

IMMC 2022 Greater China Problem A (Autumn) (English 简体 繁體)

Smart lamppost deployment

Background

Nowadays, autonomous driving technology is developing rapidly. The Society of Automotive Engineers (SAE) has established the level of autonomous driving. According to the degree of automation of the vehicle, six levels of driving automation from L0 (manually controlled) to L5 (full driving automation) are defined (Reference link for autonomous driving levels). At present, autonomous driving technology has begun to move from partial driving automation at the L2 level to conditional driving automation at the L3 level. For L3 autonomous driving cars, the driver only needs to take over the malfunctioning car when the system fails or exceeds working conditions. After the automatic driving system is activated, the vehicle itself can complete the tasks of steering, acceleration, deceleration, road condition detection and reaction under the operating conditions specified by the automatic driving system.

Problem and context

In order to facilitate vehicles to better implement the L3 level autonomous driving tasks, the smart roadside infrastructure represented by smart lampposts has been considered to be a powerful solution. By refitting existing ordinary lampposts into smart lampposts (installed with sensors and communication units), smart lampposts can collect road data through sensors and upload them to the cloud server, and then download to the original lamppost or share it with other lampposts after the server completes the calculations. Autonomous driving cars can obtain the road data they need by communicating with neighboring smart lampposts.

Lampposts are almost everywhere in the city, but it is obviously not a good choice to modify every lamppost. Therefore, your team is invited by your client, a smart lamppost construction company, to provide a planning scheme and evaluation framework for smart lamppost modification. The basic conditions and information for your team are as follows:

(1) You need to choose some lampposts for modification. There are three configurations for the smart modules installed on the lamppost. Only one configuration can be selected for each modified lamppost (but you can choose different configuration on different lampposts). The information of the three configurations is shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Smart lamppost configuration and price

Type	Hardware Configuration	Price (US\$)
A	Sensor	5000
В	WiFi Access Point	3000
С	Sensor + WiFi Access Point	10000

(2) The sensor in the smart module contains a pair of LiDARs. Compared with traditional cameras, LiDAR can directly obtain 3D scene information and is not affected by lighting conditions, which means it can also work well at night. In particular, LiDAR cannot obtain detailed image information, so no matter where it is deployed, it can protect privacy well. The effective detection distance of the LiDAR is 80 meters, and the view of two LiDARs are combined together by view stitching to achieve a 180° horizontal field of view (as shown in Figure 1). The sensor data is uploaded to the cloud to complete processing and calculation to achieve object detection, traffic monitoring and other functions. Autonomous vehicles can use WiFi to establish connections with neighboring smart lampposts to obtain cloud data, thereby indirectly using smart lamppost sensors to achieve better scene perception and route planning functions.

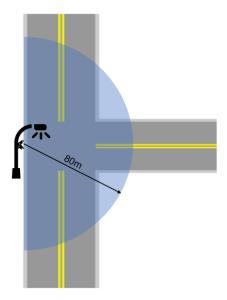


Figure 1. Schematic diagram of LiDAR detection range

- (3) The WiFi in the smart module can be used to communicate with the autonomous driving car. As a widely used and powerful communication technology, WiFi can be easily deployed on autonomous vehicles and smart lampposts. It transmits the information (processing results of sensor data) from the cloud server to the autonomous vehicles, thereby enabling the vehicles to obtain traffic information using sensors mounted on smart lampposts. Driving automation at the L3 level requires fine-grained road information, so a large amount of data needs to be transmitted. In order to meet the communication needs, the fifth generation5G WiFi (WiFi5 reference link) with strong communication capabilities will be used. A WiFi access point can provide a maximum throughput of 800 Mbps, support for communication with 4 autonomous vehicles at the same time, and a coverage range of 100 meters (as shown in Figure 2).
- (4) Three factors need to be considered when evaluating the lamppost modification plan in an area. 1) The first is cost. The modification plan should try to save the cost of lamppost modification in the unit area; 2) The second is the coverage of the road in the area that the

sensor can detect. We hope that as many areas on the road as possible can be detected by the sensor, especially some important areas such as traffic intersections and crosswalks, etc.;

3) The third is the coverage of the road by WiFi communication and the number of connections supported. We hope that vehicles can communicate with lampposts in most areas to obtain data, and in areas with dense traffic, it is possible to enable as many vehicles as possible to establish WiFi connections with lampposts at the same time.

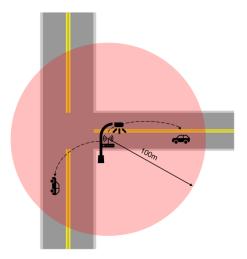


Figure 2. Schematic diagram of WiFi coverage

(5) You can freely choose the road area you are interested in for planning. The road map and lamppost distribution data can be acquired on the official website of the local government, for example, the map data of Hong Kong at https://www.map.gov.hk/gm/map/).

Tasks

- 1. Based on the aforementioned factors that need to be considered when evaluating lamppost modification plans in an area, establish an indicator framework for evaluating smart lamppost modification plans, define how to quantify and measure these indicators; and use your indicator system to establish a mathematical model to evaluate the smart lamppost modification plans.
- 2. Select an area in any city (more than 200m×200m, and the number of lamp posts is more than 30), and give a plan for smart lamppost modification, including determining which lampposts need to be modified with which configurations.
- 3. Use the model you built to evaluate the smart lamppost modification plan. Please discuss: 1) How the evaluation model you established can help you improve your modification plan; 2) During the evaluation of the modification plan, did you find any advantages or disadvantages in your model? Talk about what improvements you plan to make to your model.

Submission

Your team's solution paper should include a 1-page Summary Sheet. The body cannot exceed 20 pages for a maximum of 23 pages with the Summary Sheet and maps of selected city areas inclusive. The appendices and references should appear at the end of the paper and do not count towards the 23 pages limit.



IMMC 2022 中华赛 A 题(秋季赛) (English 简体 繁体)

智慧灯柱部署

背景

如今自动驾驶技术发展迅速。美国汽车工程师学会(SAE)制定了自动驾驶的等级,依据车辆的自动化程度划定了从 LO(人工控制)到 L5(完全自动驾驶)共六个等级(<u>自动驾驶级别参考链接</u>)。目前,自动驾驶技术已经开始从 L2 级别的部分自动驾驶向 L3 级别的有条件自动驾驶前进。对于 L3 级自动驾驶汽车,驾驶员只需要在系统失效或者超过工作条件时,对故障汽车进行接管。而车辆在自动驾驶系统被激活后,在自动驾驶系统所规定的运行条件下,本身就能完成转向、加减速以及路况探测和反应的任务。

问题与情境

为了让车辆更好地完成 L3 级别的自动驾驶任务,以智慧灯柱为代表的智慧路端基础设施被视为一种强有力的解决方案。通过将现有的普通灯柱改装成智慧灯柱(加装传感器及通信单元),智慧灯柱可以通过传感器采集道路数据并上传到云端服务器,在服务器完成计算后再下载到原灯柱或分享给其他灯柱。自动驾驶汽车通过与邻近的智慧灯柱通讯,就能获得其需要的道路数据。

城市中的灯柱几乎无处不在,但对每一根灯柱都进行改装显然不是一个好的选择。因此,你的团队要为你们的客户——智慧灯柱建设公司提供智慧灯柱改装的规划方案和评估框架。你们得到的基本条件和信息如下:

1. 你们需要选择一些灯柱进行改装。灯柱上加装的智能模块有三种配置可供选择,每根被改装的灯柱只能选择其中一种配置(不同灯柱可采用不同的配置)。三种配置的信息见表 1。

表 1: 智慧灯柱配置及价格

型号	硬件配置	价格 (美元)
A	传感器	5000
В	WiFi 接入点	3000
С	传感器 + WiFi 接入点	10000

2. 智能模块中的传感器包括一对激光雷达(LiDAR)。相比于传统的摄像头,激光雷达能直接获得 3D 场景信息,并且不受光照条件的影响,这意味着在夜晚它也能很好地工作。特别地,激光雷达无法获得细节的图像信息,因此不论部署在哪里,都能很好地保护隐私。激光雷达的有效探测距离为 80 米,两个激光雷达通过视野拼接从而实现180°的水平视野(如图 1 所示)。传感器的数据被上传到云端完成处理和计算,

以实现物体检测、道路监控等功能。自动驾驶车辆可以利用 WiFi 与邻近的智慧灯柱 建立连接,以获取云端的数据,从而间接地利用智慧灯柱的传感器以实现更完善的场 景感知和路径规划功能。

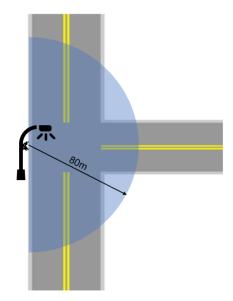


图 1. 激光雷达探测范围示意图

3. 智能模块中的 WiFi 可用来与自动驾驶汽车进行通信。WiFi 作为一种广泛使用且能力强大的通信技术,可以很方便地部署在自动驾驶汽车和智慧灯柱上,把来自云服务器的信息(传感器数据的处理结果)传给自动驾驶车辆,从而使车辆能够利用智慧灯柱搭载的传感器获得道路信息。 L3 级别的自动驾驶需要细粒度的道路信息,因此需要传输大量的数据。为了满足通信需求,具有强大通信能力的第 5 代 WiFi (WiFi5 参考链接)将被使用。一个 WiFi 接入点可以提供:最大 800 兆比特每秒的吞吐量,同一时间支持与 4 辆自动驾驶汽车进行通信,以及 100 米的覆盖范围(如图 2 所示)。

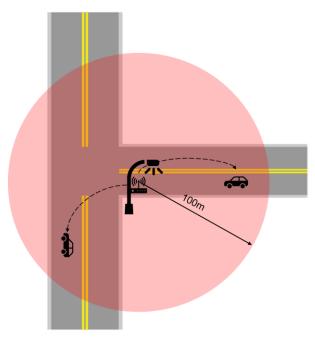


图 2. WiFi 覆盖范围示意图

- 4. 评估一个区域内灯柱改装方案需要考虑三个方面的因素。1) 第一是成本。改装方案 应当尽量节省单位区域内灯柱改装的花销;2) 第二是传感器可探测区域对道路的覆盖。我们希望道路上尽量多的区域能被传感器探测到,尤其是一些重要的区域例如交通路口和人行横道线等等;3) 第三是 WiFi 通信对道路的覆盖以及支持的连接数量。我们希望车辆在大部分的区域能够与灯柱通信以获取数据,并且在车流密集的区域能够实现同时让尽量多的车辆与灯柱建立 WiFi 连接。
- 5. 您可以自由选择感兴趣的道路区域进行规划。道路地图和灯柱分布数据可以在当地政府的官方网站查询(例如香港的地图数据: https://www.map.gov.hk/gm/map/)。

任务

- 1. 基于前面提到的评估一个区域内灯柱改装方案需要考虑的因素,建立用于评估智慧灯柱改装方案的指标框架,定义如何量化并测量这些指标,并利用您的指标体系,建立评估智慧灯柱改装方案的数学模型。
- 2. 选择某座城市的某个区域(**大于 200m×200m, 灯柱数量大于 30 根**),给出智慧灯柱 改装的规划方案,包括确定哪些灯柱需要改装,以及分别使用哪种配置。
- 3. 使用您建立的模型对智慧灯柱改装方案进行评估。请讨论: 1) 您建立的评估模型如何辅助您改进您的改装方案; 2) 评估改装方案的过程中您是否发现您的模型有任何优势或不足? 谈谈您对您的模型打算进行哪些改进。

提交

你的团队所提交的论文应包含 1 页摘要,其正文不可超过 20 页,包括摘要和选定城市区域 地图等则最多不超过 23 页。附录和参考文献应置于正文之后,不计入 23 页之限。



IMMC 2022 中華賽 A 題 (秋季賽) (English 簡體 繁體)

智慧燈柱部署

背景

如今自動駕駛技術發展迅速。美國汽車工程師學會(SAE)制定了自動駕駛的等級,依據車輛的自動化程度劃定了從 L0(人工控制)到 L5(完全自動駕駛)共六個等級(<u>自動駕駛級別參考鏈接</u>)。目前,自動駕駛技術已經開始從 L2 級別的部分自動駕駛向 L3 級別的有條件自動駕駛前進。對於 L3 級自動駕駛汽車,駕駛員只需要在系統失效或者超過工作條件時,對故障汽車進行接管。而車輛在自動駕駛系統被激活後,在自動駕駛系統所規定的運行條件下,本身就能完成轉向、加減速以及路況探測和反應的任務。

問題與情境

為了讓車輛更好地完成 L3 級別的自動駕駛任務,以智慧燈柱為代表的智慧路端基礎設施被視為一種強有力的解決方案。通過將現有的普通燈柱改裝成智慧燈柱(加裝傳感器及通信單元),智慧燈柱可以通過傳感器采集道路數據並上傳到雲端服務器,在服務器完成計算後再下載到原燈柱或分享給其他燈柱。自動駕駛汽車通過與鄰近的智慧燈柱通訊,就能獲得其需要的道路數據。

城市中的燈柱幾乎無處不在,但對每一根燈柱都進行改裝顯然不是一個好的選擇。因此,你的團隊要為你們的客戶——智慧燈柱建設公司提供智慧燈柱改裝的規劃方案和評估框架。你們得到的基本條件和信息如下:

1. 你們需要選擇一些燈柱進行改裝。燈柱上加裝的智能模塊有三種配置可供選擇,每根被改裝的燈柱只能選擇其中一種配置(不同燈柱可采用不同的配置)。三種配置的信息見表 1。

表 1: 智慧燈柱配置及價格

型号	硬件配置	價格 (美元)
A	傳感器	5000
В	WiFi 接入點	3000
С	傳感器 + WiFi 接入點	10000

2. 智能模塊中的傳感器包括一對激光雷達 (Li DAR)。相比於傳統的攝像頭,激光雷達能直接獲得 3D 場景信息,並且不受光照條件的影響,這意味著在夜晚它也能很好地工作。特別地,激光雷達無法獲得細節的圖像信息,因此不論部署在哪裏,都能很好地保護隱私。激光雷達的有效探測距離為 80 米,兩個激光雷達通過視野拼接從而實現 180°的水平視野(如圖 1 所示)。傳感器的數據被上傳到雲端完成處理和計算,

以實現物體檢測、道路監控等功能。自動駕駛車輛可以利用 WiFi 與鄰近的智慧燈柱 建立連接,以獲取雲端的數據,從而間接地利用智慧燈柱的傳感器以實現更完善的場 景感知和路徑規劃功能。

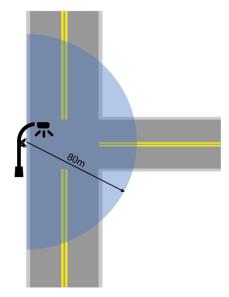


图 1. 激光雷達探測範圍示意圖

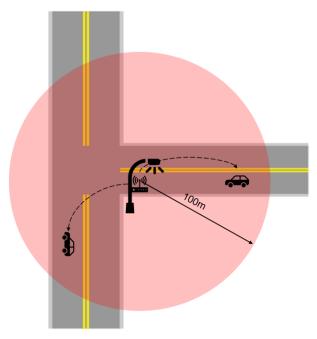


图 2. WiFi 覆蓋範圍示意圖

- 4. 評估一個區域內燈柱改裝方案需要考慮三個方面的因素。1)第一是成本。改裝方案應當盡量節省單位區域內燈柱改裝的花銷;2)第二是傳感器可探測區域對道路的覆蓋。我們希望道路上盡量多的區域能被傳感器探測到,尤其是一些重要的區域例如交通路口和人行橫道線等等;3)第三是WiFi通信對道路的覆蓋以及支持的連接數量。我們希望車輛在大部分的區域能夠與燈柱通信以獲取數據,並且在車流密集的區域能夠實現同時讓盡量多的車輛與燈柱建立WiFi連接。
- 5. 您可以自由選擇感興趣的道路區域進行規劃。道路地圖和燈柱分布數據可以在當地政府的官方網站查詢(例如香港的地圖數據: https://www.map.gov.hk/gm/map/)。

任務

- 1. 基於前面提到的評估一個區域內燈柱改裝方案需要考慮的因素,建立用於評估智慧燈柱改裝方案的指標框架,定義如何量化並測量這些指標;並利用您的指標體系,建立評估智慧燈柱改裝方案的數學模型。
- 2. 選擇某座城市的某個區域 (大於 200m×200m, 燈柱數量大於 30 根), 給出智慧燈柱 改裝的規劃方案,包括確定哪些燈柱需要改裝,以及分別使用哪種配置。
- 3. 使用您建立的模型對智慧燈柱改裝方案進行評估。請討論: 1) 您建立的評估模型如何輔助您改進您的改裝方案; 2) 評估改裝方案的過程中您是否發現您的模型有任何優勢或不足? 談談您對您的模型打算進行哪些改進。

提交

你的團隊所提交的論文應包含 1 頁摘要,其正文不可超過 20 頁,包括摘要和選定城市區域 地圖等則最多不超過 23 頁。附錄和參考文獻應置於正文之後,不計入 23 頁之限。