Minor Project Simulation Of Sensor Fusion And Tracking Objects For KLE Tech AEV

By: Team 02

Project Team

USN Name

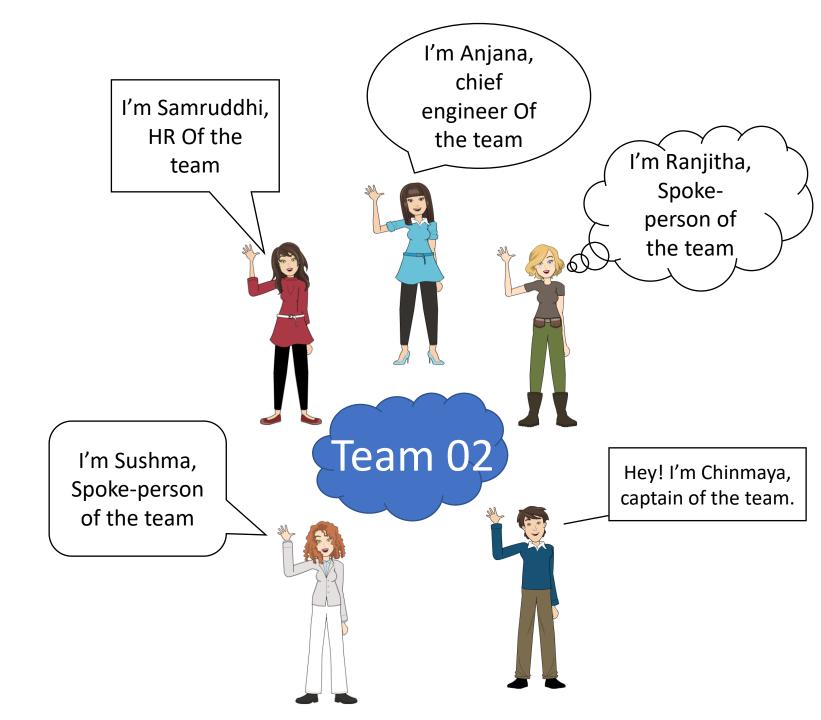
01FE17BAR013 Chinmaya

01FE17BAR029 Anjana

01FE17BAR048 Ranjitha

01FE17BAR051 Samruddhi

01FE17BAR057 Sushma



Problem statement

In the past decades, there has been a great interest and progress in the field of intelligent vehicles for both researches and industries. To reduce the traffic congestions and road accidents, we have to develop an efficient way for navigation in a specified area and test it for building an intelligent vehicle in a virtual scenario.

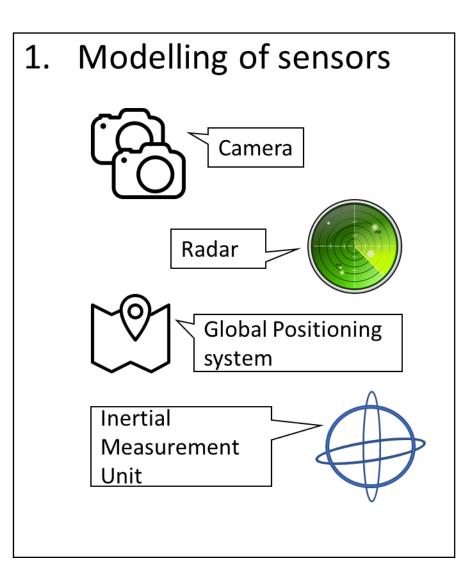




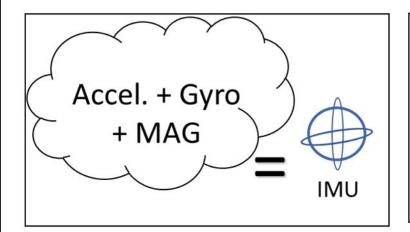
- Sensor modelling and simulation.
- Fuse multiple sensor data.
- Automate labelling of ground truth data.
- Build driving scenario.
- Generate vision detections.
- Simulate driving scenario in 3D environment.
- Develop drive by wire for KLE Tech AEV.



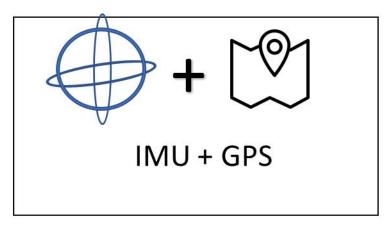
Project Goals



2. Simulate sensor fusion





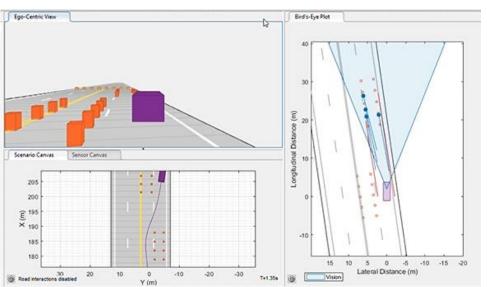




Project Goals

3. Tracking objects, lane and cars.







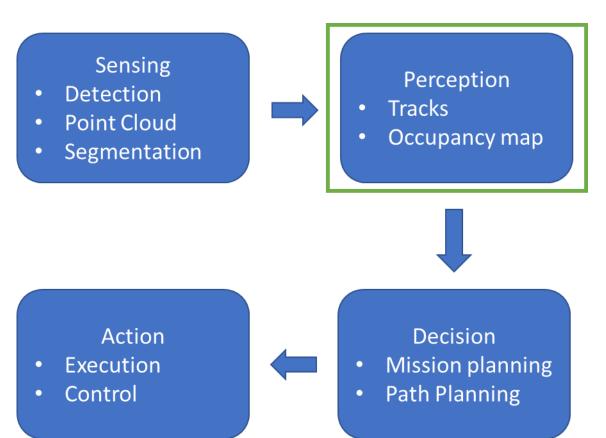
4. Simulate in 3-D environment





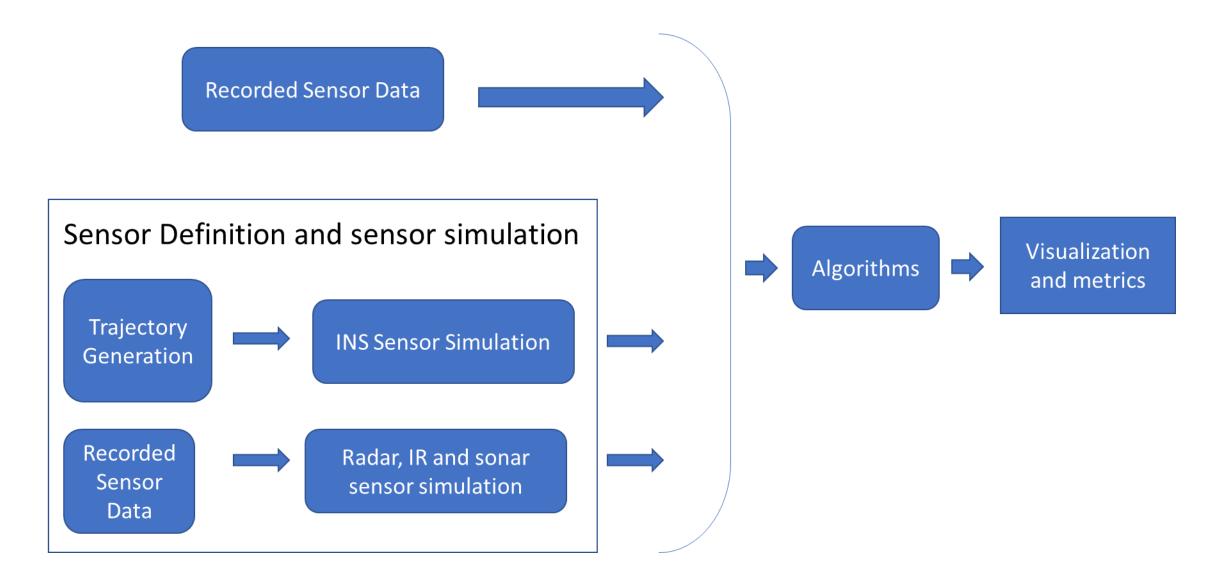
Introduction

 Autonomous systems processing loop with a focus on perception

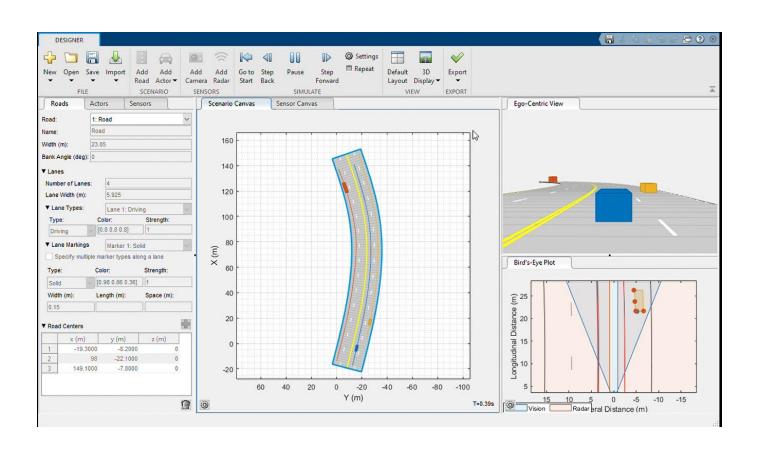




Sensor fusion and tracking



Generating scenarios



Screenshots taken from the simulation.

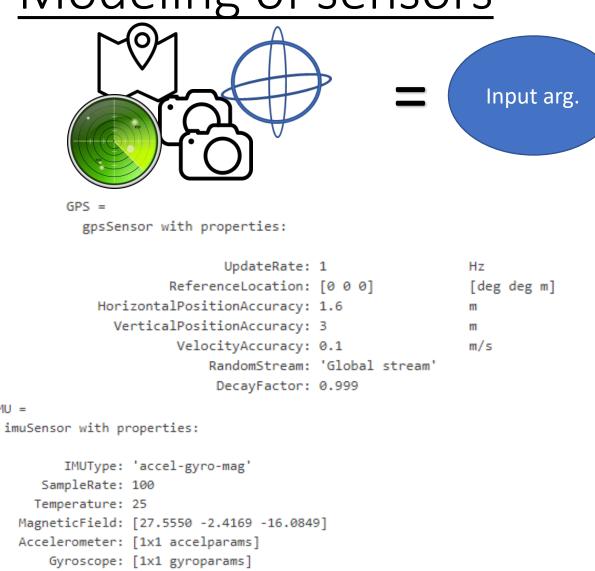


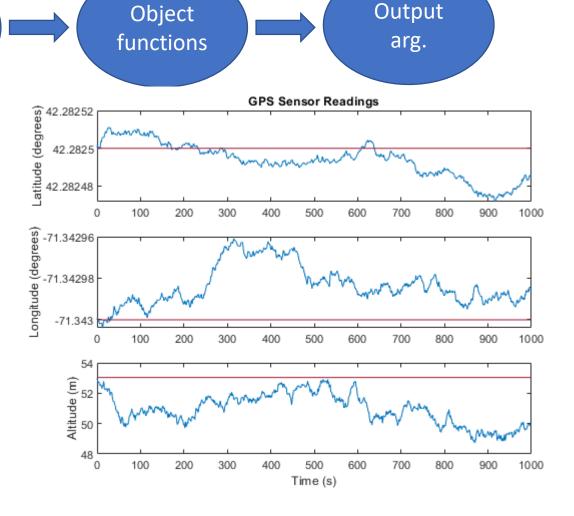


Modeling of sensors

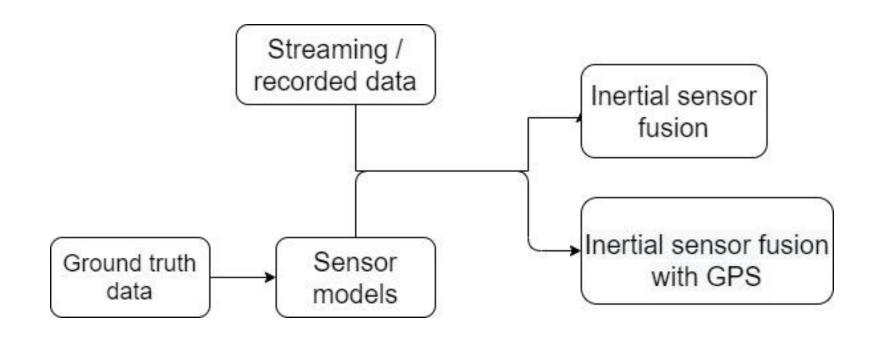
IMU =

Magnetometer: [1x1 magparams] RandomStream: 'Global stream'



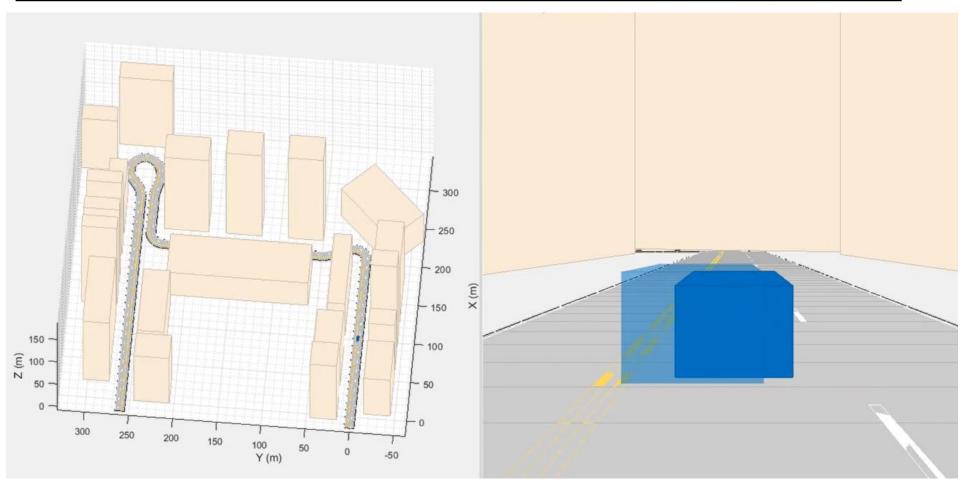


localization of an autonomous system



Workflow for localization of an autonomous system

localization of an autonomous system



Urban canyon where GPS signal is lost (left) and ground truth vs. estimated position after visual odometry-inertial fusion (right).

Interfacing to the Trackers

Property	Description
Time	Time at which measurement was taken
Sensor Index	Unique identifier of sensor in the system
Measurement	What sensor measures
Measurement Noise	Uncertainty covariance of measurement
Measurement Parameters	List of parameters required for nonlinear measurement function
Object Class-Id	Integer representing the classification of the object
Object Attributes	Additional information sensor can provide

Defining properties using the objectDetection class.

```
Time: 1

Measurement: [3×1 double]

MeasurementNoise: [3×3 double]

SensorIndex: 1

ObjectClassID: 0

MeasurementParameters: [1×1 struct]

ObjectAttributes: {[1×1 struct]}
```

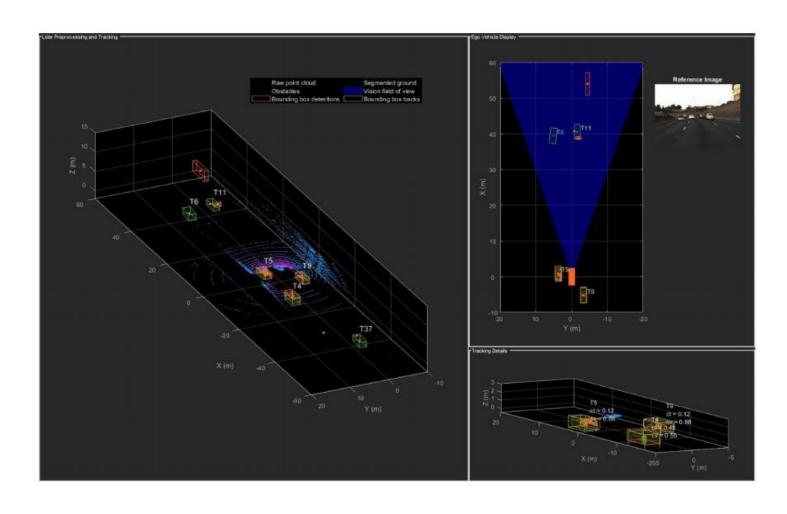
Screenshot taken from MATLAB command window defining objectDetection class.

Tracking Algorithms

• Joint probabilistic data association tracker (JPDA).

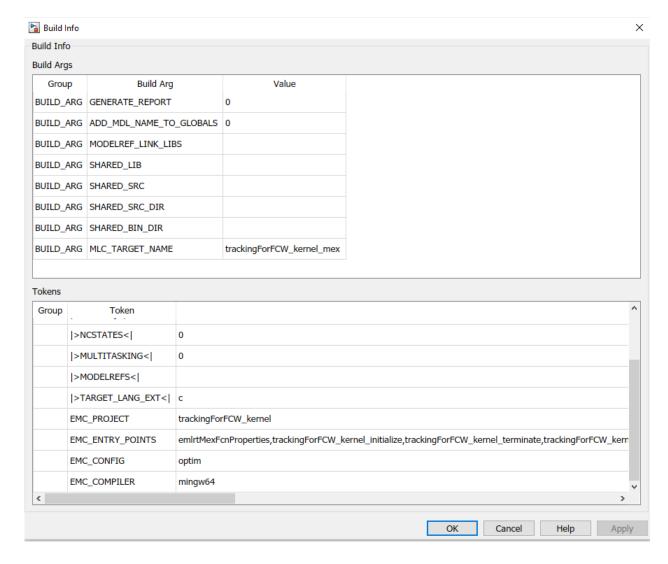
Input Arguments	Output Arguments
detections — Detection list	confirmedTracks — Confirmed tracks
time — Time of update	tentativeTracks — Tentative tracks
costMatrix — Cost matrix	allTracks — All tracks
detectableTrackIDs — Detectable track IDs	analysisInformation

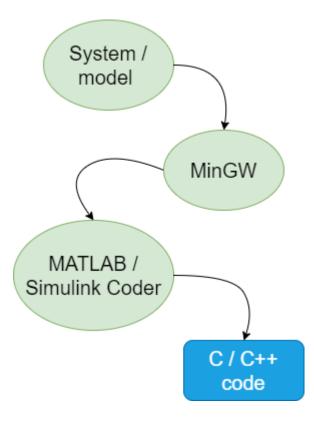
Lidar Tracking



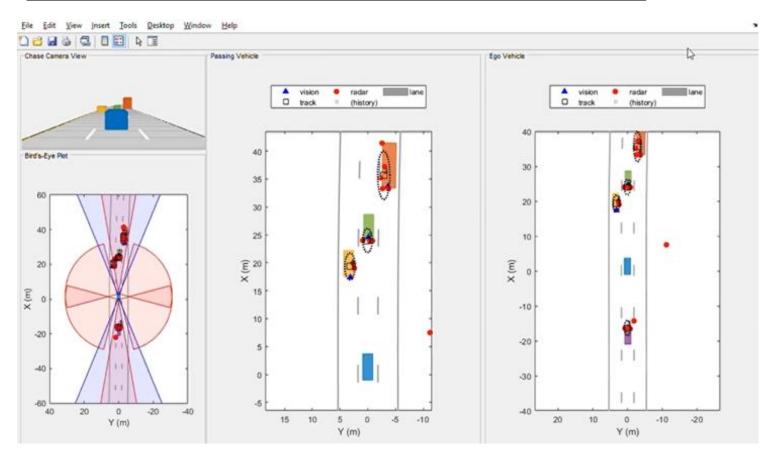
- Lidar tracker using bounding box detections.
- Joint probabilistic data association tracker (JPDA).

Generating C code

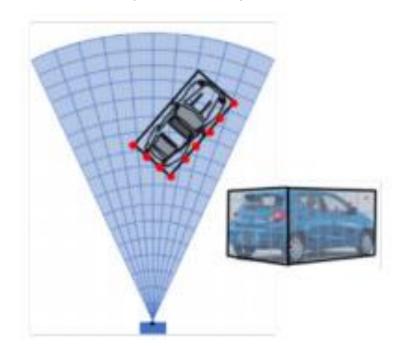




Tracking Extended Objects

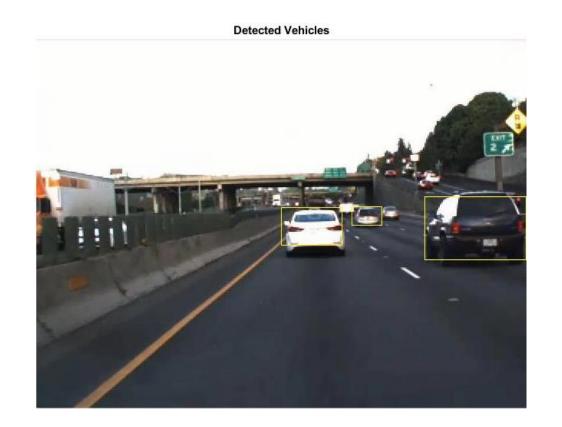


Why use Extended objects instead point objects?



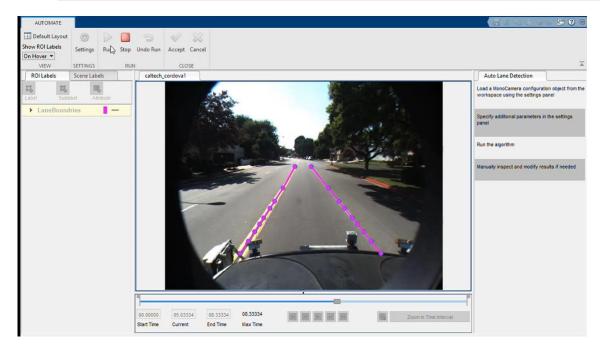
Results of extended object tracker using an ellipse

Ground Truth Labeller: Dist. estimation



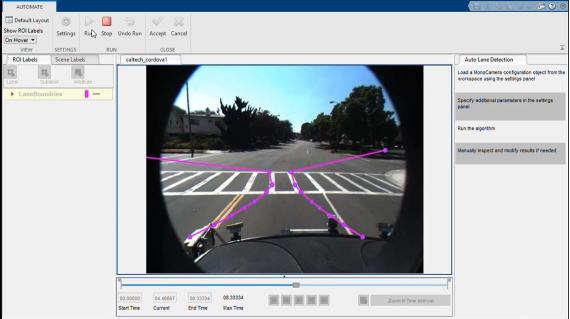


Ground Truth Labeller: Lane Detection

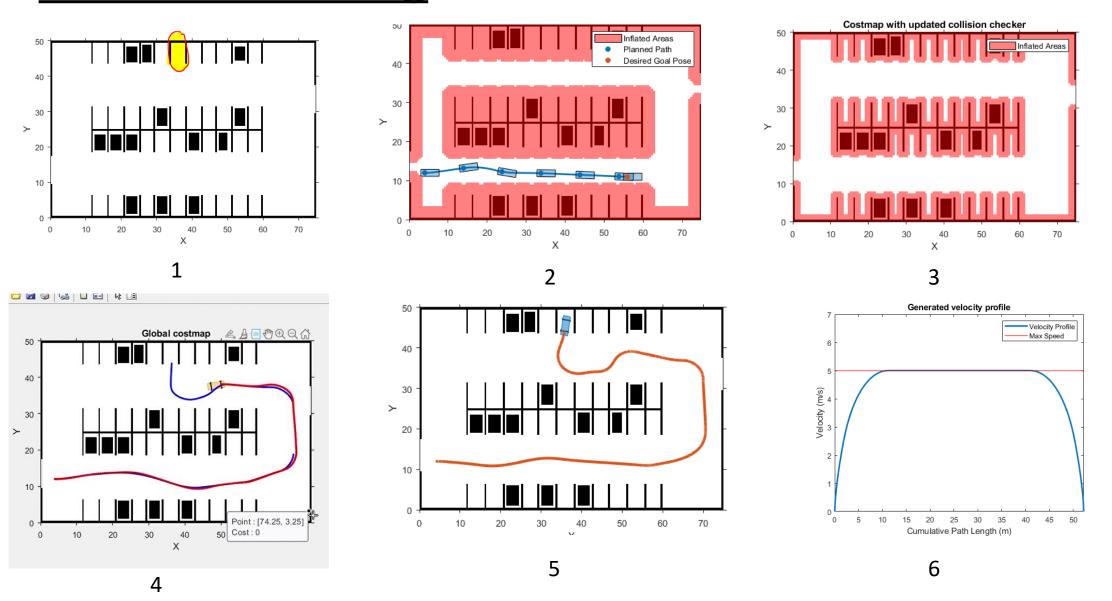


Lane detections with complete lane markings

Lane detections with incomplete lane markings



Motion Planning



Conclusion

- Understandings or Learnings:
- 1. Detailed architecture and components of a self-driving car software stack.
- 2. Realistic vehicle physics, complete sensor suite.
- 3. Demonstrate skills in CARLA and build programs with Python.
- Implement methods:
- 1. static and dynamic object detection.
- 2. localization and mapping.
- 3. behaviour and maneuver planning.
- 4. vehicle control.