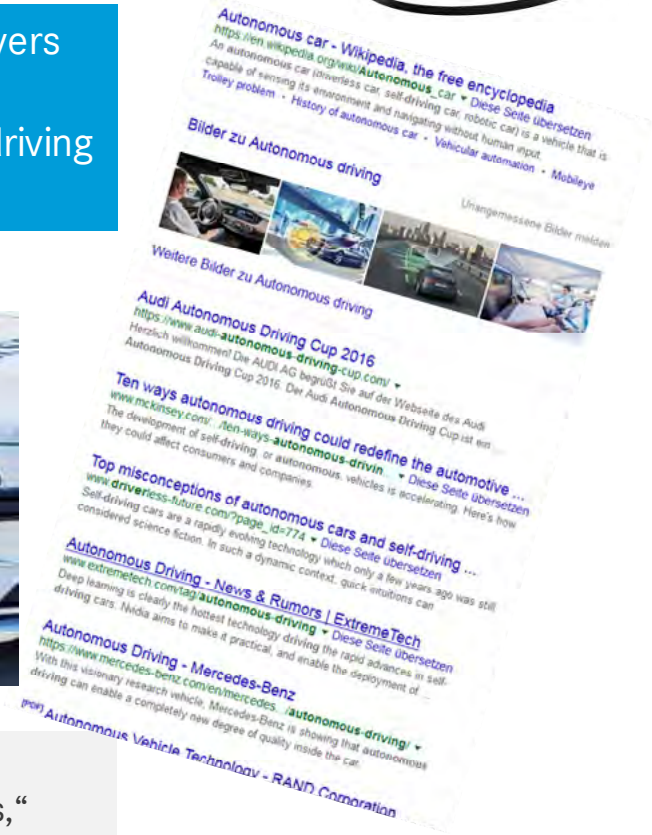
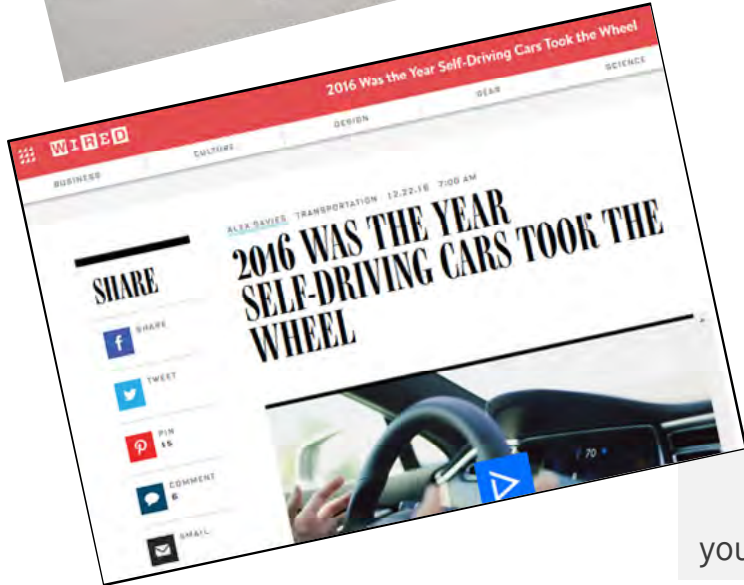


# Driver less driving: A Trend at Hype peak?



“Autonomous vehicles are not the stuff of science fiction. The technology has existed for years, and recent research has elevated the field from experiment to near-commercial readiness.”  
Ryan C.C. Chin, MIT Media Lab

2016 Start-ups, new players and Car-OEMs flooded the autonomous driving arena

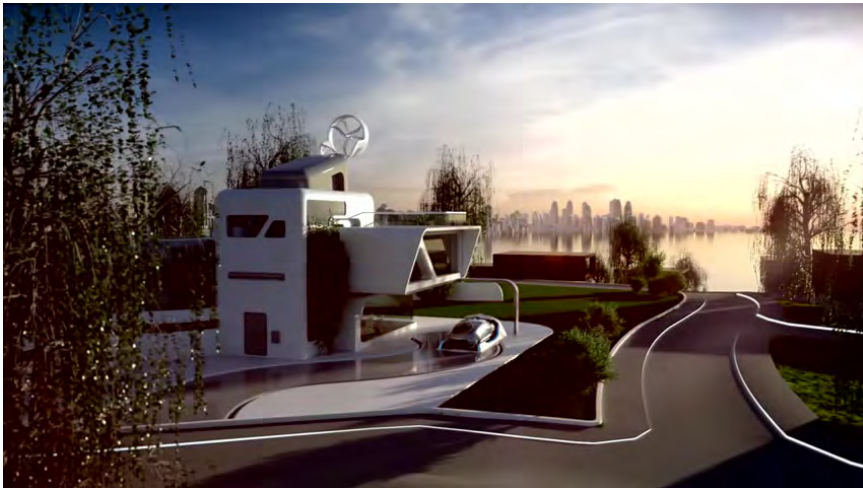


If you are in „Wikipedia“ and things like „How Stuff works,“ you have reached public societal awareness

# Drvless driving – How we approached it



How do we see the drvless future,



... that's how our future began in 2013



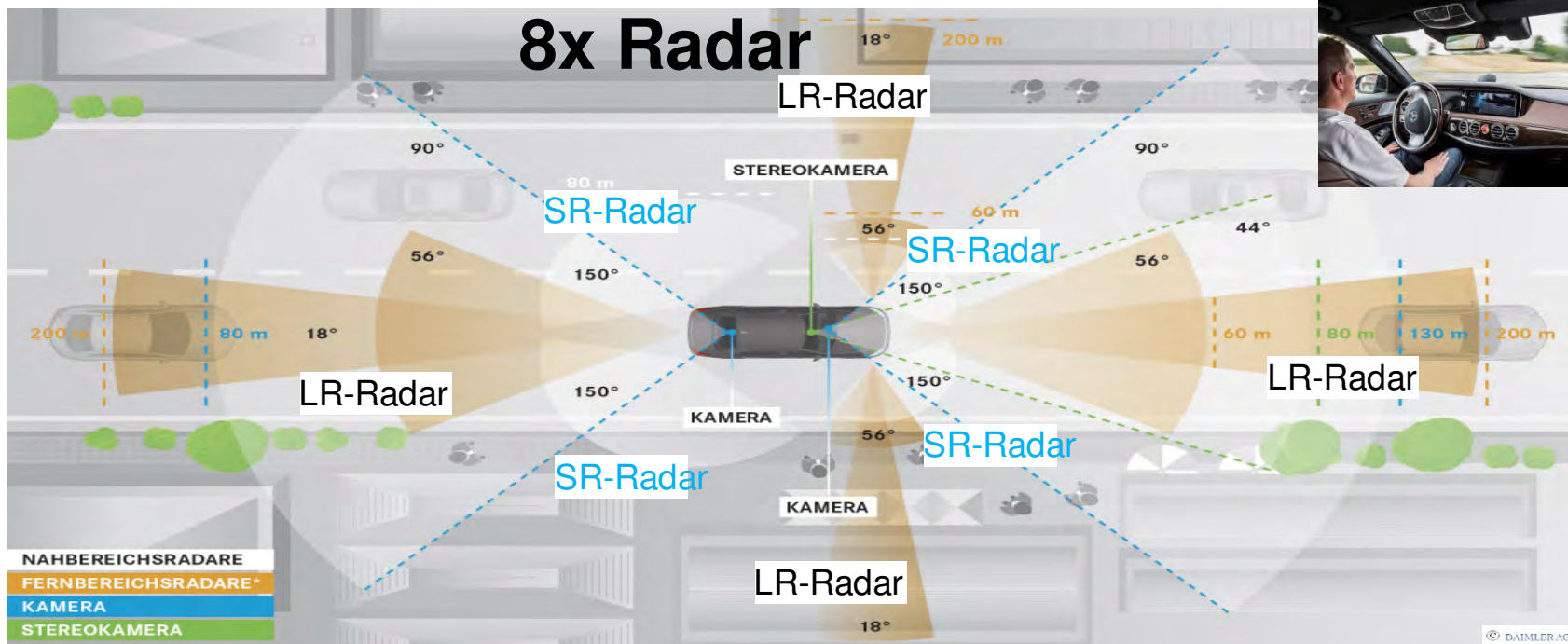


# Bertha-Tour 2013: Bertha-vehicle appears like a normal S-Class



Bertha-Tour-2013:

... and Radar had been intensively used as backbone and innovation enabler



# Performance Status

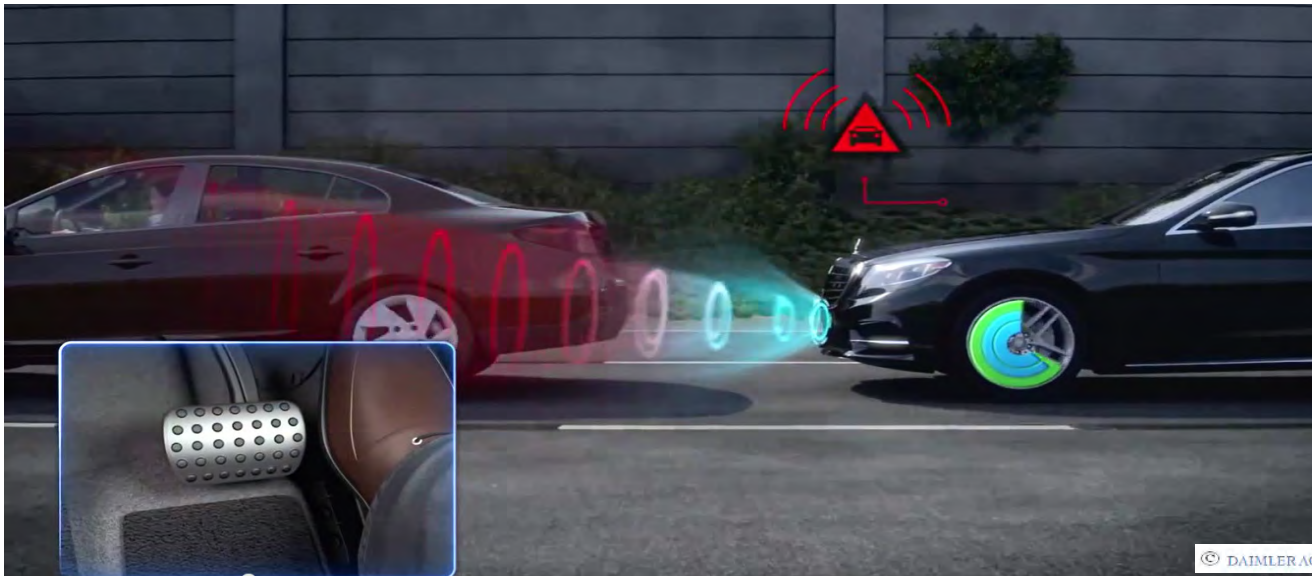


# Truck Active Brake Assist – Radar-Based Function



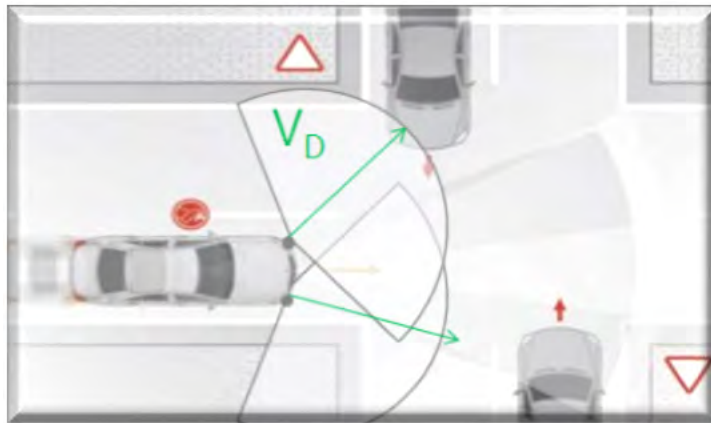


# COLLISION PREVENTION ASSIST PLUS



COLLISION PREVENTION ASSIST uses radar to constantly monitor closing speeds between your Mercedes-Benz and the moving vehicles around it. If the system determines that a collision is likely, it can help you apply the ideal level of braking.

# The new E-Class 2016



**Active Brake Assist with cross-traffic function:** The system can detect crossing traffic at junctions and, if the driver fails to respond, applies the brakes autonomously. It is possible to completely avoid accidents at speeds up to 100 km/h or substantially reduce the severity of accidents at speeds above this level.

# The new E-Class 2016

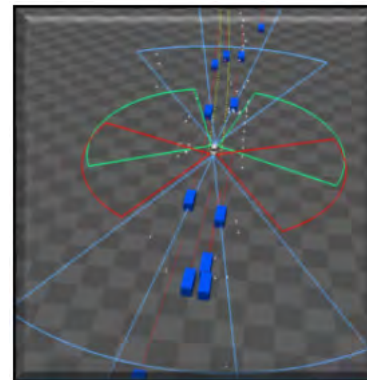
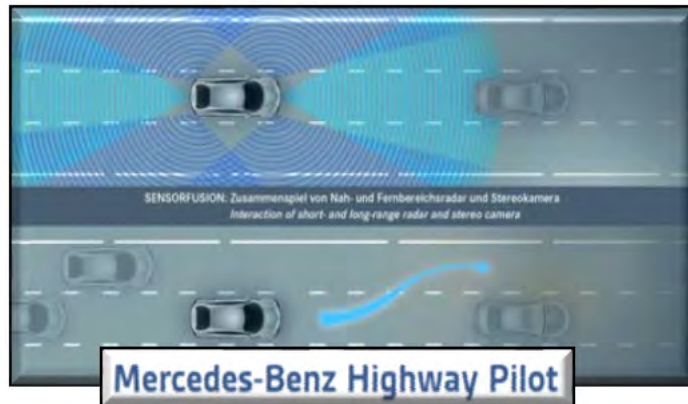


Radarsensoren helfen, Fahrzeuginsassen bereits vor unvermeidlichen Frontal- und Heckunfällen in die bestmögliche Position zu bringen. Im kommenden Jahr bietet Mercedes nun auch ein System für den Seitenaufprall an.



PRE-SAFE® impulse side: The system inflates an air chamber in the side bolster of the front seat backrest nearest the side of the imminent impact in a fraction of a second, thus increasing the distance between occupant and door and, at the same time, reducing the forces acting on the occupants.

# Present E-Class: Drive Pilot



Following a lane with only occasional driver input  
Changing lanes at the push of the indicator lever



# Industrialization Challenges



# Radar enables Style Icon like designs

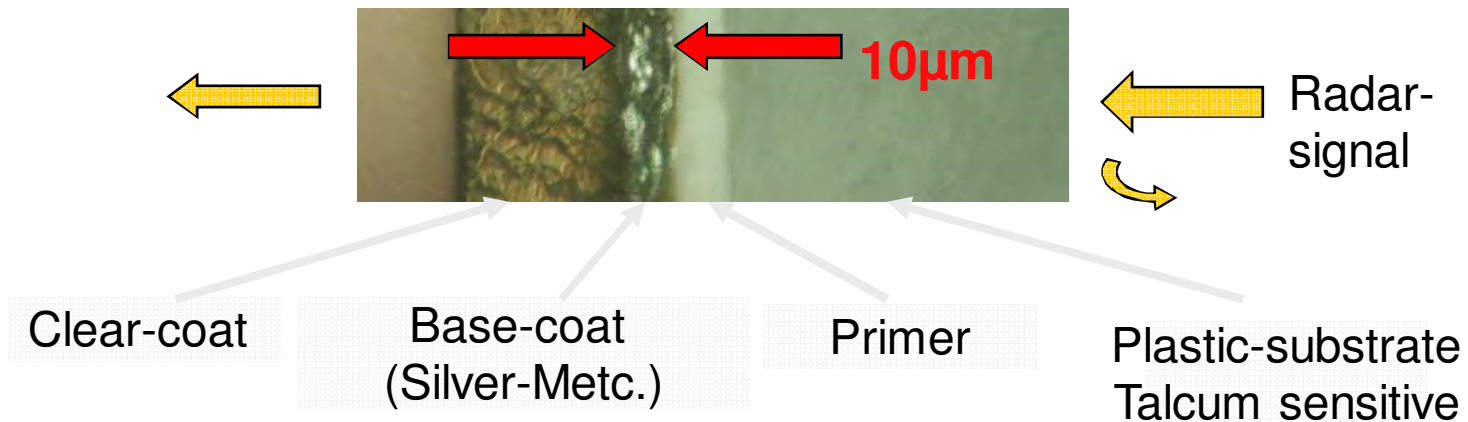
Hence, Radar vehicle-integration is science for sake of artworks



# Typical construction of a bumper



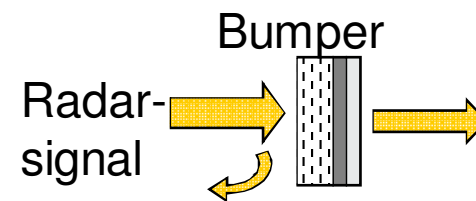
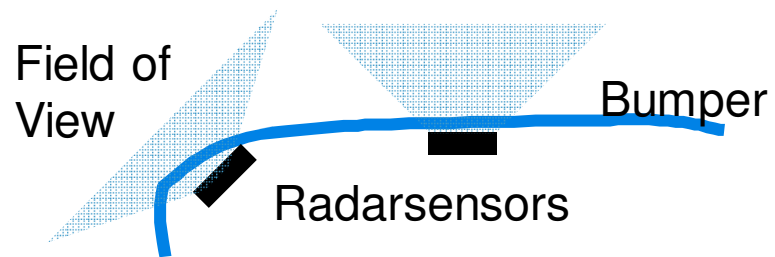
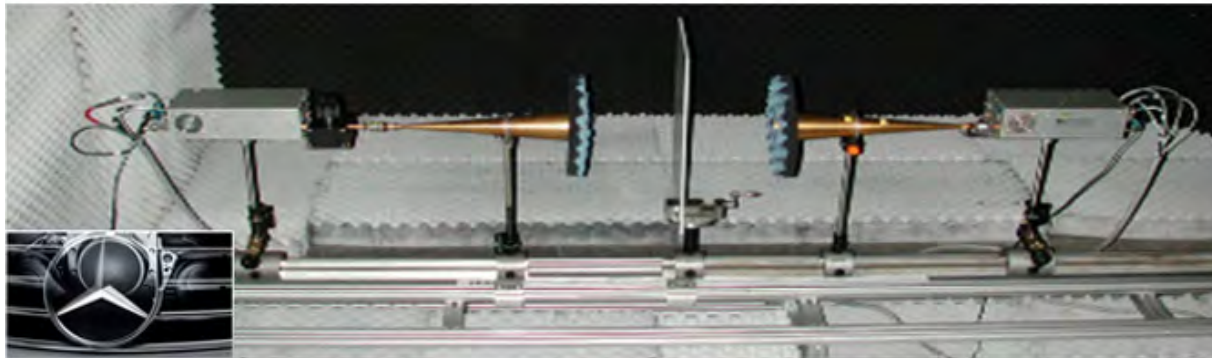
**Cross-section of a standard multi-layer painting structure**



**For each layer we need the characteristic RF-parameters:**

- Thickness
- Permittivity  $\epsilon_R$
- Dielectric loss angle  $\tan(\delta)$

# Radar- und Microwave-Measurement set-up





# Drivless Challenges to Perception



# Urban City - Next Radar Challenge



See also: [https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Juergen\\_Dickmann](https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Juergen_Dickmann)

# Traffic Challenges

Complexity, sudden appearance and diversity of Urban Scenarios



Large area crossings  
Crossing traffic



Non cooperative  
weather conditions



Unpredictable, surprising  
obstacle positions and  
object movement



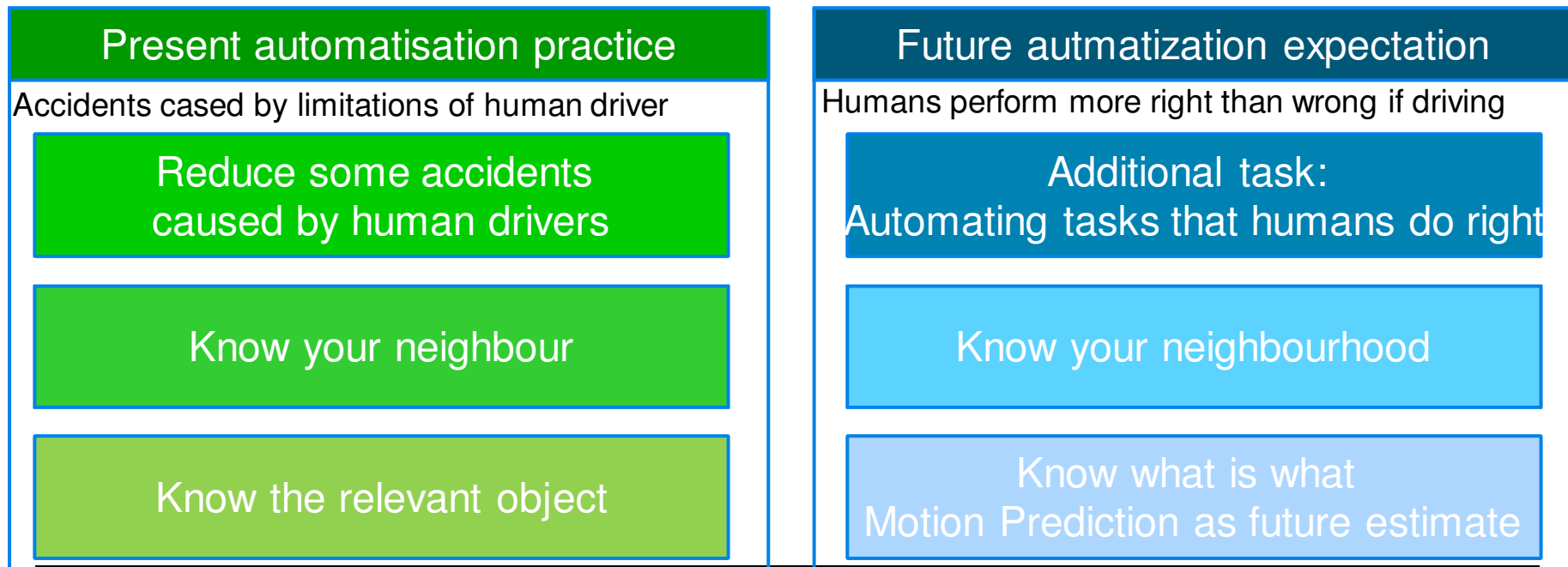
Manifold object types  
Hooded or partly  
covered objects

# The Automation Dilemma



Wish for dissipation, relaxing and opportunity of parallel activities

Expected extremely high safety level to autonomous systems



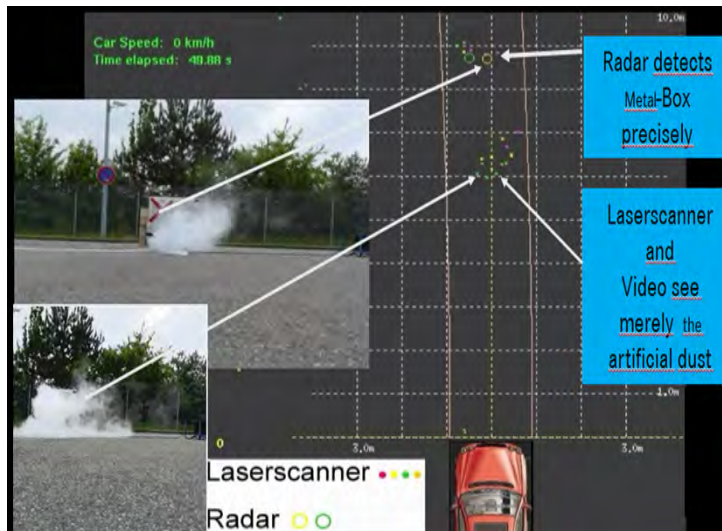


# Radar Perception Paradigm



# Radar perception paradigm

Transvision-Use the physical nature of mmWaves

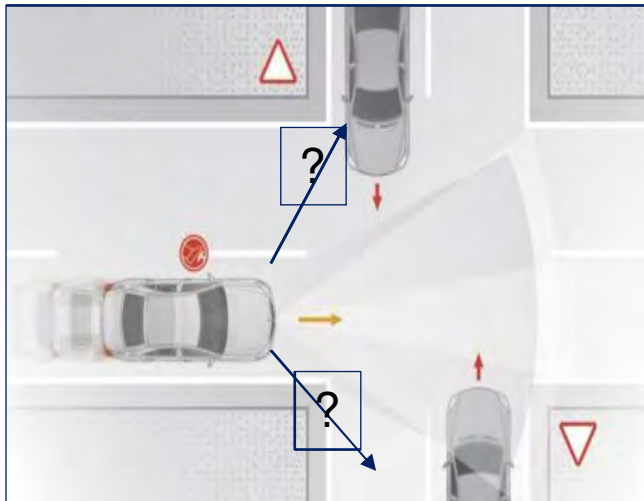


You can only react on what  
You can see  
and what  
You can properly assess

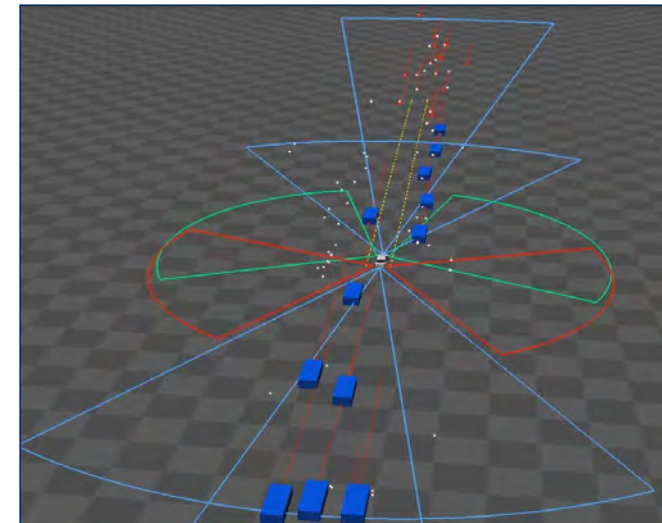


# Radar perception paradigm

Full 360° FoV coverage and global representation



You can only react on  
what  
You can see  
and what  
You can properly  
assess



# Radar development directions





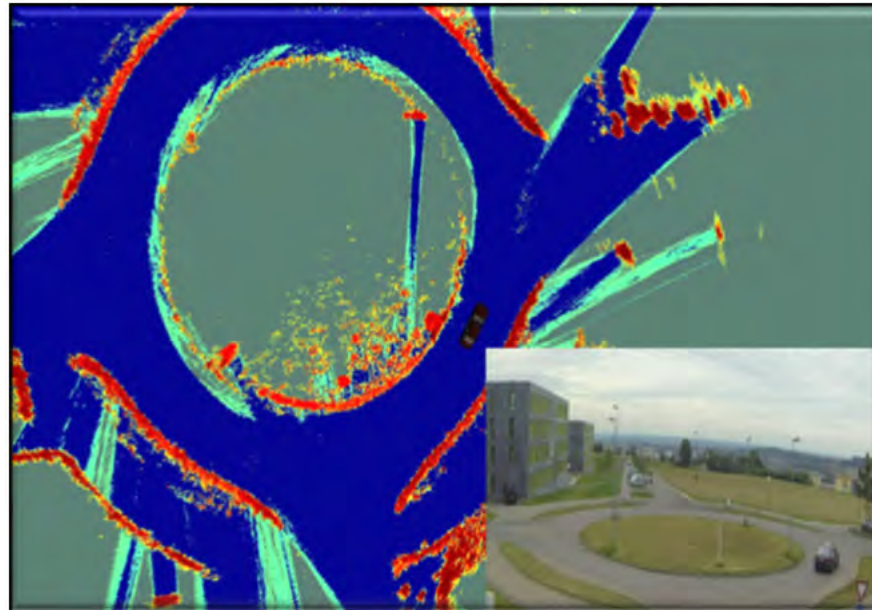
# Radar paradigm

Use ultra high resolution in space and time



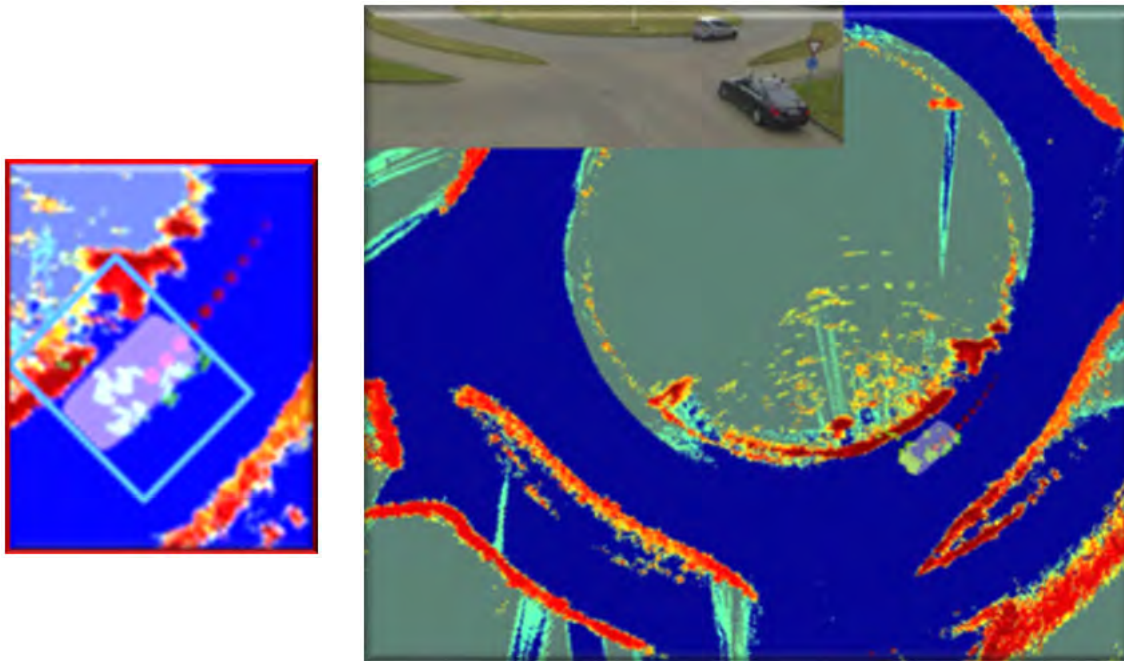
Represent and classify dynamic objects comprehensively

# Radar perception plan



Represent the static world comprehensively

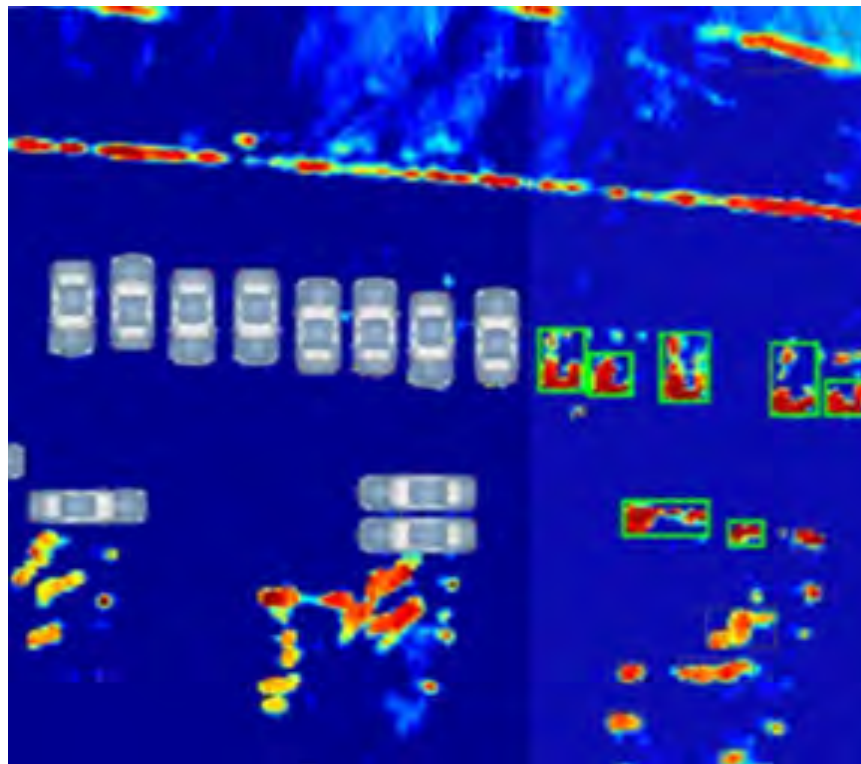
# Radar-perception plan



Bring both worlds into context to each other

# Radar paradigm

Adopt machine learning and AI to radar

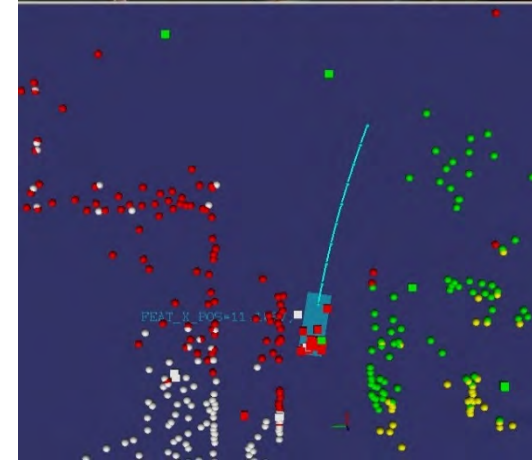
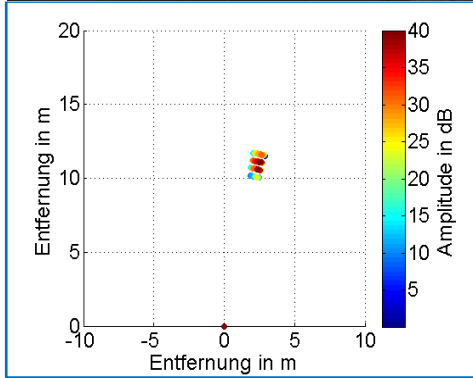
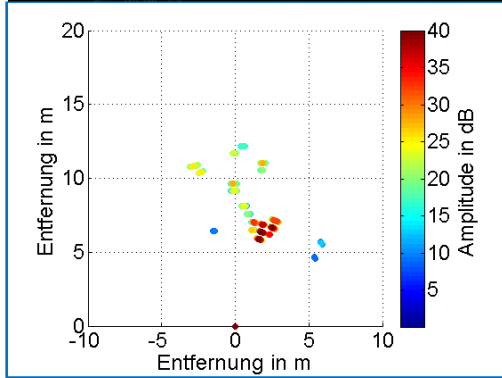




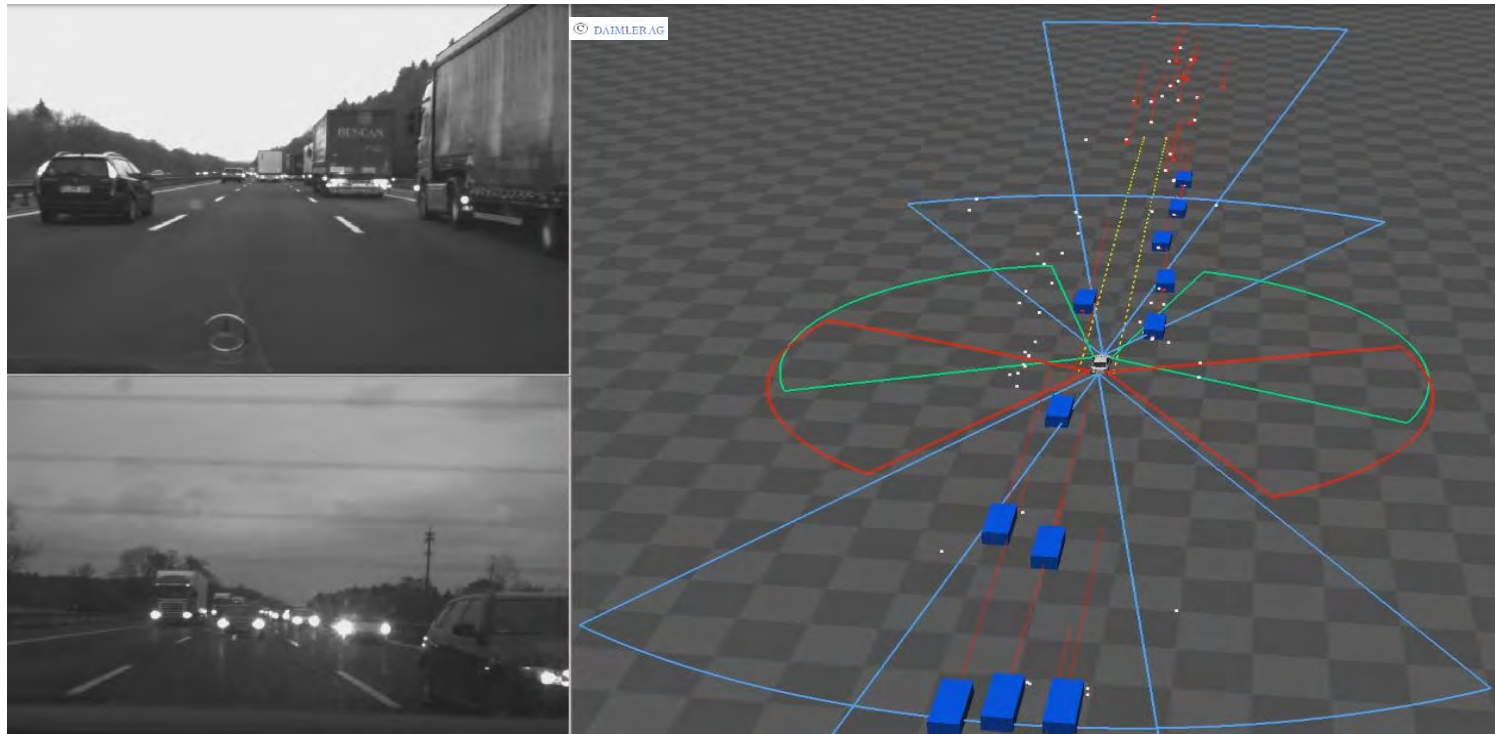
# Achievements on our way



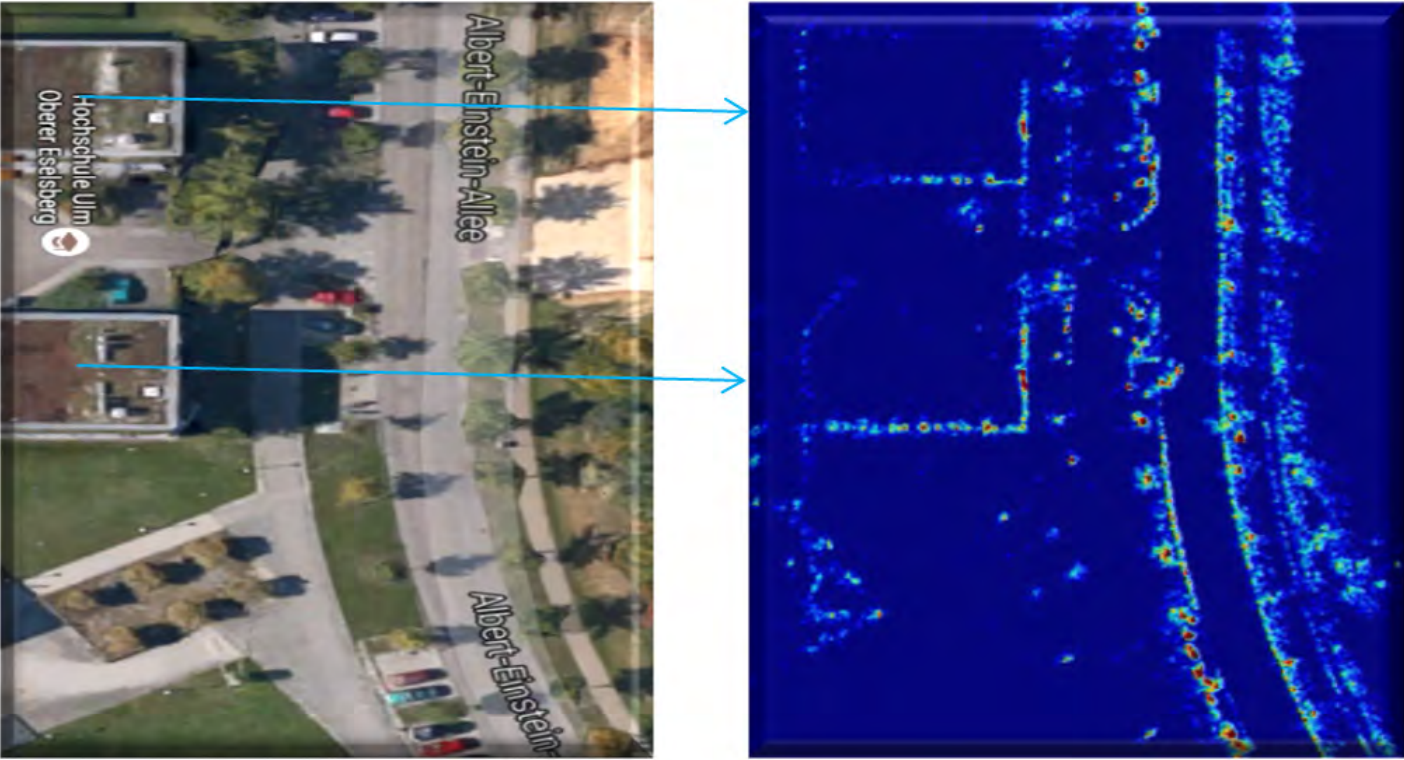
# High resolution Radar



# 360° Global Object Map

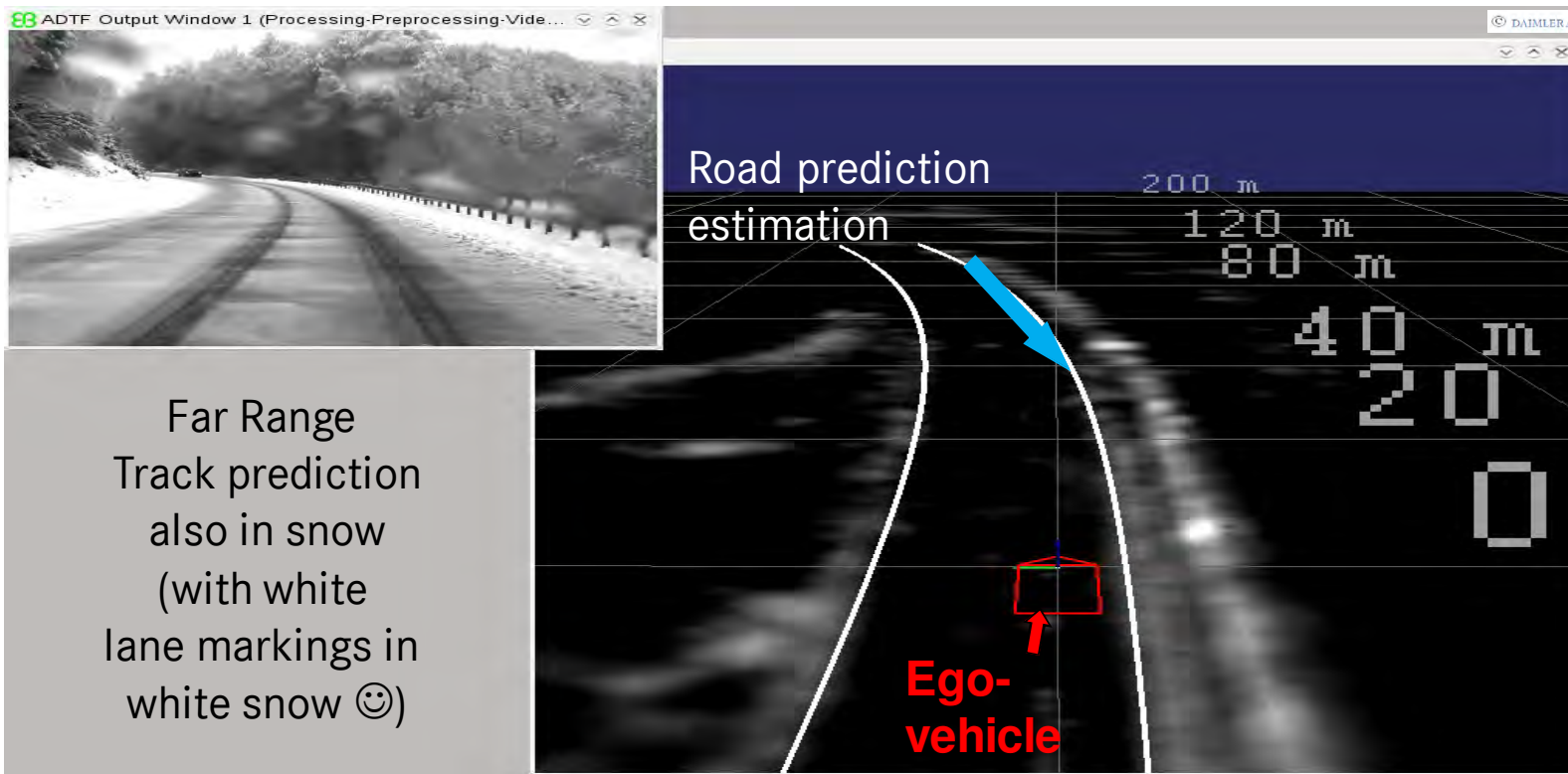


# Occupancy and other Radar-Grid Maps





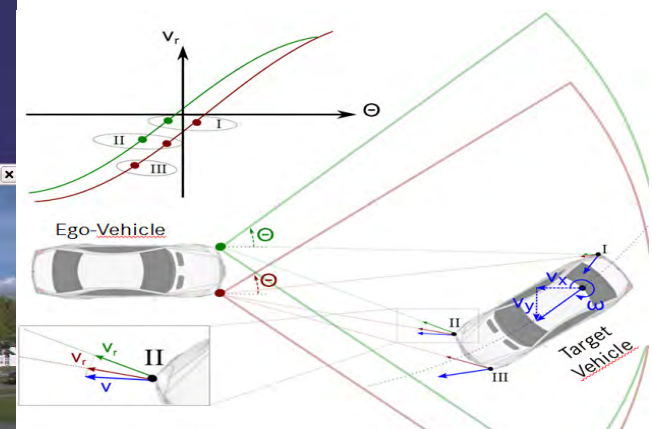
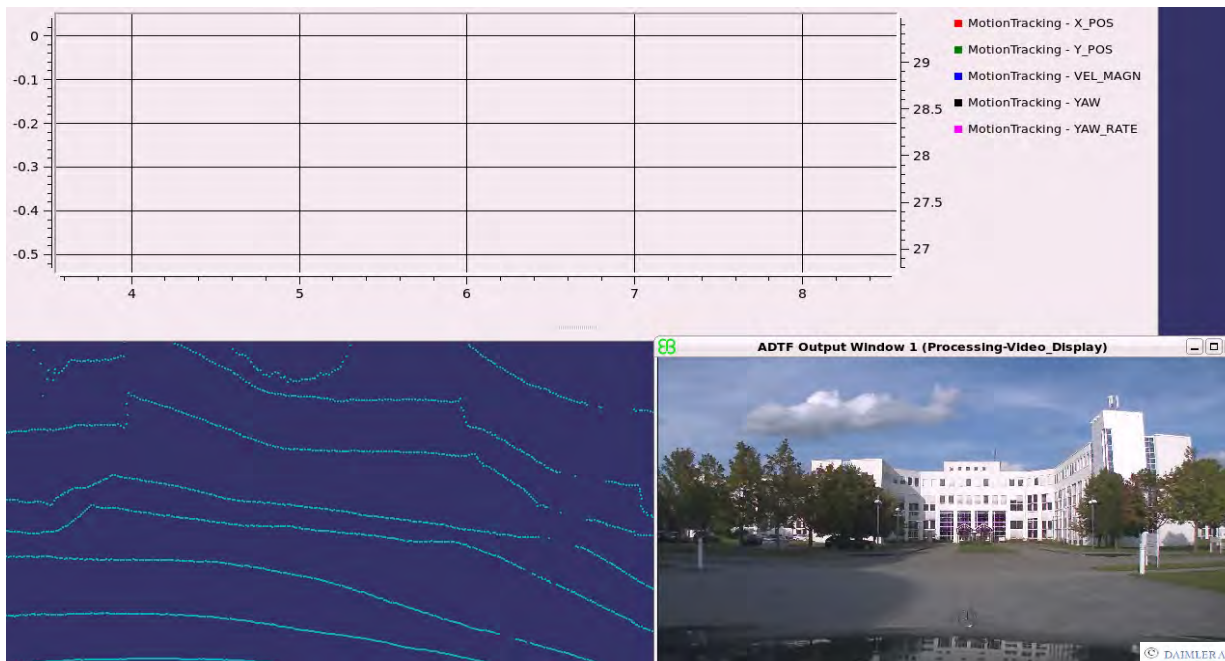
# High Definition Radar enables all weather capability



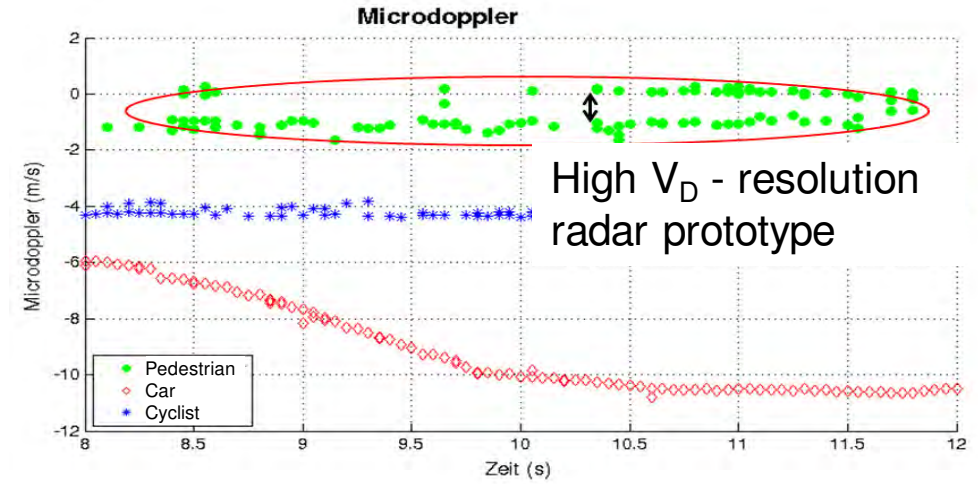
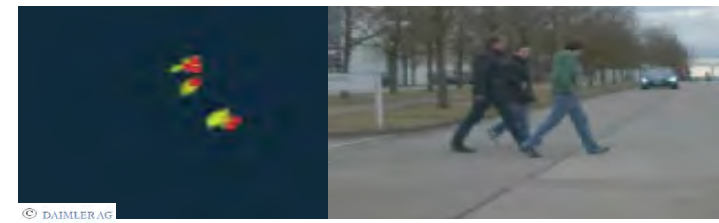
Far Range  
Track prediction  
also in snow  
(with white  
lane markings in  
white snow 😊)

# Instantaneous motion prediction

azimuthal doppler distribution



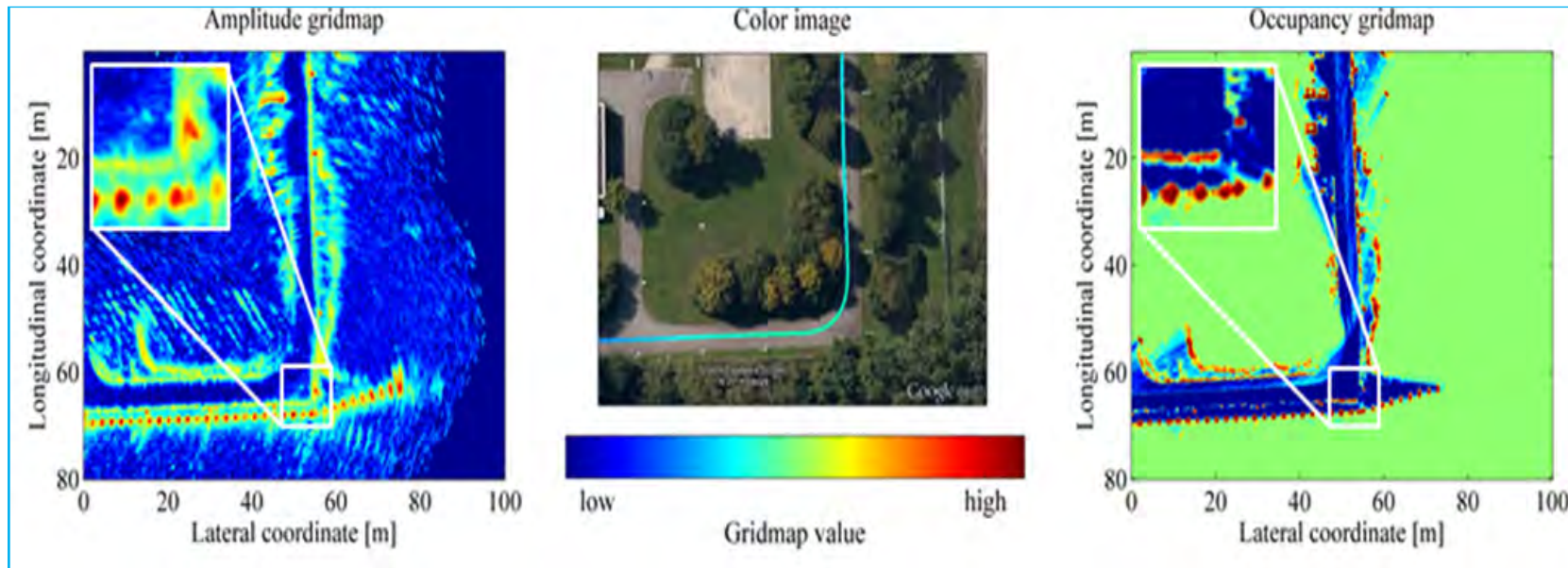
# High Definition Radar perception and classification for moving objects



# Localization support from Radar

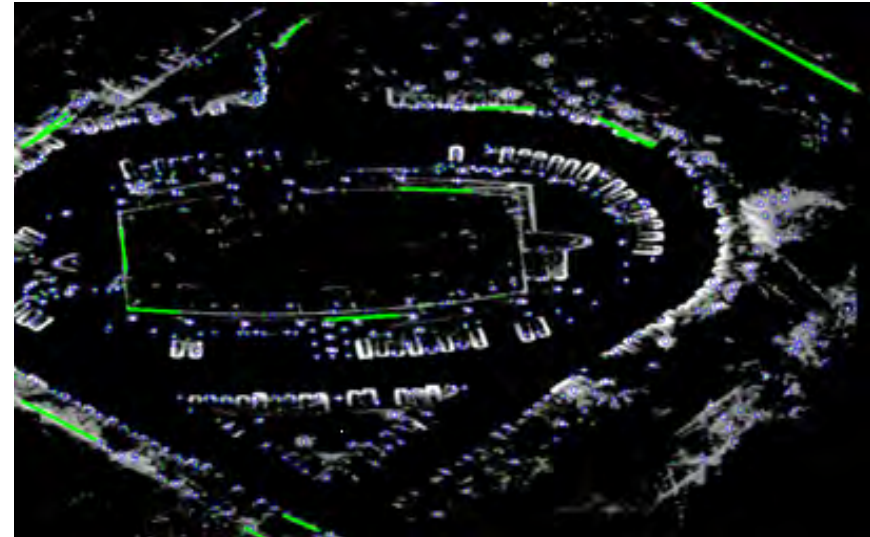


CRR: Characteristic-Radar-Regions





# Localization: Radar may help with landmarks



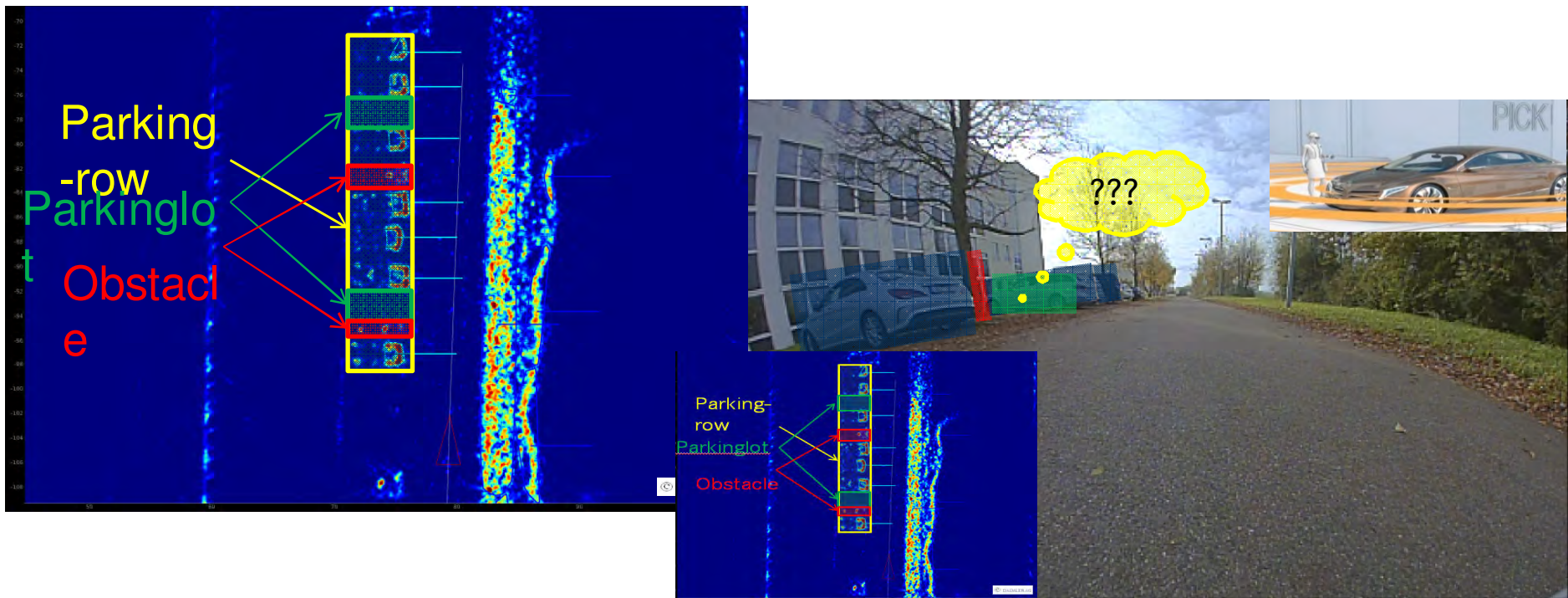
DGPS  
Particle-Filter-Result  
CRR-Points, CRR-Lines

# Simultaneously representation of static and dynamic world



# Interpretation of the environment

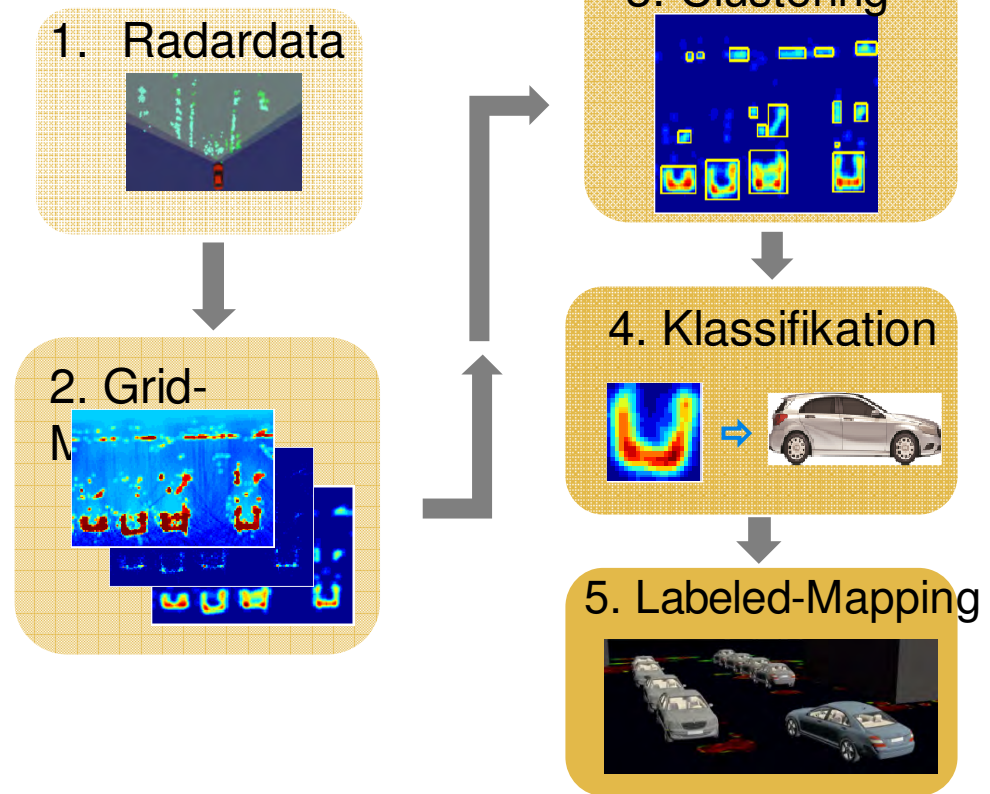
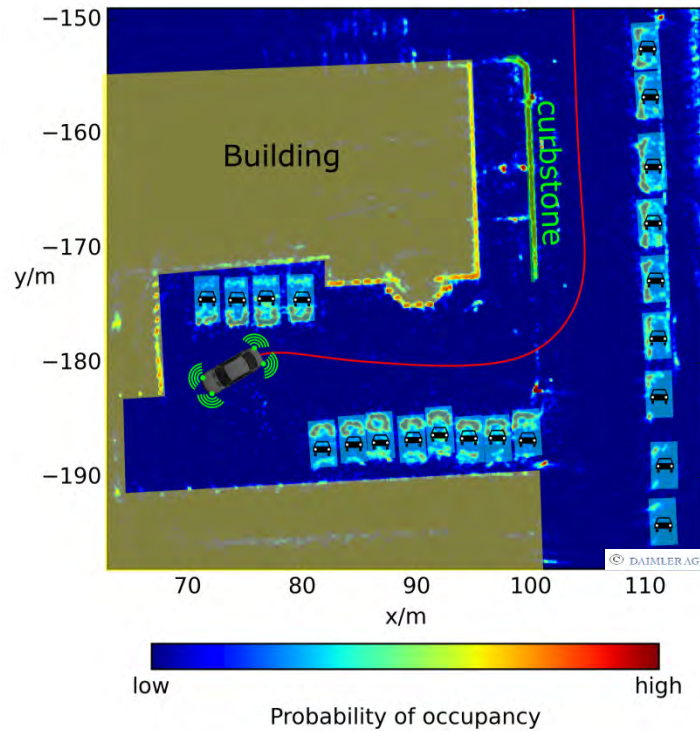
Machine learning helps





# Automotive Radar Future

## Deep Learning for Cognitive Radar Grid-Maps



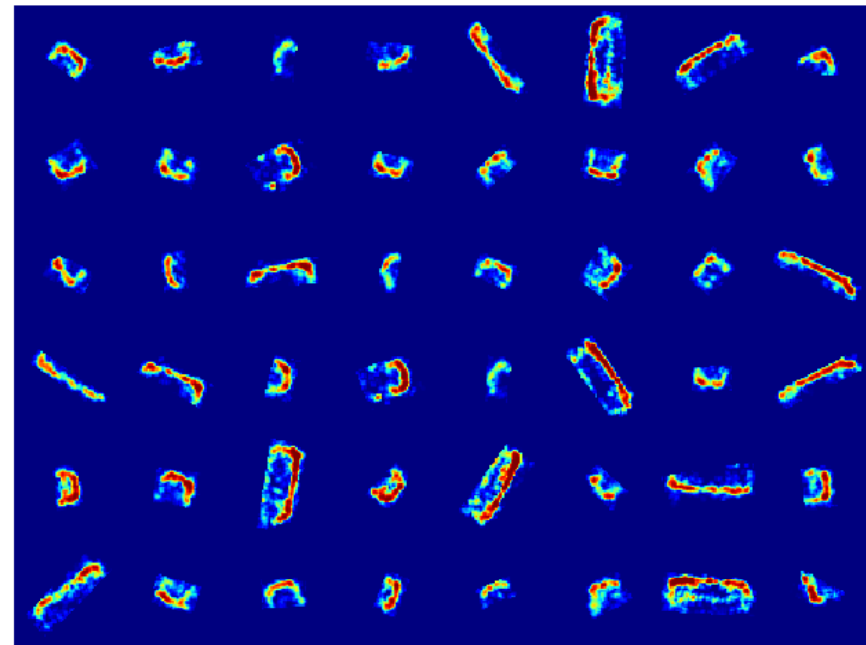


# Classification (connected components) in Radargrids as input in CNN



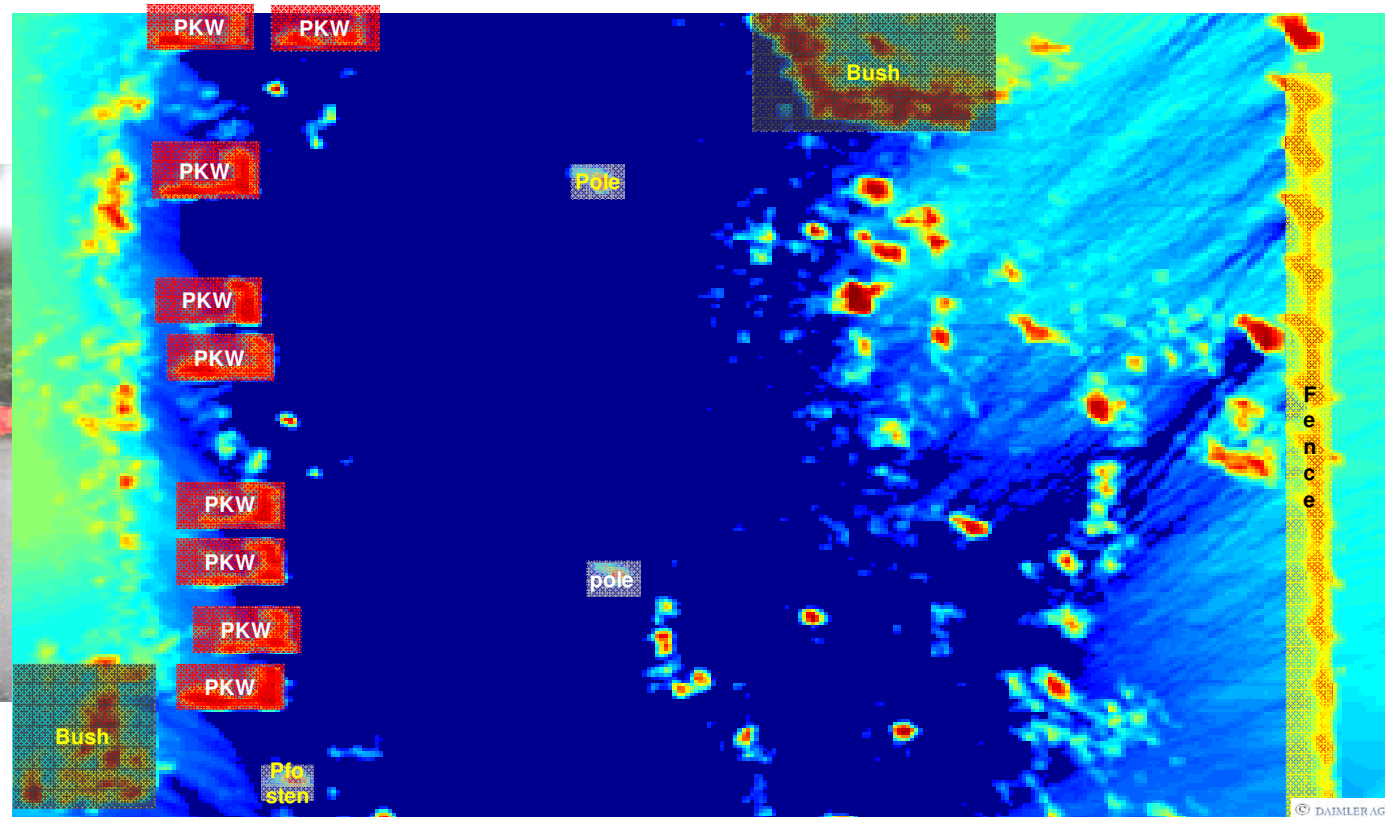
	Classified as vehicle	Classified as non-vehicle
True vehicle	94.2% $\pm$ 0.3%	5.1% $\pm$ 0.2%
True non-vehicle	1.4% $\pm$ 0.5%	98.6% $\pm$ 0.7%

A lot of stuff to do...

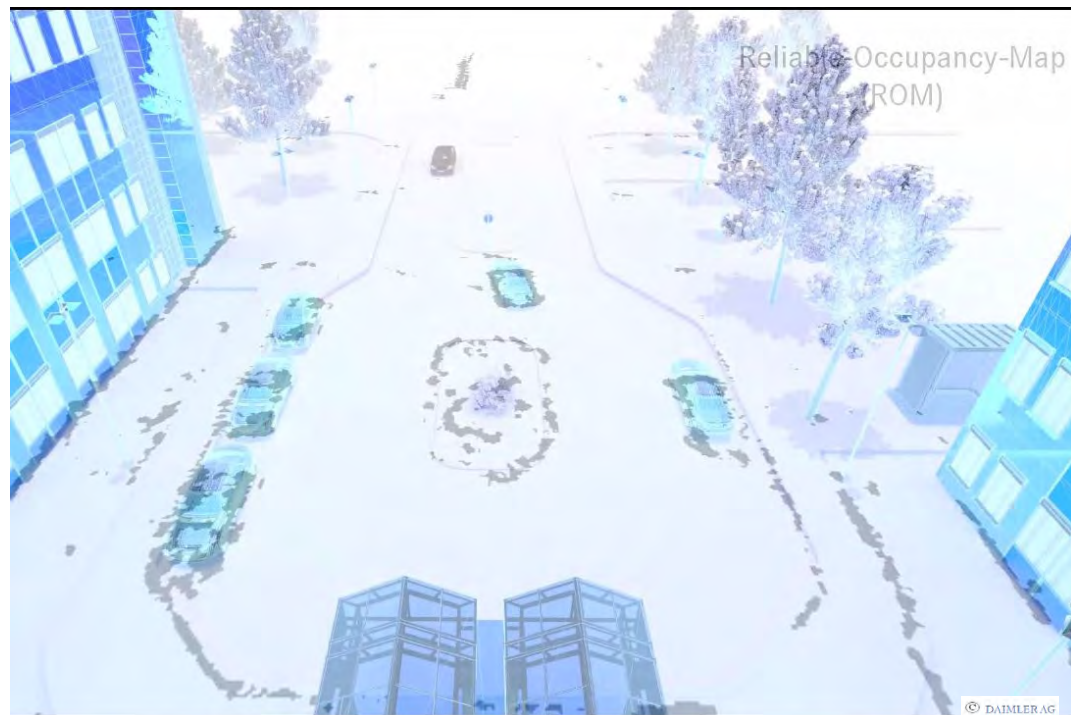


car

# Deep Learning for Cognitive Radar Grid-Maps



# Localisation with Radars (SLAM) and understand your detections



THx, Questions?

