

Automated and Connected Driving Challenges

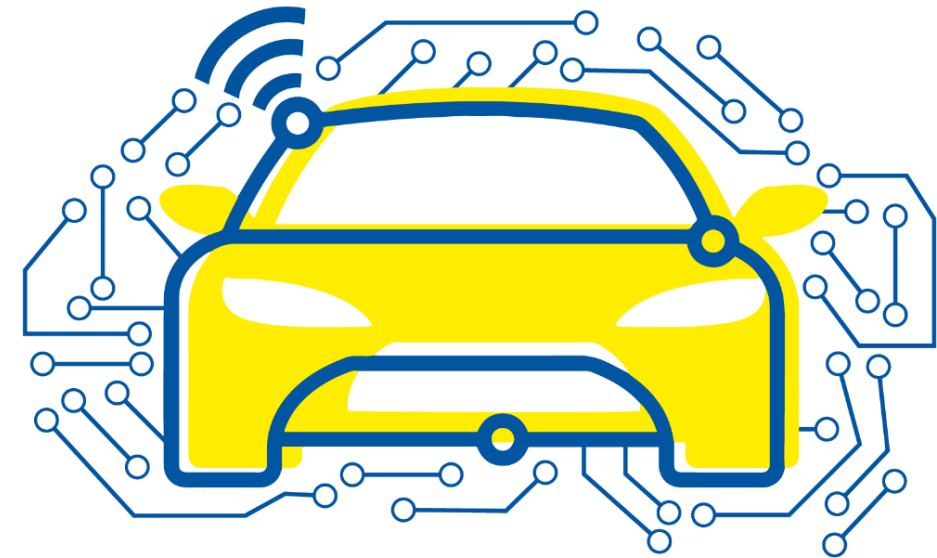
Section 2 – Sensor Data Processing

Point Cloud Occupancy Grid Mapping

Introduction

Bastian Lampe

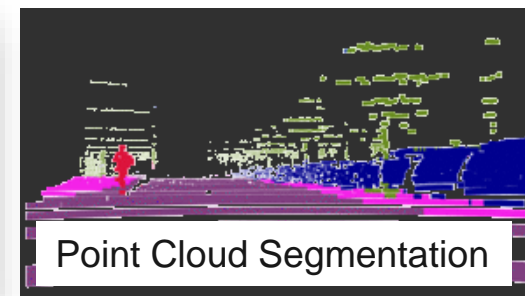
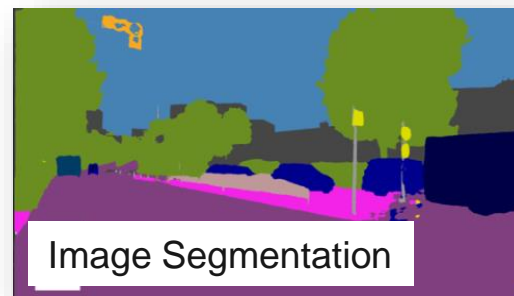
Institute for Automotive Engineering



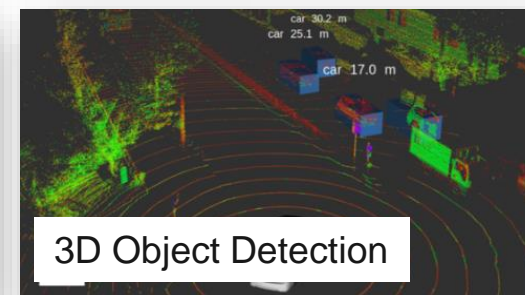


Point Cloud OGM - Introduction

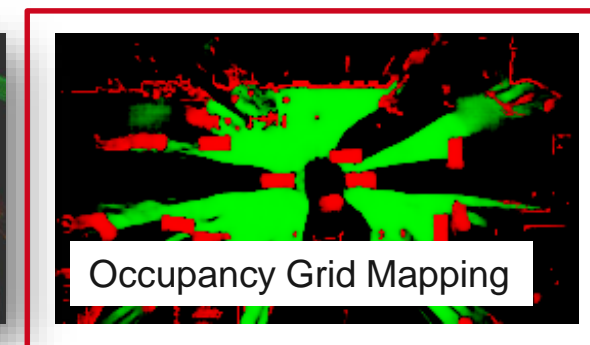
Computer Vision Approaches



Single Object



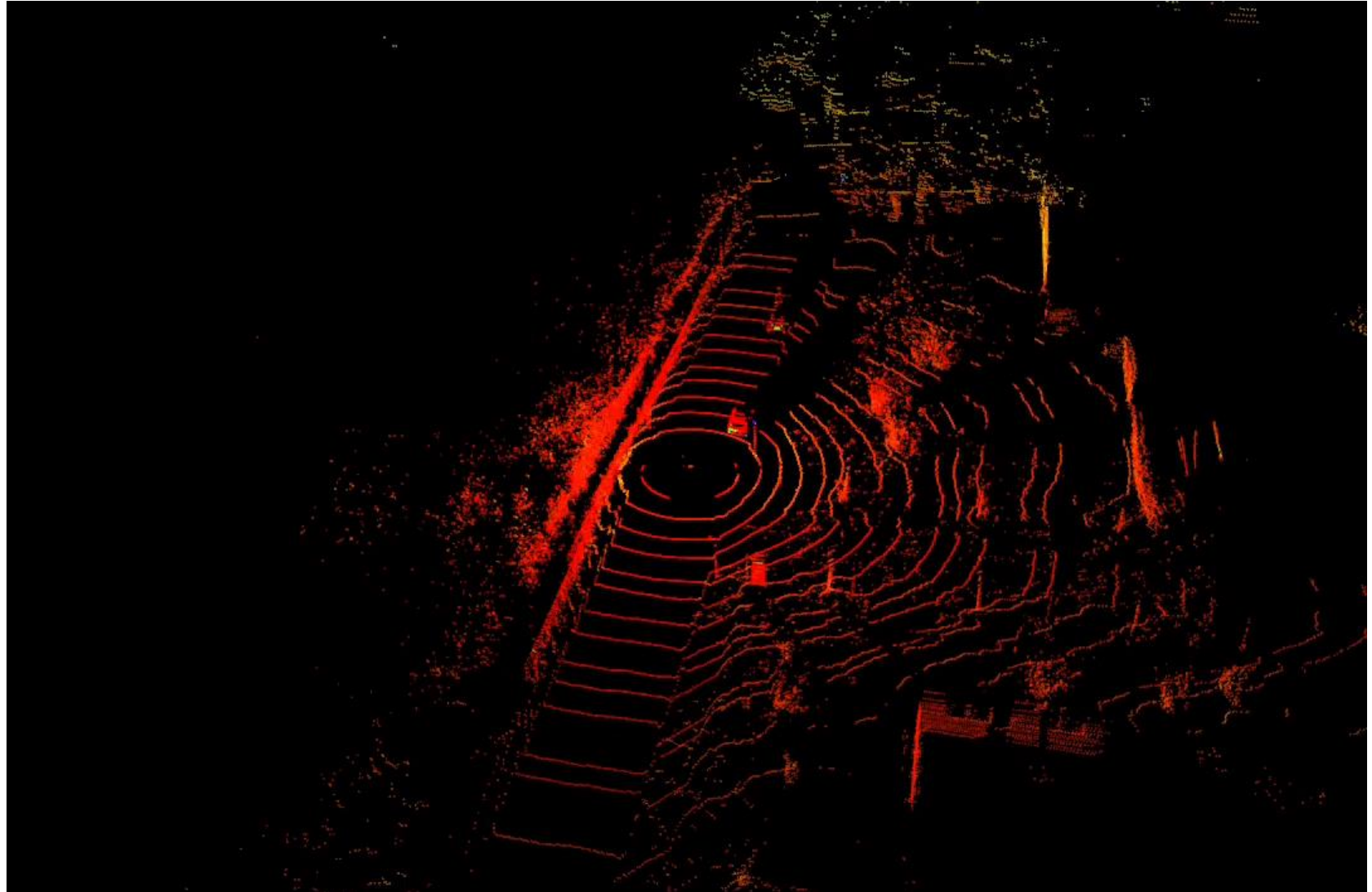
Multi Objects





Point Cloud OGM – Introduction

Overview



Video: ika



Point Cloud OGM – Introduction

Overview

- **Goal:** Distinguish drivable from occupied space
- Why?

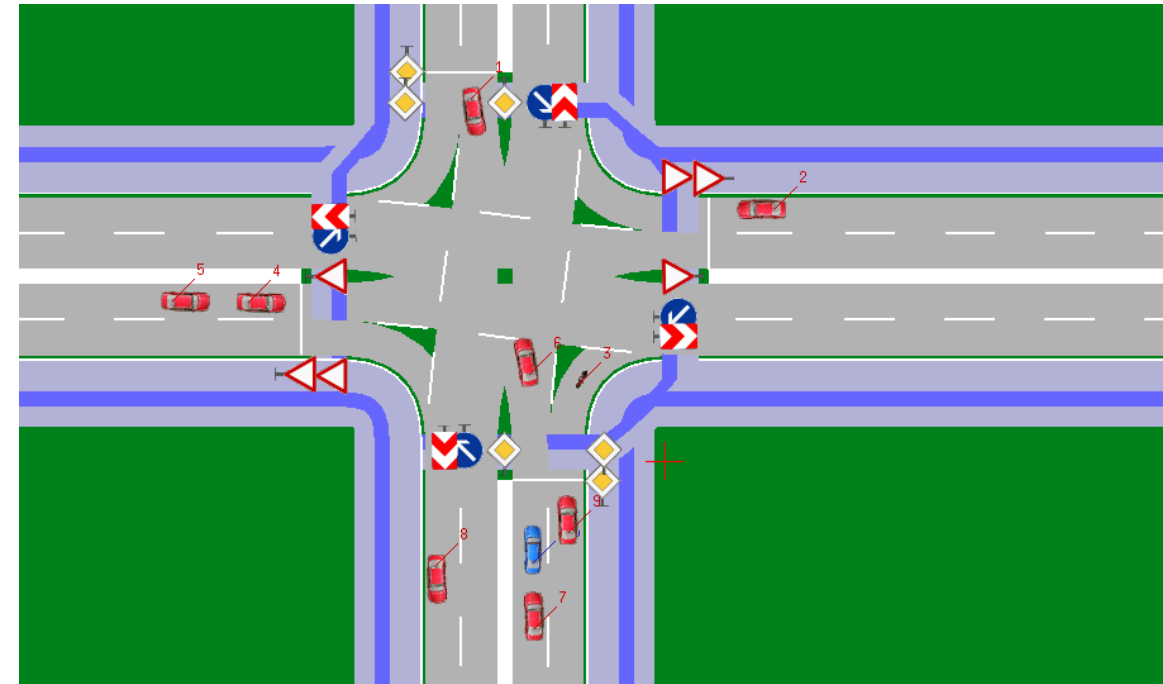


Image: ika



Point Cloud OGM – Introduction

Overview

- **Goal:** Distinguish drivable from occupied space
- Why?
 - HD map may be outdated or insufficient
 - Obstacles may not be recognized correctly
 - Obscure objects can slip through detection algorithms
 - False positive object detections
 - Redundant perception methodologies



Image: [welt](#)

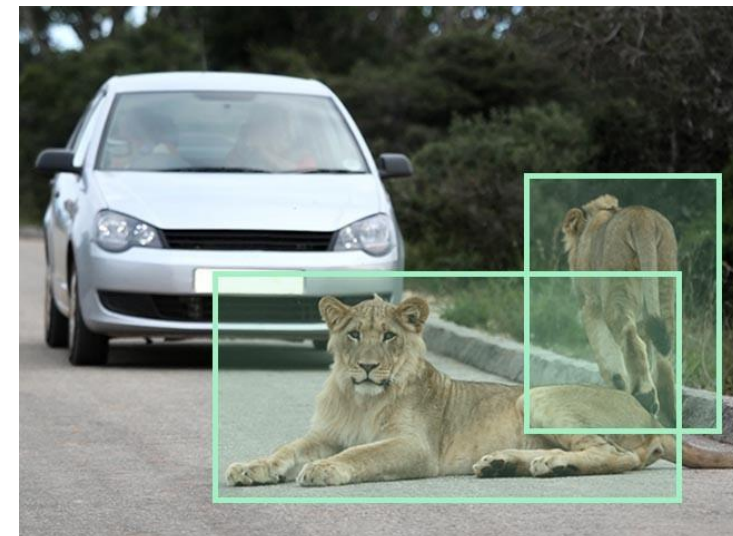


Image: [imerit](#)

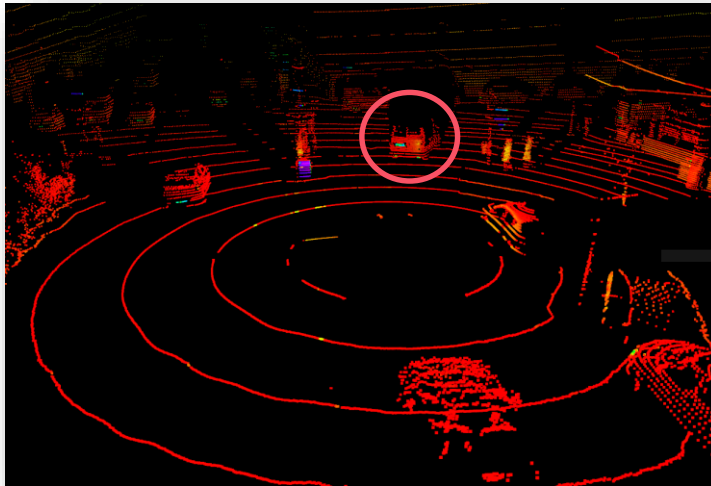


Point Cloud OGM – Introduction

Overview

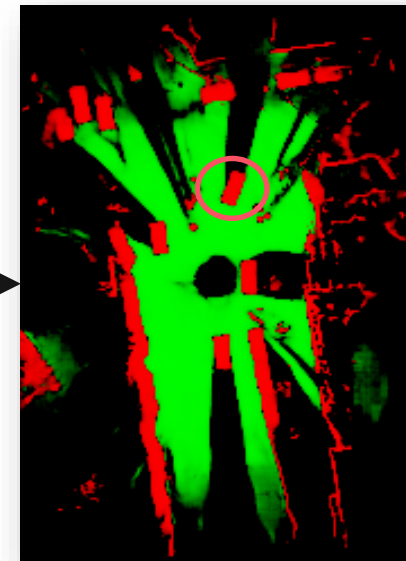
- World surface is discretized into **cells**
- Cells contain **occupancy information**

Input



Lidar point cloud

Output



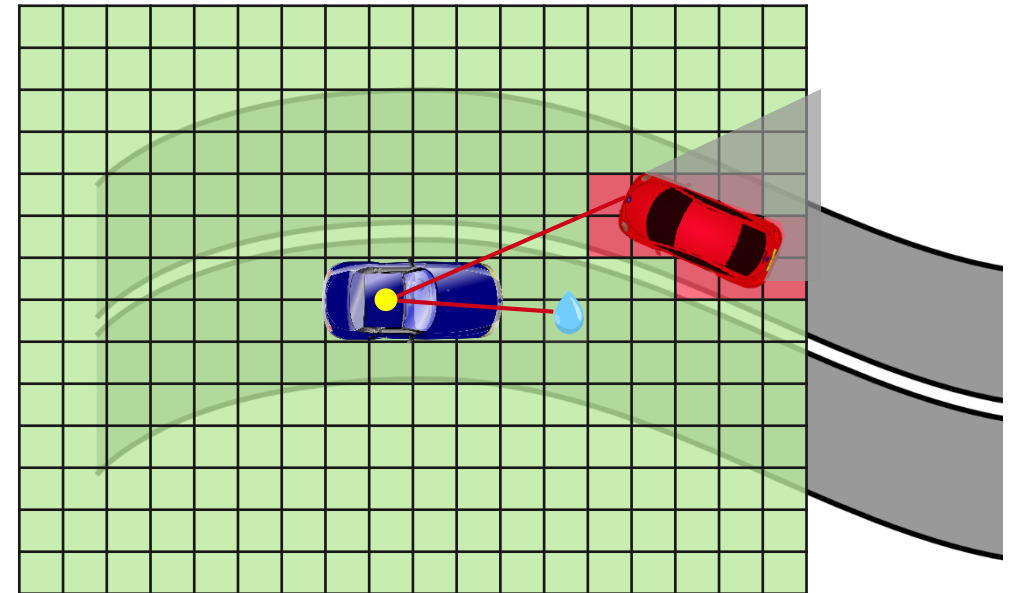
Evidential Occupancy Grid Map



Point Cloud OGM – Introduction

Challenges

- **Challenges?**
 - Identify obstacles and non-obstacles
 - Unobservable areas



Simplified occupancy grid map

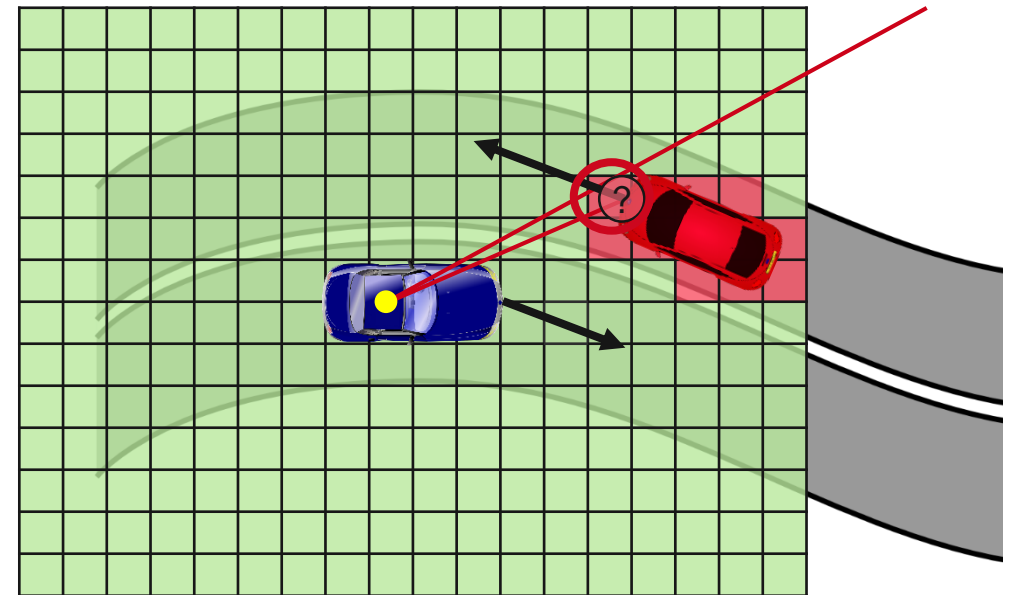
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Point Cloud OGM – Introduction

Challenges

- **Challenges?**
 - Identify obstacles and non-obstacles
 - Unobservable areas
 - Conflicting measurements
 - Measurement uncertainty
 - Dynamic environments



Simplified occupancy grid map

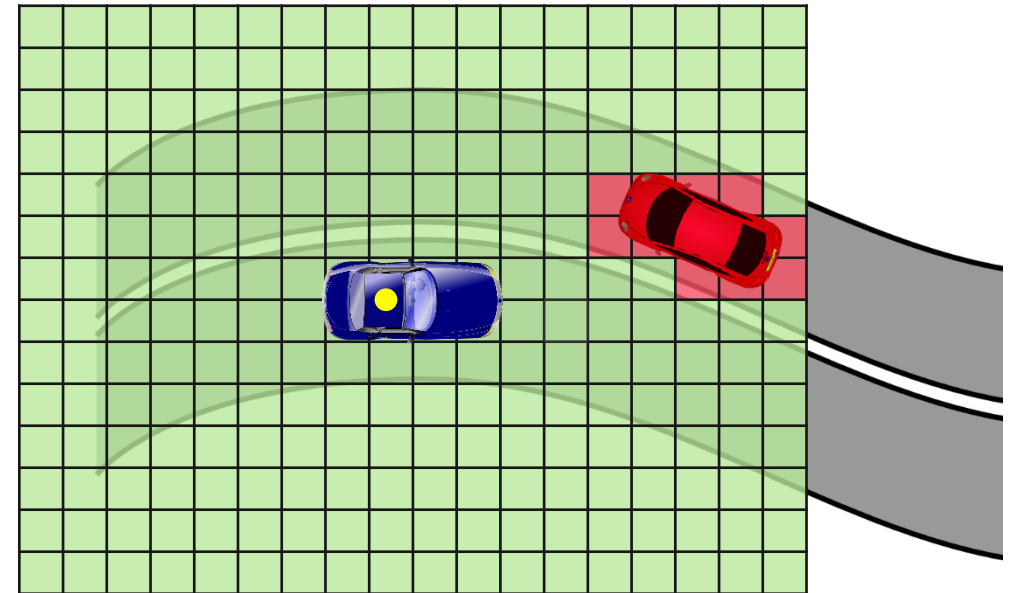
Image: ika



Point Cloud OGM – Introduction

Challenges

- **Challenges?**
 - Identify obstacles and non-obstacles
 - Unobservable areas
 - Conflicting measurements
 - Measurement uncertainty
 - Dynamic environments
 - Real-time capability



Simplified occupancy grid map

Image: ika



Point Cloud OGM – Introduction

Grid Map Representation

- Data Size (e.g. with float64 values):

$$S = \frac{W \cdot L}{C^2} \cdot D \cdot \text{sizeof}(\text{float64})$$
$$= \frac{150 \text{ m} \cdot 60 \text{ m}}{(0,3 \text{ m})^2} \cdot 1 \cdot 8 \text{ Bytes}$$
$$\approx 781 \text{ kB}$$

→ efficient processing algorithms required

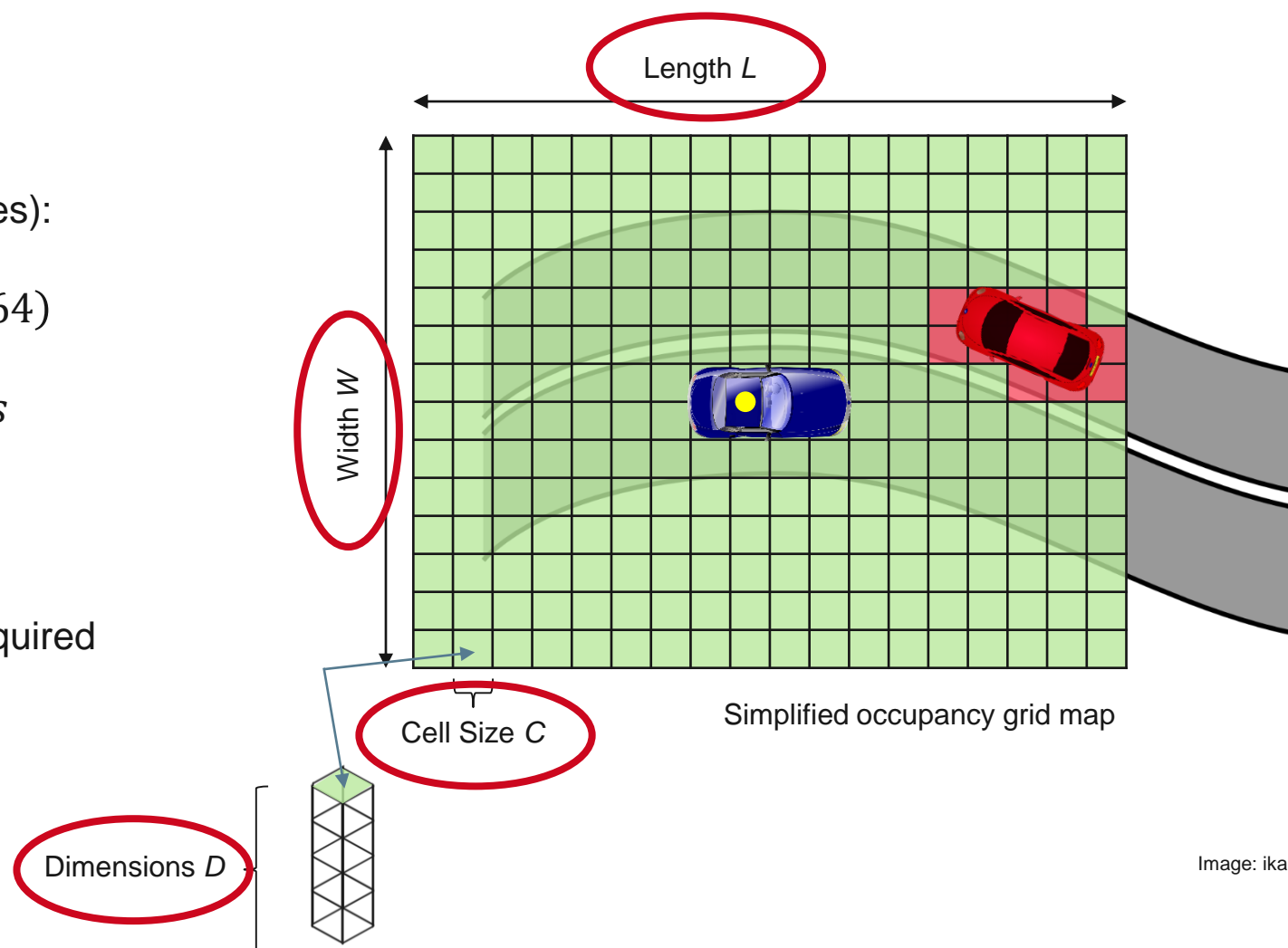


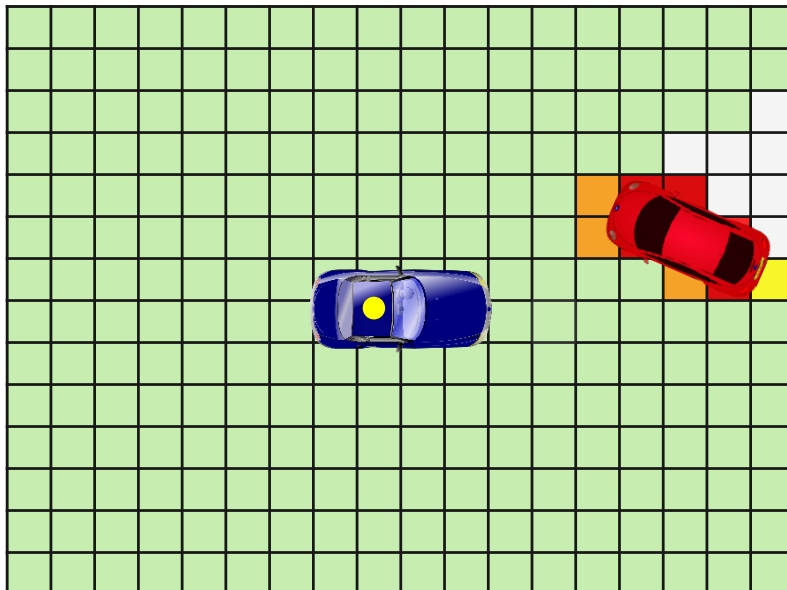
Image: ika



Point Cloud OGM – Introduction

Grid Map Representation

- Probabilistic Occupancy Grid Maps
 - Probability of a cell being occupied (50 % = unknown)
 - Cannot distinguish between uncertain and unknown areas



- Evidential Occupancy Grid Maps
 - Each cell contains two belief masses:
 - b_O belief mass for the cell being occupied
 - b_F belief mass for the cell being free
 - Allows expressing **conflicting evidence**
 - $0 \leq b_O \leq 1$
 - $0 \leq b_F \leq 1$
 - Uncertainty mass $0 \leq u \leq 1$ addresses **uncertainty**
 - $b_O + b_F + u = 1$

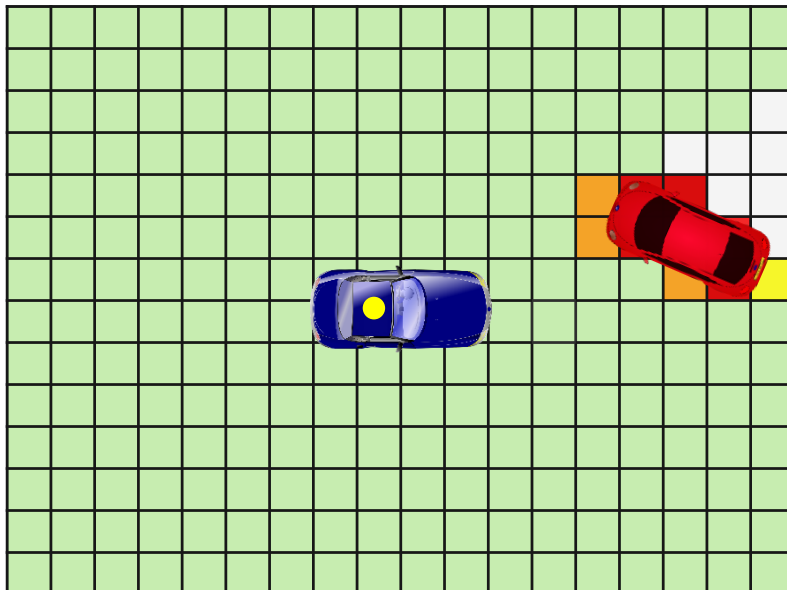
Images: ika
Sources: [Thrun et al. 2000](#), [Reineking et al. 2014](#), [Nuss et al. 2016](#)



Point Cloud OGM – Introduction

Grid Map Representation

- Probabilistic Occupancy Grid Maps
 - Probability of a cell being occupied (50 % = unknown)
 - Cannot distinguish between uncertain and unknown areas
 - Measurements can be combined using a binary Bayes filter



- Evidential Occupancy Grid Maps
 - Each cell contains two belief masses:
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 - Uncertainty mass $0 \leq u \leq 1$ addresses **uncertainty**
 - $b_O + b_F + u = 1$
 - Measurements can be combined using **subjective logic**
 - Belief masses can be computed from **evidence**, e.g. computed by a **deep neural network**

Images: ika
Sources: [Thrun et al. 2000](#), [Reineking et al. 2014](#), [Nuss et al. 2016](#)

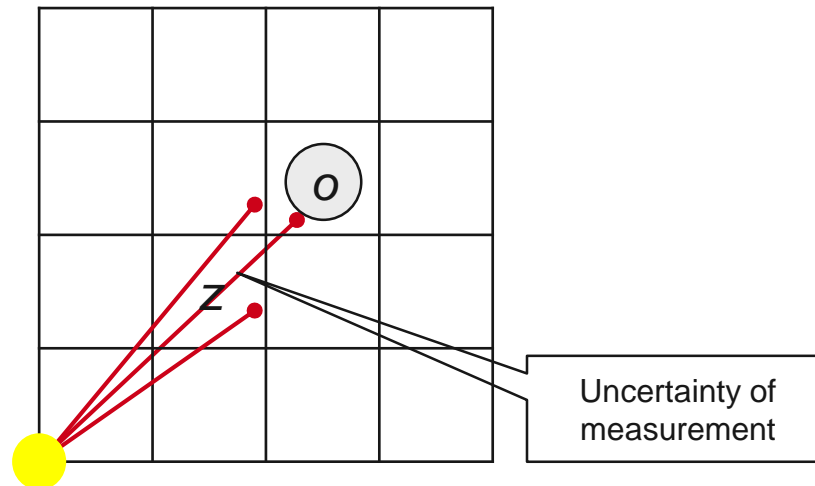


Point Cloud OGM – Introduction

Inverse Sensor Models

- A **sensor model** approximates **sensor data** given a world model.
- What is the probability of a measurement in cell z if an obstacle is in cell o ?

$$p(z|o)$$



- An **inverse sensor model** approximates a **world model** given sensor data.
- What is the probability of cell x being occupied given a reflection point in cell z ?

$$p(o|z)$$

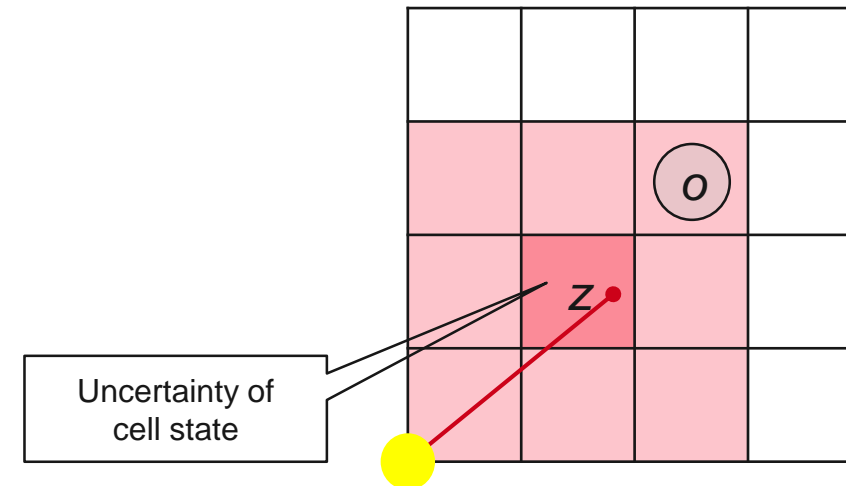


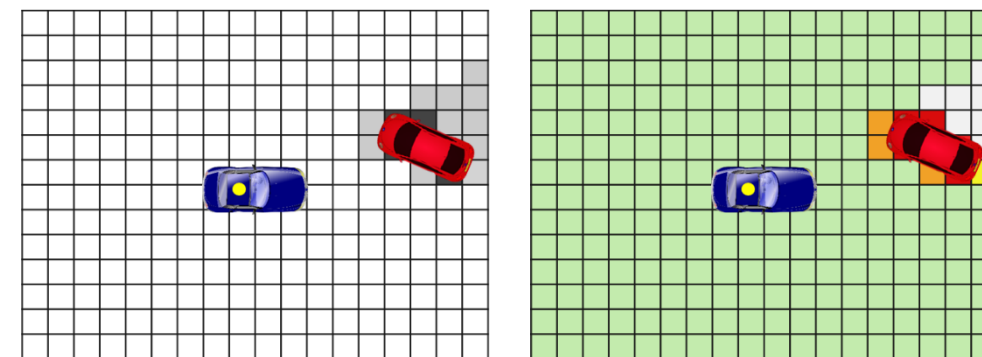
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Point Cloud OGM – Introduction

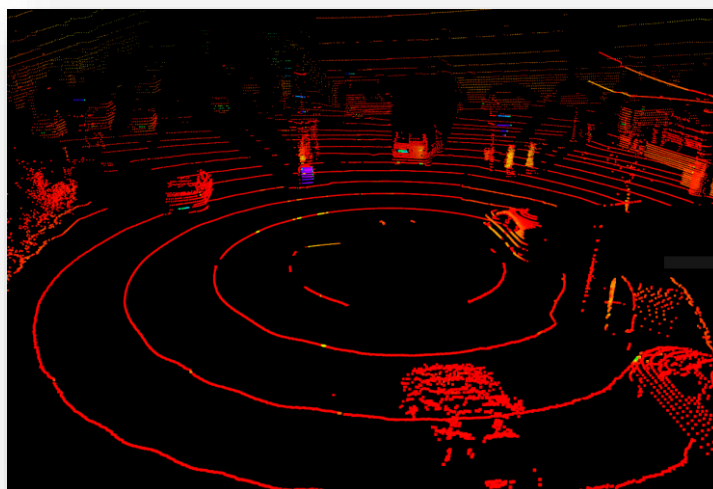
Summary

- **Free vs. occupied** areas in the vehicle's environment
- **Probabilistic vs. evidential** occupancy grid maps



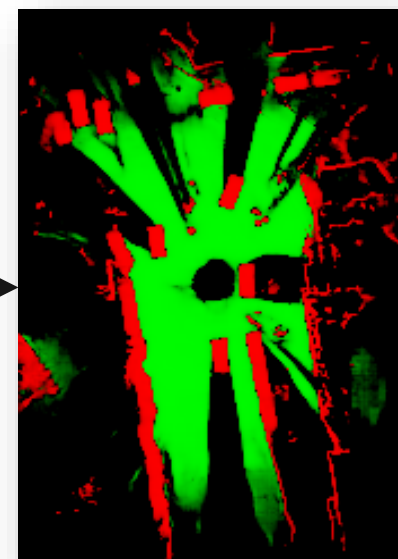
Input

Output



Lidar point cloud

Inverse Sensor
Model



Evidential Occupancy Grid Map