





ADAS System Design Questions:

- 1. Is it possible to ensure functional safety with camery only?
- 2. Do cameras ensure the same functionality and safety at night?
- 3. Are Cameras the main cost drivers for the SoC performance?
- 4. How safe is the functionalty of Lidar without cleaning?
- 5. How safe is the functionalty of the current front radars?
- 6. Does it make sense to run low resolution corner and side radars if cameras increase performance?
- 7. Is it possible to go to Next Level System Performance without changing the Software?
- 8. How to make system decisions if camera says GO and radar says NO!



Status Cameras

Driving Cams
Interfaces
Parking Cams
Ptot < 1W
Intelligence

Cost Drivers

8 MP is Standard / Tesla HW 4 uses 5 MP
FPD link / GMSL / Ethernet
3 MP is becoming more and more Standard
Package. Ambient Temperature
Centralised in Central Compute ECU

Imager/ Lens (All Glas Lenses / Hybrid Lenses Glas / Plastic)



Status Lidar

Frequency
Position
Lidar Cleaning
Ptot > 20 W (Cooling !)
Range < 150m
Eye safety

Cost Drivers

905 nm is Standard. 1550nm is exotic.
Roof is typical for best Performance

Typically without cleaning in chinese cars. Very Expensive.

Package. Ambient Temperature (105°C at roof)

For small targets

Limits Range

Azimuth and Elevation Resolution and Accuracy



Status Corner and Side Radars

Today

4 TX / 4 RX Channels

IF Bandwidth 20 MHz

Integrated DSP

Integrated µC / Hardware Security Module

Ptot <= 4 W (Cooling)

Range < 200m

Elevation Estimation

Cost Drivers

Measure, not estimate object information!

2028ff

6 TX /6 RX

>= 40 MHz

Centralised RSP (RSP: Radar Signal Processor)

Simple µC

Ptot like today

Range > 200 m

Elevation Measurement

Radar on Chip / Antenna / Housing



High Performance Front Radar

>= 32 TX / 48 RX Channels

IF Bandwidth > 100 MHz

High Performance RSP

Ptot < 30 W (Cooling!)

Range > 150m

Range > 300m

Cost Drivers

Measure, not estimate object information!

Needs excellent antenna design. Package!

Next Level Sensor Data

Update Rate and Cycle time

Package. Ambient Temperature

For small targets

For cars etc.

RX and TX Chips / Radar Signal Processor / Antenna



2025 versus 2030



RoC: 45 nm to 28 nm Embedded SRAM 2-4 MB

4 MB SRAM DSP μC Ptot Sat Radar

Min / No SRAM

Min. / No SRAM

1st FFT DSP / No DSP

reduced μC

reduced Ptot

RSP: 16 nm to 4 nm

SoC: 8 nm to 4 nm

1 Gbyte LP-DDR5(x)
RSP: x-times faster for same costs than DSP in 28 nm
Watercooled System



Top 5 Take Aways

ADAS System Design Sensor Set Central ECU OTA Complexity

Cost Drivers

Optimised overall System Performance with Next Level Components Intelligent combination of different Sensor technologies Improved Performance and Software possibilities Less number of sensors that need OTA updates Reduced Radar complexity.

Same or lower costs at significant better customer experience



