

Hardware Configuration Design

Module 2, Lesson 2



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In this lesson ...

- Sensor coverage requirements for different scenarios
 - Highway driving
 - Urban driving
- Overall coverage, blind spots

Sensors

appearance input

Camera



stereo camera:
depth information

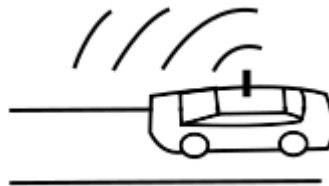
all-weather
3D input

LIDAR



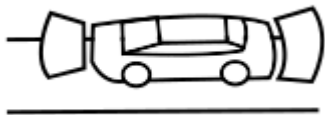
object detection

RADAR



short-range 3D input

Ultrasonics



Ego state estimation

GNSS/IMU



Wheel
Odometry



Assumptions

- Aggressive deceleration = 5 m/s^2
- Comfortable deceleration = 2 m/s^2
 - This is the norm, unless otherwise stated
normal
- Stopping distance: $d = \frac{v^2}{2a}$

Where to place sensors?

- Need sensors to support maneuvers within our ODD
- Broadly, we have two driving environments

	Highway	Urban / Residential
Traffic Speed	High	Low - Medium
Traffic Volume	High	Medium - High
# of lanes	More	2-4 typically
Other Features	Fewer, gradual curves; merges	Many turns and intersections

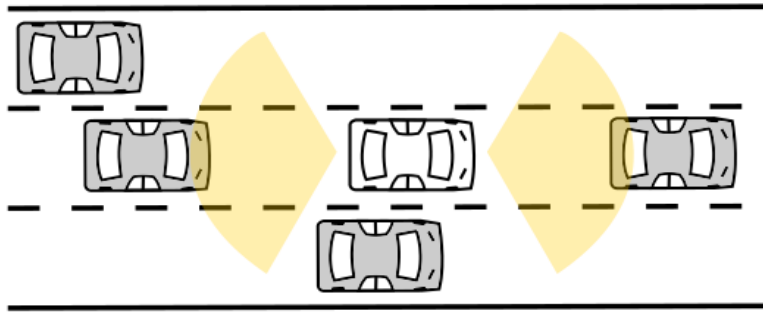
Highway Analysis

- Broadly, 3 kinds of maneuvers:
 - ➔ Emergency Stop
 - ➔ Maintain Speed
 - ➔ Lane Change



Highway Analysis: Emergency Stop

If there is a blockage ahead, we want to stop in time.



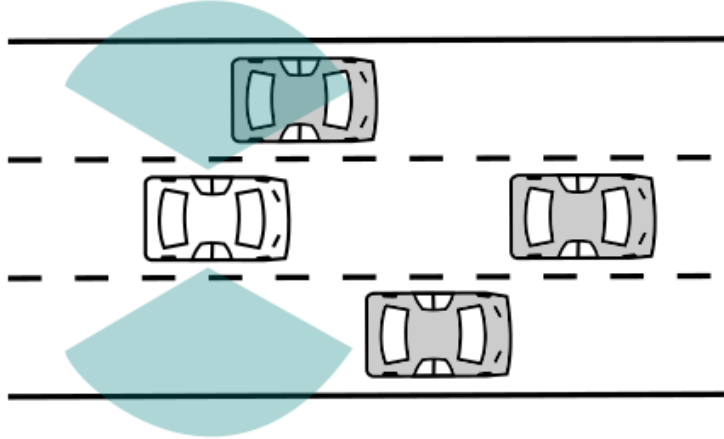
Longitudinal Coverage:

Assume we are speeding at 120 kmph.

Stopping distance could be ~110 metres; *aggressive deceleration*

Highway Analysis: Emergency Stop

To avoid collision, either we stop or change lanes.

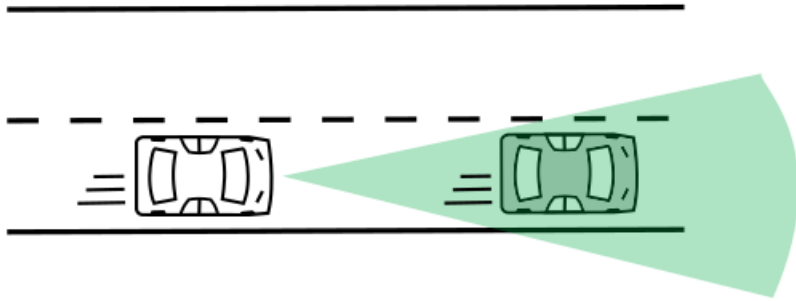


Lateral Coverage:

At least adjacent lanes,
since we may change lanes
to avoid a hard stop.

Highway Analysis: Maintain Speed

Relative speeds are typically less than 30 kmph.



Longitudinal coverage:

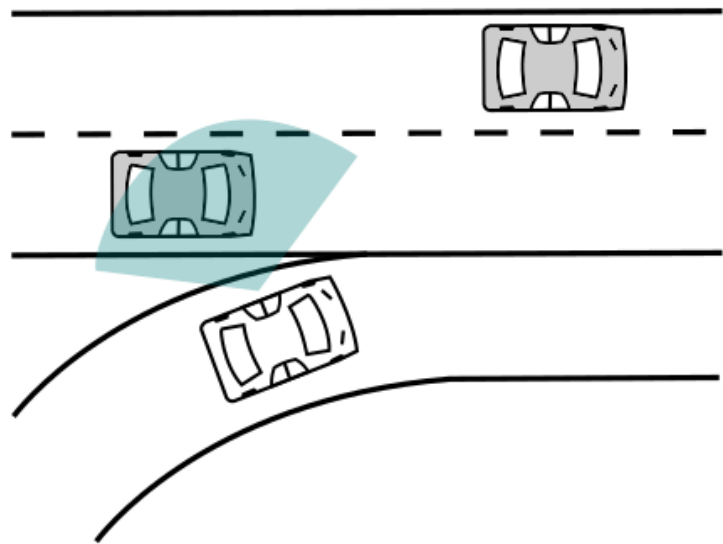
At least ~100 metres in front.

Both vehicles are moving, so don't need to look as far as emergency-stop case.

Highway Analysis: Maintain speed with Merge

FOV: 160-180°

40-60m between vehicles



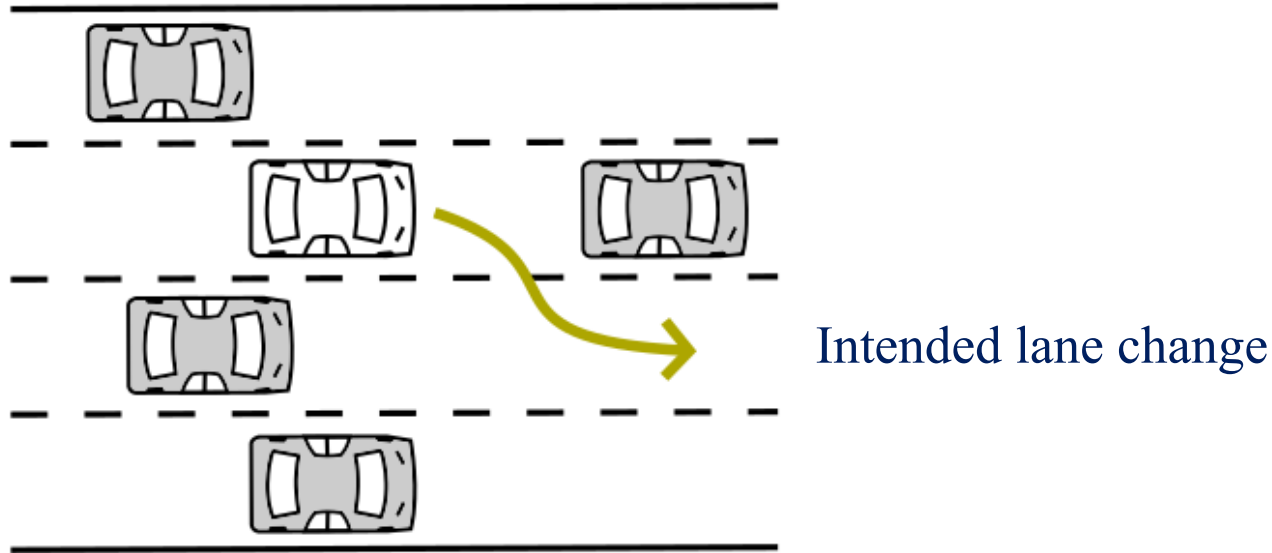
Lateral Coverage:

Usually current lane

Adjacent lanes would be preferred for merging vehicle detection.

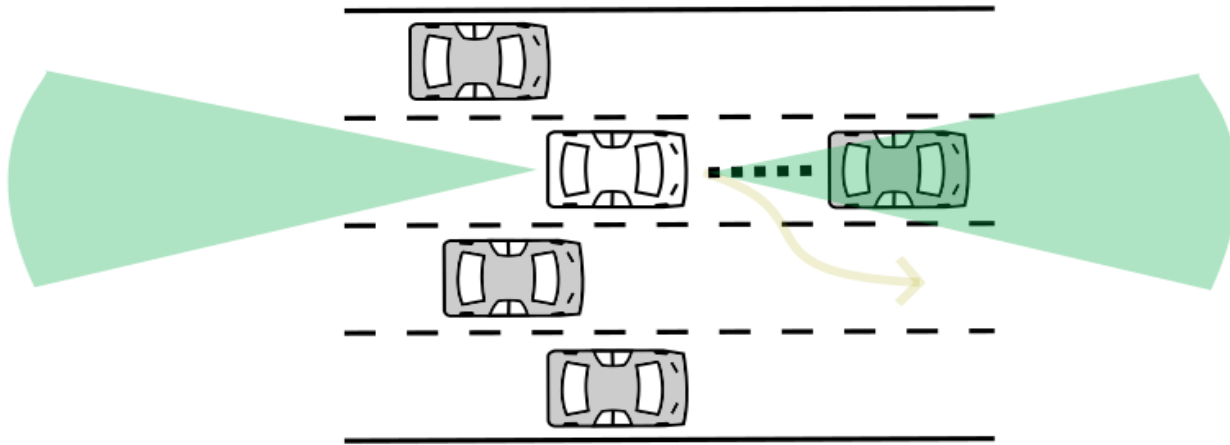
Highway Analysis: Lane Change

Consider this possible lane change scenario:



Highway Analysis: Lane Change

Longitudinal coverage: Need to look forward to maintain a safe distance.

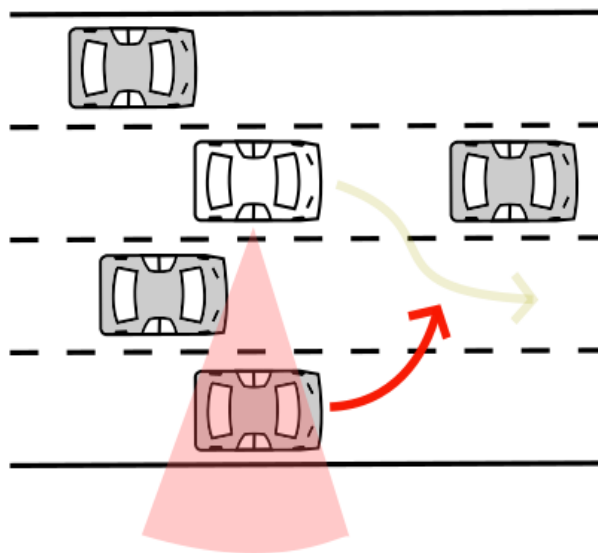


Need to look behind to see what rear vehicles are doing.

Highway Analysis: Lane Change

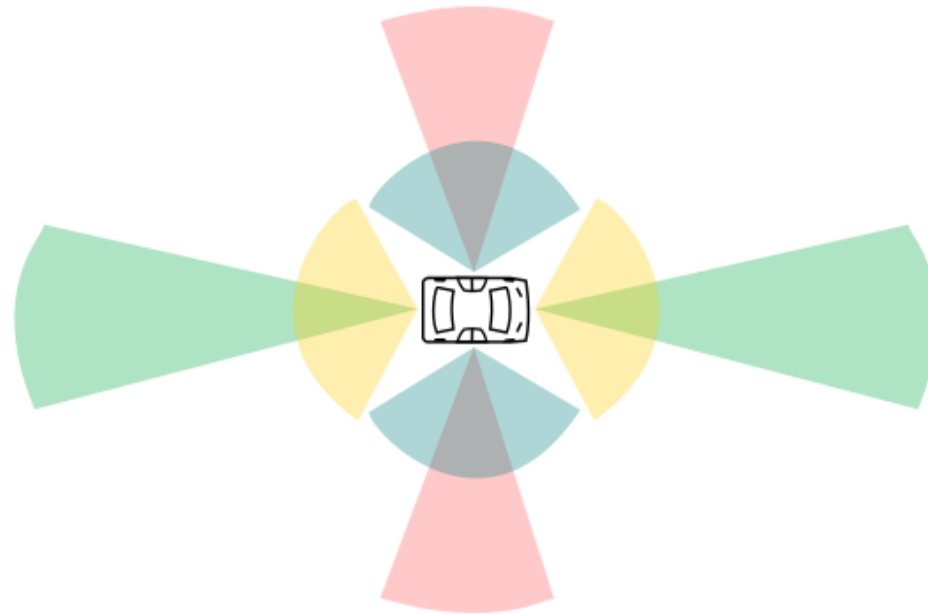
Laterally, we need to look not just in the adjacent lanes, but probably further.

Lateral coverage:
Need wider sensing



what if?

Highway Analysis: Overall Coverage



Urban Analysis

Broadly, 6 kinds of maneuvers:

- Emergency Stop
- Maintain Speed
- Lane Change

- Overtaking
- Turning, crossing at intersections
- Passing roundabouts

Urban Analysis

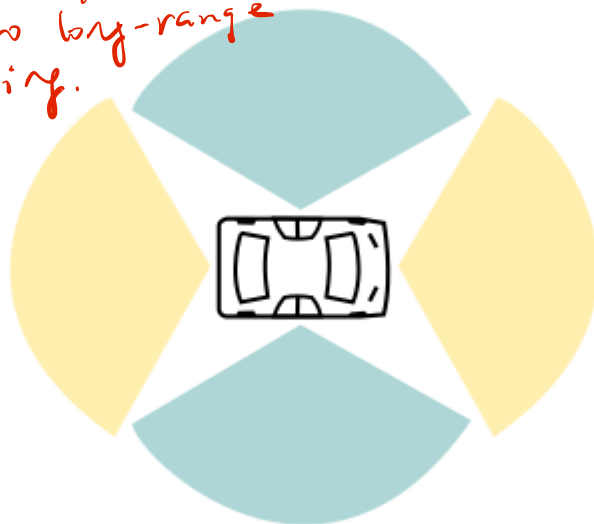
Broadly, 6 kinds of maneuvers:

- Emergency Stop
- Maintain Speed
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Similar to highway analysis!

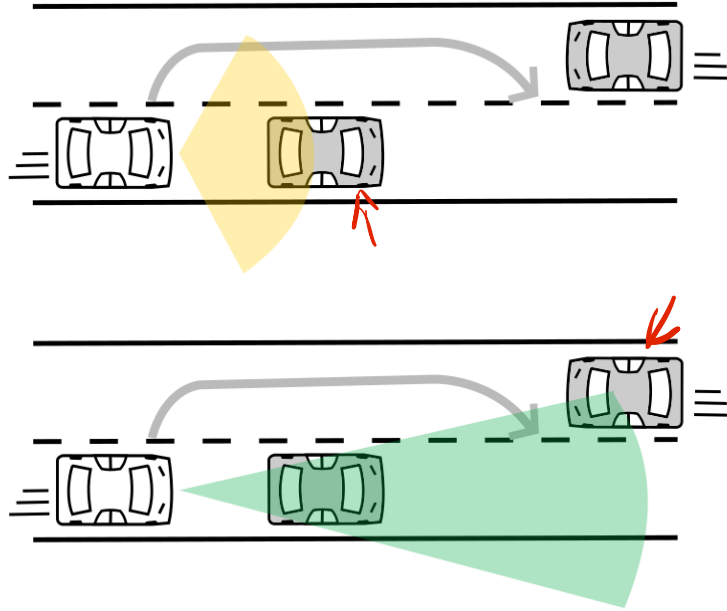
*Not as quick
so no long-range
sensing.*



Urban Analysis: Overtaking

Longitudinal coverage:

If overtaking a parked or moving vehicle, need to detect oncoming traffic beyond point of return to own lane.

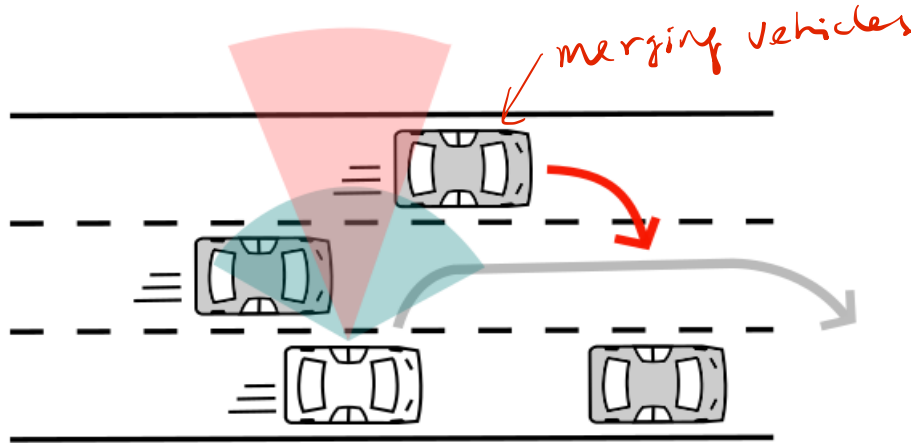


Urban Analysis: Overtaking

Lateral coverage:

Always need to observe adjacent lanes.

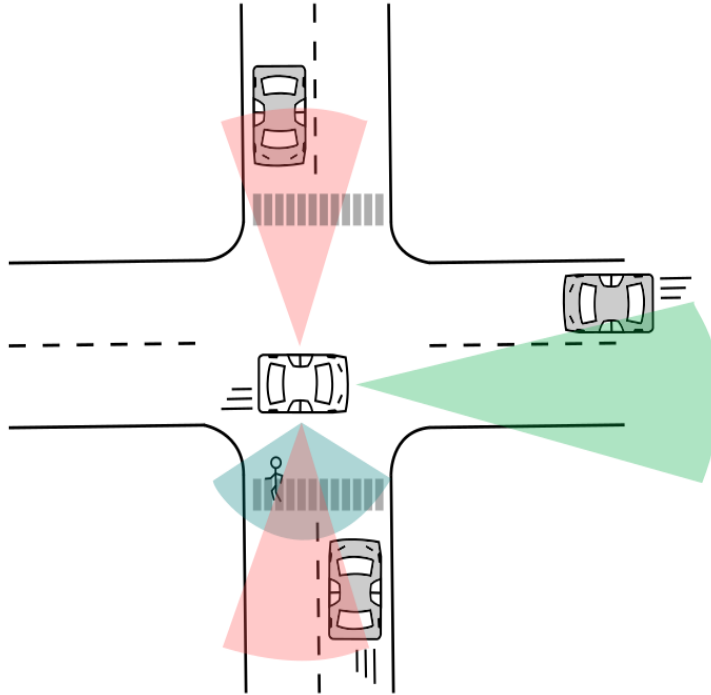
Need to observe additional lanes if other vehicles can move into adjacent lanes.



Urban Analysis: Intersections

Observe beyond intersection
for approaching vehicles,
pedestrian crossings, clear
exit lanes.

Requires near omni-
directional sensing for
arbitrary intersection angles



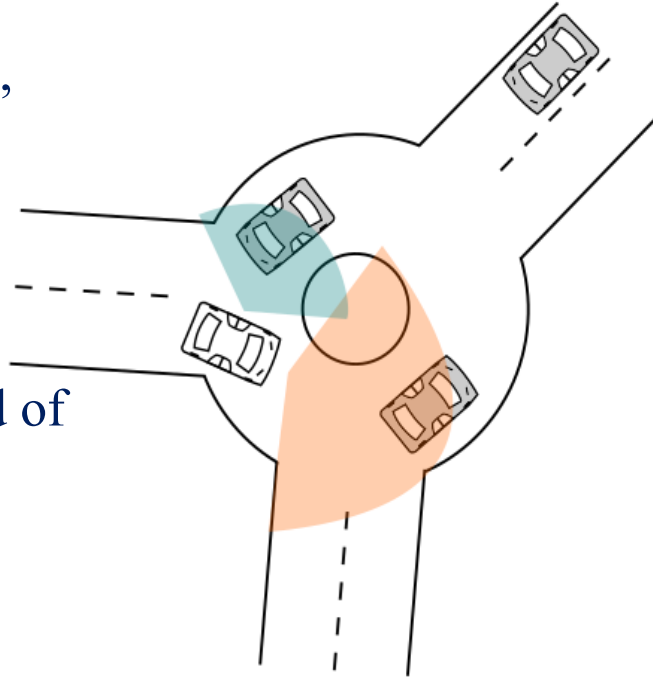
Urban Analysis: Roundabouts

Lateral coverage:

Vehicles are slower than usual,
limited range requirement.

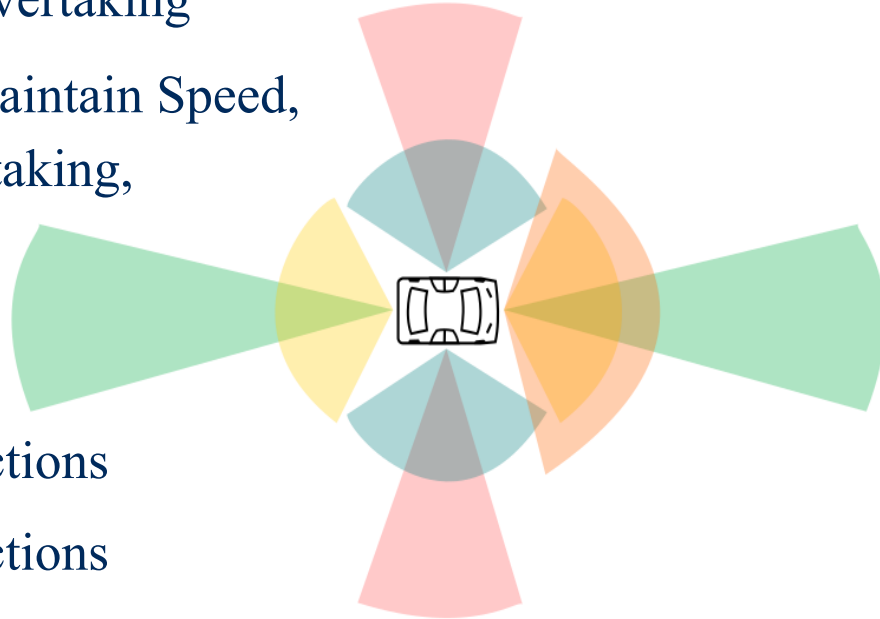
Longitudinal coverage:

Due to the shape of the
roundabout, need a wider field of
view.

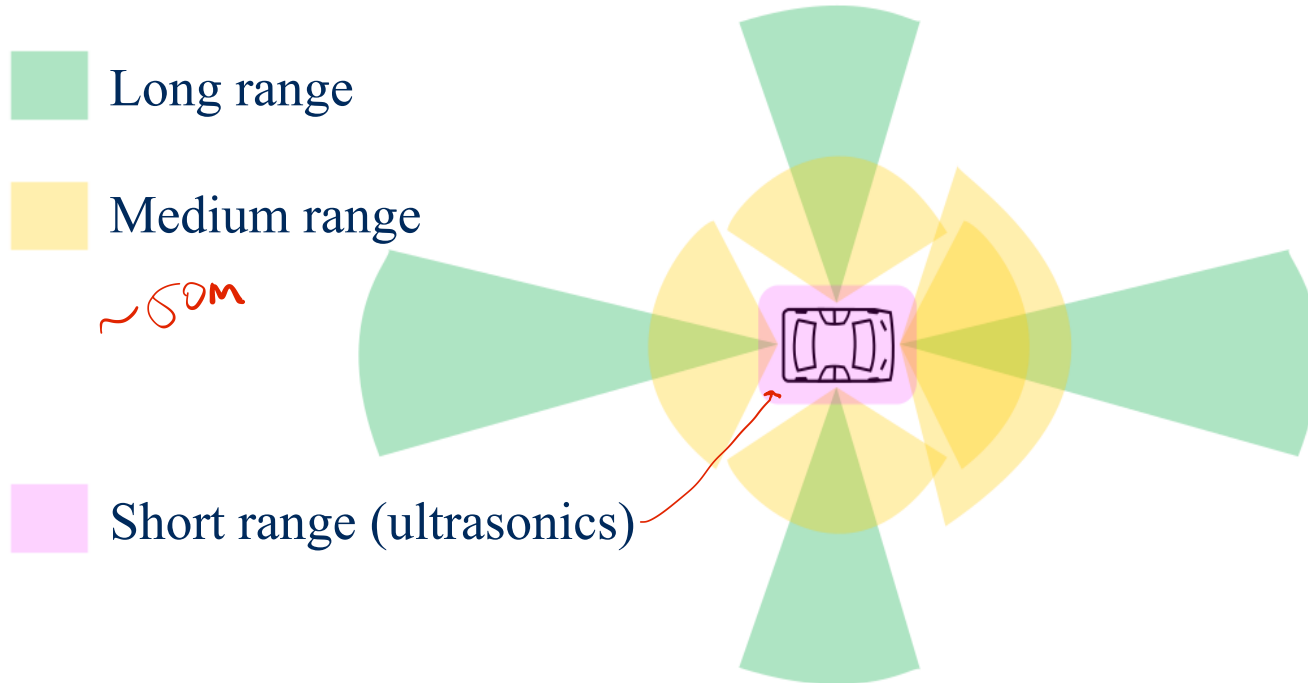


Urban Analysis: Overall Coverage

- Emergency Stop, Overtaking
- Emergency Stop, Maintain Speed, Lane Change, Overtaking, Intersections, Roundabouts
- Overtaking, Intersections
- Overtaking, Intersections
- Roundabouts ✓



Overall Coverage & Sensors Analysis



Summary

- Sensor coverage analysis - longitudinal and lateral coverage
 - highway driving
 - urban driving
- costs, blind spots