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.yaml

• Lidar-Camera外参文件:

modules/calibration/data/dev_kit_pix_hooke/camera_params/front_6mm_extrinsics.yaml

0.2 检查当前通道是的数据输入

- /apollo/sensor/lidar32/compensator/PointCloud2: 激光感知和融合感知中必备
- /apollo/sensor/lidar32/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
camera // 相机相关
                  --- 子模块流程
common // 公共目录
     // 相机的内参和外参
data
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
model
       // 深度学习模型
onboard // 各个子模块的入口 --- 子模块入口
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
```

```
├── radar // 毫米波 --- 子模块流程
├── testdata // 上述几个模块的测试数据
└── tool // 离线测试工具
```

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_conf.pb.txt:

```
sensor_name: "velodyne16"
enable_hdmap: true
lidar_query_tf_offset: 0
lidar2novatel_tf2_child_frame_id: "lidar32"
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/mlf_engine.co
 nf:

```
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"
```

1.1.2 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_segmentation_conf
.pb.txt"
  flag_file_path:
"/apollo/modules/perception/production/conf/perception/perception_common.flag"
  readers {
    channel: "/apollo/sensor/lidar32/compensator/PointCloud2"
components {
 class_name: "RecognitionComponent"
 config {
```

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```
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_conf.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: "lidar32"
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/mlf_engine.co
 nf:

```
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.t xt"
      flag_file_path:
   "/apollo/modules/perception/production/conf/perception/perception_common.flag"
      readers {
      channel: "/apollo/sensor/lidar32/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_conf.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*
```

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
```

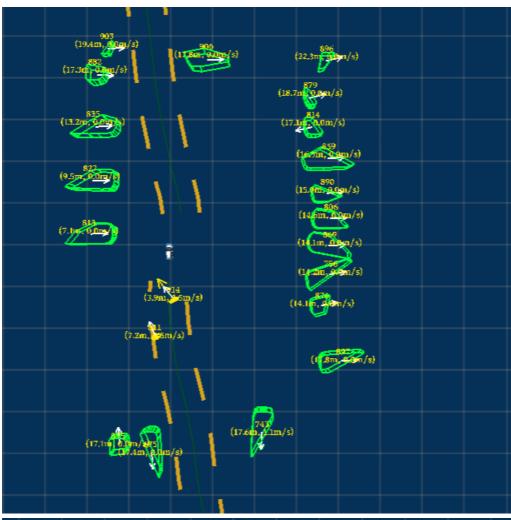
对于每一个障碍物检测结果,包含:

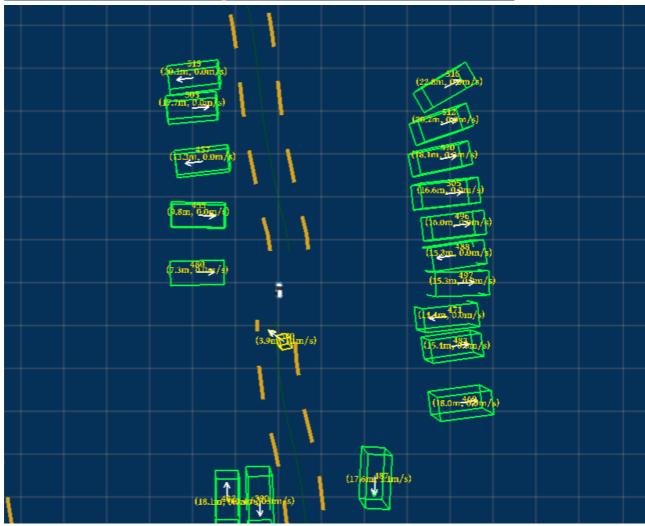
- 。 检测目标的id,类别,位置,朝向(仅包括yaw),速度,加速度
- 。 长宽高,多边形点(cnnseg,PointPillar),bbox2d(camera),archor
- 。 位置、速度、加速度协方差
- 。 追踪时间:数据关联成功时长
- 。 light_status: 仅在图像障碍物检测中出现

```
ChannelName: /apollo/perception/obstacles
MessageType: apollo.perception.PerceptionObstacles
FrameRatio: 0.00
perception obstacle: [0]
  id: 675
  position:
    x: 443996.994114553
    y: 4436666.019773082
    z: 32.388639151
  theta: -1.497994423
  velocity:
    x: -0.0
    y: 0.0
    z: 0.0
  length: 4.122876167
  width: 1.470222116
  height: 1.344617486
  polygon point: +[13 items]
  tracking time: 42.900608778
  type: VEHICLE
  timestamp: 1648287224.159749746
  acceleration:
    x: -0.000000446
    y: -0.000004244
    z: 0.0
  anchor point:
    x: 443997.130370396
    y: 4436666.995180999
    z: 33.152222815
  bbox2d:
    xmin: 0.0
    ymin: 0.0
   xmax: 0.0
    ymax: 0.0
  sub type: ST UNKNOWN
  measurements: +[1 items]
  height above ground: nan
  position covariance: +[9 items]
  velocity covariance: +[9 items]
  acceleration covariance: +[9 items]
  light status:
    brake visible: 0.0
    brake switch on: 0.0
    left turn visible: 0.0
    left turn switch on: 0.0
    right turn visible: 0.0
```

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。

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2基干图像的感知模块

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_camera. dag

2. 待显存稳定后启动数据集:

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

- 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
 Fan Temp Perf Pwr:Usage/Cap | Memory-Usage | GPU-Util Compute M.
                                                                     MIG M.
      NVIDIA GeForce ... Off | 00000000:01:00.0 Off | 500 P8 14W / N/A | 2073MiB / 5946MiB
                                                                        N/A
                                 2073MiB / 5946MiB
                                                            0%
 N/A
                                                                    Default
                                                                        N/A
  Processes:
       GI CI PID Type Process name
   GPU
                                                                 GPU Memory
                                                                 Usage
    0
        N/A N/A
                      5306
                                C mainboard
                                                                    2071MiB
```

3. 查看输出结果: (camera检测输出为三维目标框)

```
cyber_monitor
```

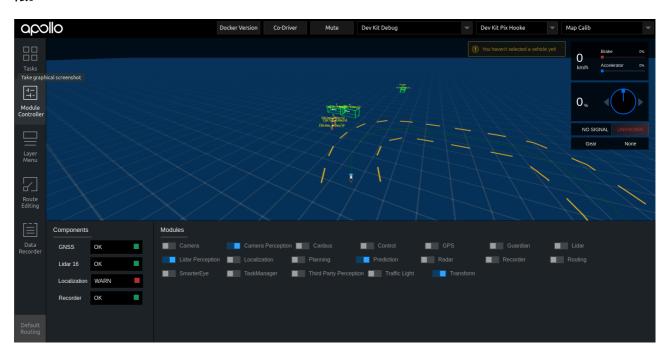
观察到/apollo/perception/obstacles中有数据输出:

。 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:
next_left_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。

- 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_component.

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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.txt

```
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"
components {
 class_name: "FusionCameraDetectionComponent"
  name: "FusionCameraComponent"
  config_file_path:
"/apollo/modules/perception/production/conf/perception/camera/fusion_camera_detection_co
mponent.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_segmentation_conf
.pb.txt"
  flag_file_path:
"/apollo/modules/perception/production/conf/perception/perception common.flag"
  readers {
    channel: "/apollo/sensor/lidar32/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_conf.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*
```

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-Util Compute M.
  Fan Temp Perf Pwr:Usage/Cap
                                         Memory-Usage
                                                                       MIG M.
      NVIDIA GeForce ... Off
50C P8 14W / N/A
                                | 00000000:01:00.0 Off
                                                                          N/A
                                    2073MiB / 5946MiB
                                                              0%
                                                                      Default
                                                                          N/A
  Processes:
            CI
                 🝵 📜 PID Type Process name
   GPU
        GI
                                                                   GPU Memory
         ID
                                                                   Usage
         N/A N/A
                       5306
                                                                      2071MiB
                                    mainboard
```

3. 查看输出结果: (三维目标框和多边形框)

```
cyber_monitor
```

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

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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

