# 感知预测模块操作实践

Apollo支持三种感知方式:基于激光点云的感知模型、基于相机的感知模型、基于融合感知的模型。支持多相机、多激光、毫米波雷达感知等多种传感设备。由于场地、设备等条件限制,这里仅仅对单相机感知,单激光感知,相机-激光融合感知算法进行测试实践。

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# 0 感知模块的准备

# 0.1 内外参标定文件

在完成感知任务之前,首先必须完成相机内参标定、Lidar和相机外参标定,并将校正数据存放在下述文件夹中:

• 相机内参文件:

modules/calibration/data/dev\_kit\_pix\_hooke/camera\_params/front\_6mm\_intrinsics.y
aml

• Lidar-Camera外参文件:

modules/calibration/data/dev\_kit\_pix\_hooke/camera\_params/front\_6mm\_extrinsics.y
aml

### 0.2 检查当前通道是的数据输入

- /apollo/sensor/lidar16/compensator/PointCloud2: 激光感知和融合感知中必备
   /apollo/sensor/lidar16/compensator/PointCloud2: 视觉感知和融合感知中必备
- /apollo/localization/pose:需要提供定位/tf及/tf\_static:需要提供传感器外参和TF树

### 0.3 代码的目录组织结构

感知模块的目录组织结构如下:

```
├─ BUILD
├── README.md
 — base
           // 基础类
           // 相机相关
                         --- 子模块流程
— camera
           // 公共目录
- common
├─ data
           // 相机的内参和外参
├── fusion // 传感器融合
├── inference // 深度学习推理模块
├─ lib
           // 一些基础的库,包括线程、时间等
           // 激光雷达相关
├─ lidar
                       --- 子模块流程
           // 地图
├─ map
production
           // 感知模块入口(深度学习模型也存放在这里)--- 通过cyber启动子模块
├─ proto
           // 数据格式,protobuf
           // 毫米波
                          --- 子模块流程
├─ radar
 — testdata
          // 上述几个模块的测试数据
            // 离线测试工具
 - tool
```

#### 其中:

- production: 感知模块的入口在production目录,通过lanuch加载对应的dag,启动感知模块。
- onboard: 定义了多个子模块,分别用来处理不同的传感器信息(Lidar,Radar,Camera)。各个子模块的入口在onboard目录中,每个传感器的流程大概相似,可以分为预处理,物体识别,感兴趣区域过滤以及追踪。
- inference: 深度学习推理模块。部署的过程会对模型做加速,实现了 caffe , TensorRT 、
   libtorch 、 onnx 等多种模型部署。训练好的深度模型放在
   modules\perception\production\data 目录中,然后通过推理模块进行加载部署和在线计算。
- camera:主要实现车道线识别,红绿灯检测,以及障碍物识别和追踪。
- radar: 主要实现障碍物识别和追踪(由于毫米波雷达上报的就是障碍物信息,这里主要是对障碍物做追踪)。
- lidar: 主要实现障碍物识别和追踪(对点云做分割,分类,识别等)。
- fusion:对上述传感器的感知结果做融合。

# 1基于激光点云的感知

# 1.1 CNNSegmentation算法

CNNSegmentation算法(以下简称cnnseg)是由百度研发、尚未开源的语义分割算法(而非传统上基于bbox的方法)。它分为 center offset ,objectness ,positiveness ,object height ,class probability 五个层级,由于鲁棒性和检测效果较好,后续如不额外声明,均以该方法作为基础。

cnnseg的模型权重文件位于:

modules/perception/production/data/perception/lidar/models/cnnseg/velodyne16/deploy.caffemodel

#### 1.1.1 配置文件调整

创建/修改参数配置文件:

modules/perception/production/conf/perception/lidar/velodyne16\_segmentation\_con f.pb.txt:

```
sensor_name: "velodyne16"
enable_hdmap: true
lidar_query_tf_offset: 0
lidar2novatel_tf2_child_frame_id: "lidar16"
output_channel_name: "/perception/inner/SegmentationObjects"
```

modules/perception/production/conf/perception/lidar/recognition\_conf.pb.txt:

```
main_sensor_name: "velodyne16"
output_channel_name: "/perception/inner/PrefusedObjects"
```

modules/perception/production/data/perception/lidar/models/multi\_lidar\_fusion/m
lf\_engine.conf:

```
main_sensor: "velodyne16"
use_histogram_for_match: true
histogram_bin_size: 10
output_predict_objects: false
reserved_invisible_time: 0.3
use_frame_timestamp: true
```

modules/perception/production/conf/perception/fusion\_component\_conf.pb.t xt:

```
fusion_method: "ProbabilisticFusion"
fusion_main_sensors: "velodyne16"
object_in_roi_check: true
radius_for_roi_object_check: 120
output_obstacles_channel_name: "/apollo/perception/obstacles"
output_viz_fused_content_channel_name:
"/perception/inner/visualization/FusedObjects"
```

#### 1.1.2 启动文件调整

创建/修改dag启动文件: /apollo/modules/perception/production/dag/文件夹的dag\_streaming\_perception\_dev\_kit\_lidar.dag :

```
module_config {
  module_library : "/apollo/bazel-
bin/modules/perception/onboard/component/libperception_component_lidar.so"

components {
  class_name : "SegmentationComponent"
```

```
config {
      name: "Velodyne16Segmentation"
      config_file_path:
"/apollo/modules/perception/production/conf/perception/lidar/velodyne16_segmentat
ion_conf.pb.txt"
      flag_file_path:
"/apollo/modules/perception/production/conf/perception/perception_common.flag"
      readers {
          channel: "/apollo/sensor/lidar16/compensator/PointCloud2"
   }
  }
  components {
    class_name : "RecognitionComponent"
    config {
      name: "RecognitionComponent"
      config_file_path:
"/apollo/modules/perception/production/conf/perception/lidar/recognition\_conf.pb.\\
txt"
      readers {
          channel: "/perception/inner/SegmentationObjects"
   }
  }
  components {
    class_name: "FusionComponent"
    config {
      name: "SensorFusion"
      config_file_path:
"/apollo/modules/perception/production/conf/perception/fusion/fusion_component_co
nf.pb.txt"
      readers {
          channel: "/perception/inner/PrefusedObjects"
    }
  }
}
```

• 为了提高效率,同一个模块内的部分数据通道,如 /perception/inner/SegmentationObjects 或者 /perception/inner/PrefusedObjects 并不会在 cyber\_monitor 中显示,但是它们依然存在并有效传递着数据。

# 1.2 PointPillar算法

PointPillar是基于激光点云进行目标检测的经典开源算法,在apollo和autoware上均有其实现。训练模型权重详见文件:

modules/perception/production/data/perception/lidar/models/detection/point\_pillars

#### 1.2.1 配置文件调整

创建/修改参数配置文件:

modules/perception/production/conf/perception/lidar/velodyne16\_detection\_conf.pb.txt:

```
sensor_name: "velodyne16"
enable_hdmap: true
lidar_query_tf_offset: 0
lidar2novatel_tf2_child_frame_id: "lidar16"
output_channel_name: "/perception/inner/DetectionObjects"
```

modules/perception/production/conf/perception/lidar/recognition\_conf.pb.txt:

```
main_sensor_name: "velodyne16"
output_channel_name: "/perception/inner/PrefusedObjects"
```

modules/perception/production/data/perception/lidar/models/multi\_lidar\_fusion/m lf\_engine.conf:

```
main_sensor: "velodyne16"
use_histogram_for_match: true
histogram_bin_size: 10
output_predict_objects: false
reserved_invisible_time: 0.3
use_frame_timestamp: true
```

modules/perception/production/conf/perception/fusion\_component\_conf.pb.txt:

```
fusion_method: "ProbabilisticFusion"
fusion_main_sensors: "velodyne16"
object_in_roi_check: true
radius_for_roi_object_check: 120
output_obstacles_channel_name: "/apollo/perception/obstacles"
output_viz_fused_content_channel_name:
"/perception/inner/visualization/FusedObjects"
```

#### 1.2.2 启动文件调整

创建/修改dag启动文件: /apollo/modules/perception/production/dag/文件夹的dag\_streaming\_perception\_lidar.dag :

```
module_config {
   module_library : "/apollo/bazel-
bin/modules/perception/onboard/component/libperception_component_lidar.so"

components {
   class_name : "DetectionComponent"
   config {
      name: "Velodyne16Detection"
   }
}
```

```
config_file_path:
"/apollo/modules/perception/production/conf/perception/lidar/velodyne16_detection
conf.pb.txt"
      flag_file_path:
"/apollo/modules/perception/production/conf/perception/perception_common.flag"
        channel: "/apollo/sensor/lidar16/compensator/PointCloud2"
   }
  }
 components {
   class_name : "RecognitionComponent"
   config {
      name: "RecognitionComponent"
      config_file_path:
"/apollo/modules/perception/production/conf/perception/lidar/recognition_conf.pb.
txt"
      readers {
        channel: "/perception/inner/DetectionObjects"
    }
 }
 components {
   class_name: "FusionComponent"
   config {
      name: "SensorFusion"
      config_file_path:
"/apollo/modules/perception/production/conf/perception/fusion/fusion_component_co
nf.pb.txt"
      readers {
        channel: "/perception/inner/PrefusedObjects"
      }
   }
 }
}
```

• 为了提高效率,同一个模块内的部分数据通道,如 /perception/inner/SegmentationObjects 或者 /perception/inner/PrefusedObjects 并不会在 cyber\_monitor 中显示,但是它们依然存在并有效传递着数据。

# 1.3 启动激光点云感知模块

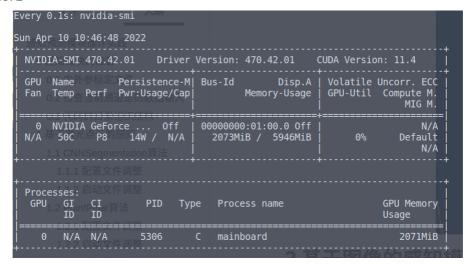
1. 启动感知模块,等待待显存稳定(一般在1-2分钟左右)

```
# cnn_seg
mainboard -d
modules/perception/production/dag/dag_streaming_perception_dev_kit_lidar.dag
# or pointpillar
# mainboard -d
modules/perception/production/dag/dag_streaming_perception_lidar.dag
```

2. 待显存稳定后启动数据集

```
cyber_recorder play -f data/bag/20220203/20220203100813.record.0000*
```

- o 显存是否稳定可以通过指令: watch -n 0.1 nvidia-smi 查询。该命令表示每间隔0.1 s执行 一次 nvidia-smi 指令
- 。 显存稳定:



3. 查看 /apollo/perception/obstacles 中是否由数据输出(cnnseg检测输出为多边形,PointPillar检测输出为矩形框)

cyber\_monitor

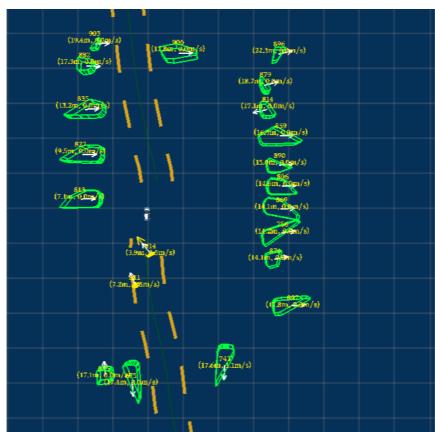
对于每时刻的检测结果,有如下障碍物检测序列:

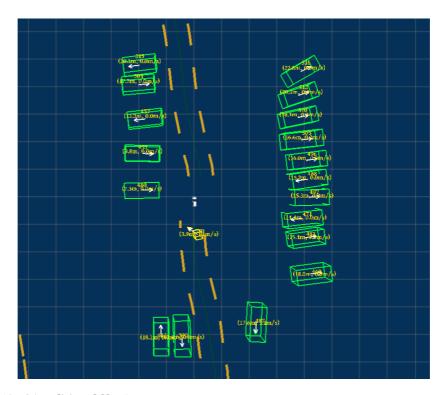
```
ChannelName: /apollo/perception/obstacles
MessageType: apollo.perception.PerceptionObstacles
FrameRatio: 0.00
RawMessage Size: 23558 Bytes (23.01 KB)
perception_obstacle: +[21 items]
header:
   timestamp_sec: 1649554907.004176140
   module_name: perception_obstacle
   sequence_num: 1441
   lidar_timestamp: 1648287224159765248
   camera_timestamp: 0
   radar_timestamp: 0
error_code: OK
```

#### 对于每一个障碍物检测结果,包含:

- o 检测目标的id,类别,位置,朝向(仅包括yaw),速度,加速度
- o 长宽高,多边形点(cnnseg,PointPillar),bbox2d(camera),archor
- o 位置、速度、加速度协方差
- 追踪时间:数据关联成功时长
- o light\_status: 仅在图像障碍物检测中出现

4. 在 dreamviewer 最终效果如下(第一个为cnnseg,第二个为PointPillar):可以看出,雷达视野**覆盖 360度**,但是感知距离相对较近。





# 2基于图像的感知模块

图像感知模块基于单目yolo 3D障碍物感知算法进行测试,检测种类包括: CAR , VAN , BUS , TRUCK , CYCLIST , TRICYCLIST , PEDESTRIAN , TRAFFICCONE 。其模型权重位于: modules/perception/production/data/perception/camera/models/yolo\_obstacle\_detector

### 2.1 配置文件调整

创建/修改配置文件,确保检测到的障碍物信息向指定channel输出:

- 修改文件位置为:
   modules/perception/production/conf/perception/camera/fusion\_camera\_detection\_component.pb.txt
- 修改文件内容为:

```
output_final_obstacles : true
output_obstacles_channel_name : "/apollo/perception/obstacles"
```

# 2.2 启动文件调整

创建/调整启动文件:

modules/perception/production/dag/dag\_streaming\_perception\_dev\_kit\_camera.dag:

```
module_config {
   module_library : "/apollo/bazel-
bin/modules/perception/onboard/component/libperception_component_camera.so"
   components {
      class_name : "FusionCameraDetectionComponent"
      config {
        name: "FusionCameraComponent"
        config_file_path:
      "/apollo/modules/perception/production/conf/perception/camera/fusion_camera_detection_component.pb.txt"
      flag_file_path:
      "/apollo/modules/perception/production/conf/perception/perception_common.flag"
      }
   }
}
```

### 2.3 启动图像感知模块

1. 启动图像模块,等待待显存稳定(一般在1-2分钟左右)。

```
mainboard -d
/apollo/modules/perception/production/dag/dag_streaming_perception_dev_kit_ca
mera.dag
```

2. 待显存稳定后启动数据集:

```
cyber_recorder play -f data/bag/20220203/20220203100813.record.0000*
```

- o 显存是否稳定可以通过指令: watch -n 0.1 nvidia-smi 查询。该命令表示每间隔0.1 s执行 一次 nvidia-smi 指令
- 。 显存稳定:

```
Every 0.1s: nvidia-smi
Sun Apr 10 10:46:48 2022
 NVIDIA-SMI 470.42.01
                          Driver Version: 470.42.01
                                                        CUDA Version: 11.4
                   Persistence-M| Bus-Id
                                               Disp.A |
                                                          Volatile Uncorr. ECC
  GPU Name
                                                          GPU-Util Compute M.
MIG M.
  Fan Temp Perf Pwr:Usage/Cap
                                          Memory-Usage
      NVIDIA GeForce ...
                                                                       Default
  Processes:
                                                                    GPU Memory
             CI
ID
         ID
        N/A N/A
                                                                       2071MiB
                                     mainboard
```

3. 查看输出结果: (camera检测输出为三维目标框)

```
cyber_monitor
```

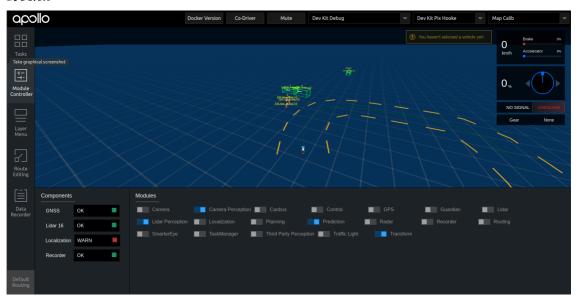
观察到 /apollo/perception/obstacles 中有数据输出:

o 障碍物序列为:

```
ChannelName: /apollo/perception/obstacles
MessageType: apollo.perception.PerceptionObs
FrameRatio: 0.00
RawMessage Size: 2690 Bytes (2.63 KB)
perception_obstacle: +[5 items]
header:
   timestamp_sec: 1649559114.608419418
   module_name: perception_camera
   sequence_num: 1580
   lidar_timestamp: 1644554795624157952
   camera_timestamp: 1644554795624157952
error_code: OK
lane_marker:
   left_lane_marker:
   right_lane_marker: +[1 items]
   next_right_lane_marker: +[1 items]
```

与激光雷达检测相比,多了车道线等信息,但是由于该模块尚未开启,因此没有数据。

- o 单个障碍物信息(perception\_obstacle[i])的数据类型解析详见激光点云的检测说明。 与激光相比,基于视觉的输出多了 bbox2d 和 light\_status ,其余变化不大。
- 4. 在 dreamviewer 最终效果如下:可以看出,相机的视野较远,还能有效的检测到小物体,但是视野受限。



# 3 基于相机和激光融合的感知模块

# 3.1 配置文件调整

与单传感器感知不同,融合感知需要将点云、相机的感知结果进行后融合。为了保证输出通道不被占用,首先需要将相机感知的通道做一定调整,将结果传给位于点云感知的融合模块:

• 创建/修改文件:

modules/perception/production/conf/perception/camera/fusion\_camera\_detection\_co
mponent.pb.txt

```
output_final_obstacles : true
output_obstacles_channel_name : "/perception/obstacles"
```

选择需要融合的主传感器,并设置输出通道:

创建/修改文件:

modules/perception/production/conf/perception/fusion/fusion\_component\_conf.pb.t
xt

```
fusion_method: "ProbabilisticFusion"
fusion_main_sensors: "velodyne16"
fusion_main_sensors: "front_6mm"
object_in_roi_check: true
radius_for_roi_object_check: 120
output_obstacles_channel_name: "/apollo/perception/obstacles"
output_viz_fused_content_channel_name:
"/perception/inner/visualization/FusedObjects"
```

### 3.2 启动文件调整

创建/修改启动文件: modules/perception/production/dag/dag\_streaming\_perception.dag ,内容如下:

```
module_config {
  module_library : "/apollo/bazel-
bin/modules/perception/onboard/component/libperception_component_camera.so"
    class_name : "FusionCameraDetectionComponent"
    config {
      name: "FusionCameraComponent"
      config_file_path:
"/apollo/modules/perception/production/conf/perception/camera/fusion_camera_detec
tion_component.pb.txt"
      flag_file_path:
"/apollo/modules/perception/production/conf/perception/perception_common.flag"
    }
  }
}
module_config {
  module_library : "/apollo/bazel-
bin/modules/perception/onboard/component/libperception_component_lidar.so"
 components {
    class_name : "SegmentationComponent"
    config {
      name: "Velodyne16Segmentation"
      config_file_path:
"/apollo/modules/perception/production/conf/perception/lidar/velodyne16_segmentat
ion_conf.pb.txt"
      flag_file_path:
"/apollo/modules/perception/production/conf/perception/perception_common.flag"
      readers {
          channel: "/apollo/sensor/lidar16/compensator/PointCloud2"
        }
    }
  }
  components {
    class_name : "RecognitionComponent"
    config {
      name: "RecognitionComponent"
```

```
config_file_path:
"/apollo/modules/perception/production/conf/perception/lidar/recognition_conf.pb.
txt"
      readers {
          channel: "/perception/inner/SegmentationObjects"
    }
  }
  components {
   class_name: "FusionComponent"
   config {
      name: "SensorFusion"
      config_file_path:
"/apollo/modules/perception/production/conf/perception/fusion/fusion_component_co
nf.pb.txt"
      readers {
          channel: "/perception/inner/PrefusedObjects"
   }
 }
}
```

# 3.3 启动融合感知模块

1. 启动融合感知模块,等待待显存稳定(一般在1-2分钟左右)。

```
mainboard -d
/apollo/modules/perception/production/dag/dag_streaming_perception.dag
```

2. 待显存稳定后启动数据集:

```
cyber_recorder play -f data/bag/20220203/20220203100813.record.0000*
```

- o 显存是否稳定可以通过指令: watch -n 0.1 nvidia-smi 查询。该命令表示每间隔0.1 s执行 一次 nvidia-smi 指令
- 。 显存稳定:

```
Every 0.1s: nvidia-smi
Sun Apr 10 10:46:48 2022
 NVIDIA-SMI 470.42.01 Driver Version: 470.42.01
                                                           CUDA Version: 11.4
                                                             Volatile Uncorr. ECC
GPU-Util Compute M.
MIG M.
 GPU Name
                    Persistence-M| Bus-Id
       Temp Perf Pwr:Usage/Cap
                                             Memory-Usage
      NVIDIA GeForce
                                                                            Default
                         PID
                                                                        GPU Memory
         ID
                                                                            2071MiB
         N/A N/A
                                        mainboard
```

3. 查看输出结果: (三维目标框和多边形框)

观察到 /apollo/perception/obstacles 中有数据输出,输出数据类型与之前类似。

4. 在 dreamviewer 最终效果如下:可以看出,**近处时为点云检测为主的多边形目标,远处时为相机 检测到的矩形框**,兼具了两者的优势。

**TODO:** picture path!

# 4 启动预测模块

### 4.1 输入输出解析

预测模块输入消息类型为:

- perception::PerceptionObstacles : 感知模块输出的障碍物信息,对应/apollo/perception/obstacles
- planning::ADCTrajectory: 规划模块输出的行驶路径,对应/apollo/planning
- localization::LocalizationEstimate : 车辆当前的位置,对应 / apollo/localization/pose

#### 预测模块输出消息类型为:

• prediction::PredictionObstacles: 预测模块输出的障碍物信息,对应/apollo/prediction

### 4.2 预测模块启动

1. 启动 cyber\_launch start modules/prediction/launch/prediction.launch



2. 观测 cyber\_monitor 的 /apollo/prediction 通道是否正常工作输出

ChannelName: /apollo/prediction

MessageType: apollo.prediction.PredictionObstacles

FrameRatio: 0.00

RawMessage Size: 3199 Bytes (3.12 KB)
header:
 timestamp\_sec: 1644114068.160332918
 module\_name: prediction
 sequence\_num: 218
 lidar\_timestamp: 1643854111485752064
 camera\_timestamp: 1643854111485752064
 radar\_timestamp: 0
prTakegraphicalscreenshot+[6 items]
perception\_error\_code: 0K
start\_timestamp: 1644114068.156162262
end\_timestamp: 1644114068.160304546