

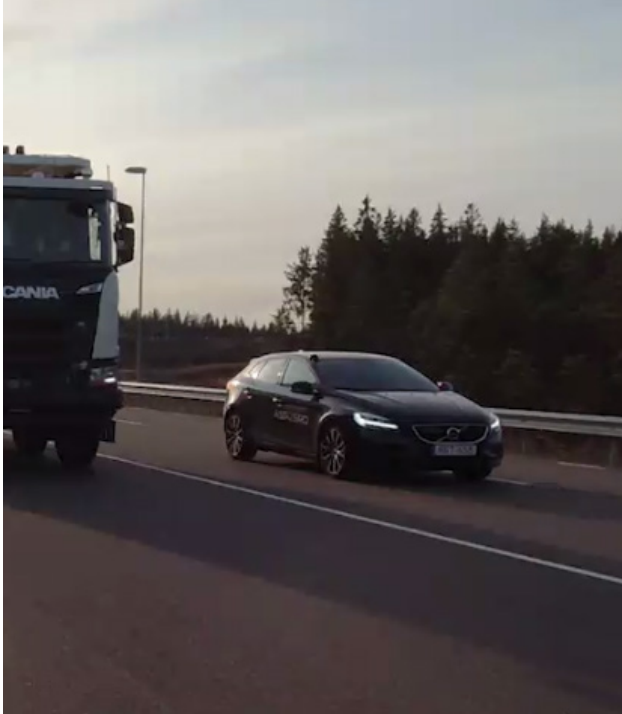


VEHICLE PLATFORM AND APPLICATION

AstaZero, 2019-11-21

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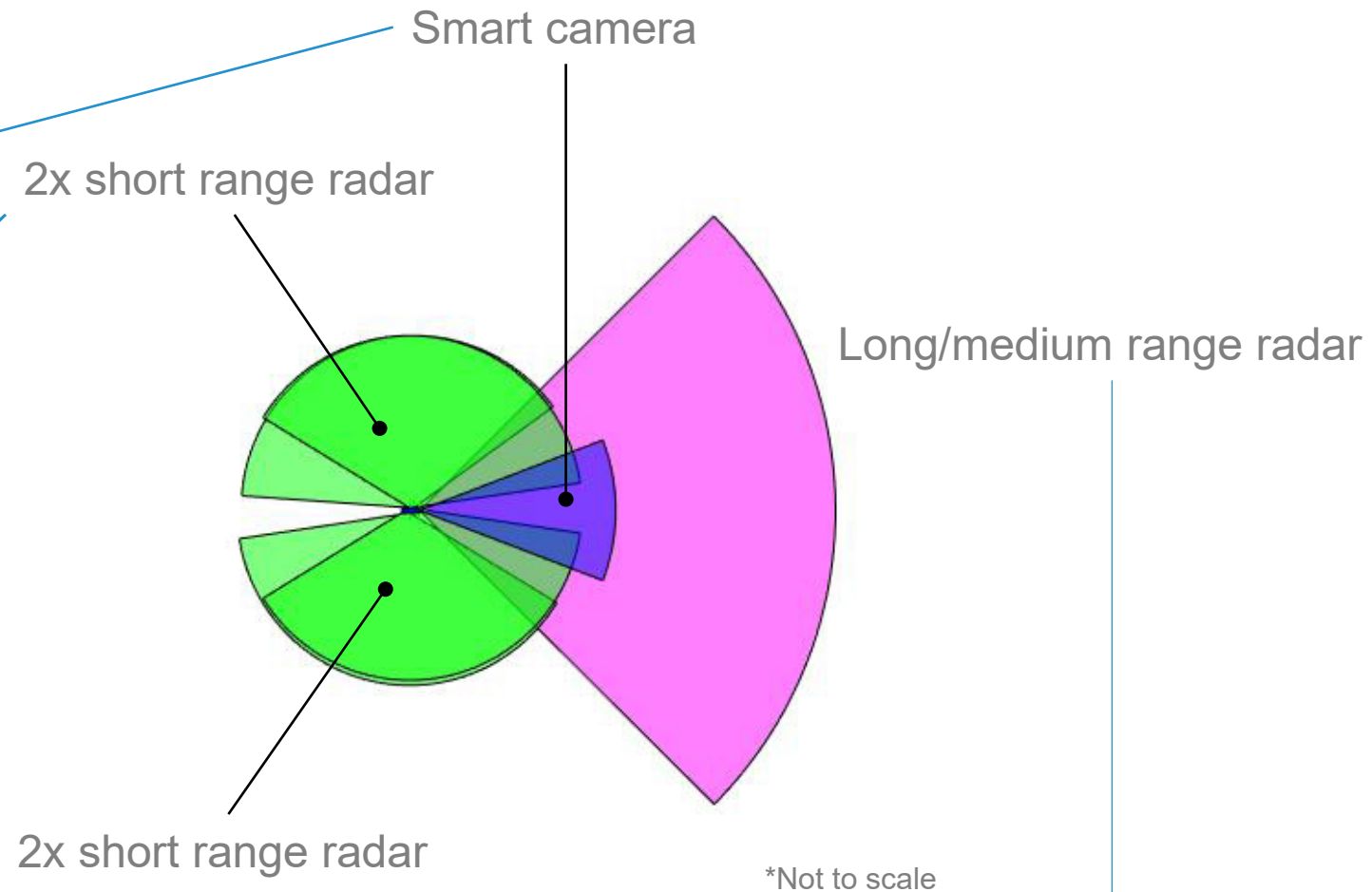
Intelligent Transport Systems, Scania CV AB



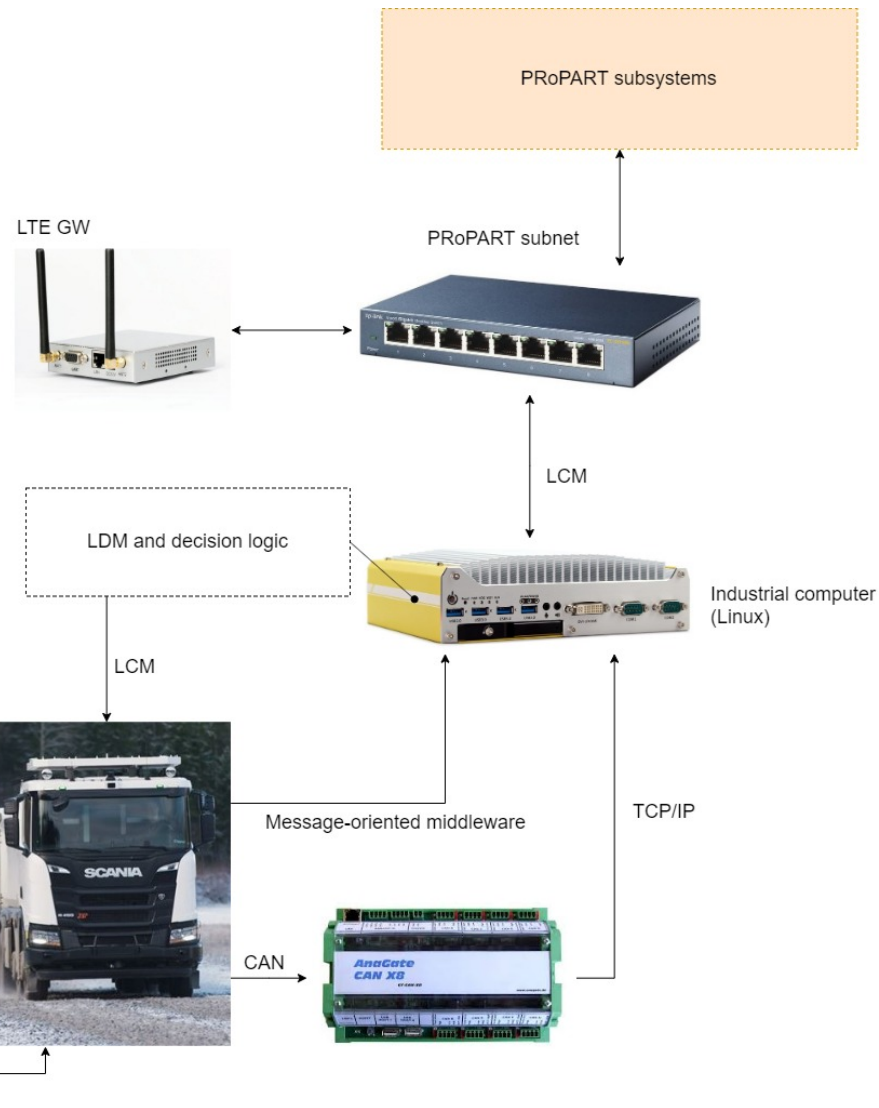
Topics

- PRoPART sensor setup
- Overview of onboard setup
- Vehicle adaptations
- Precise and robust positioning from the OEM perspective
- Collective perception
- Vehicle applications

PRoPART sensor setup



Overview of onboard setup



■ Vehicle signals

■ Perception sensors:

- Front-looking camera
- Front-looking radar
- Side-looking radars

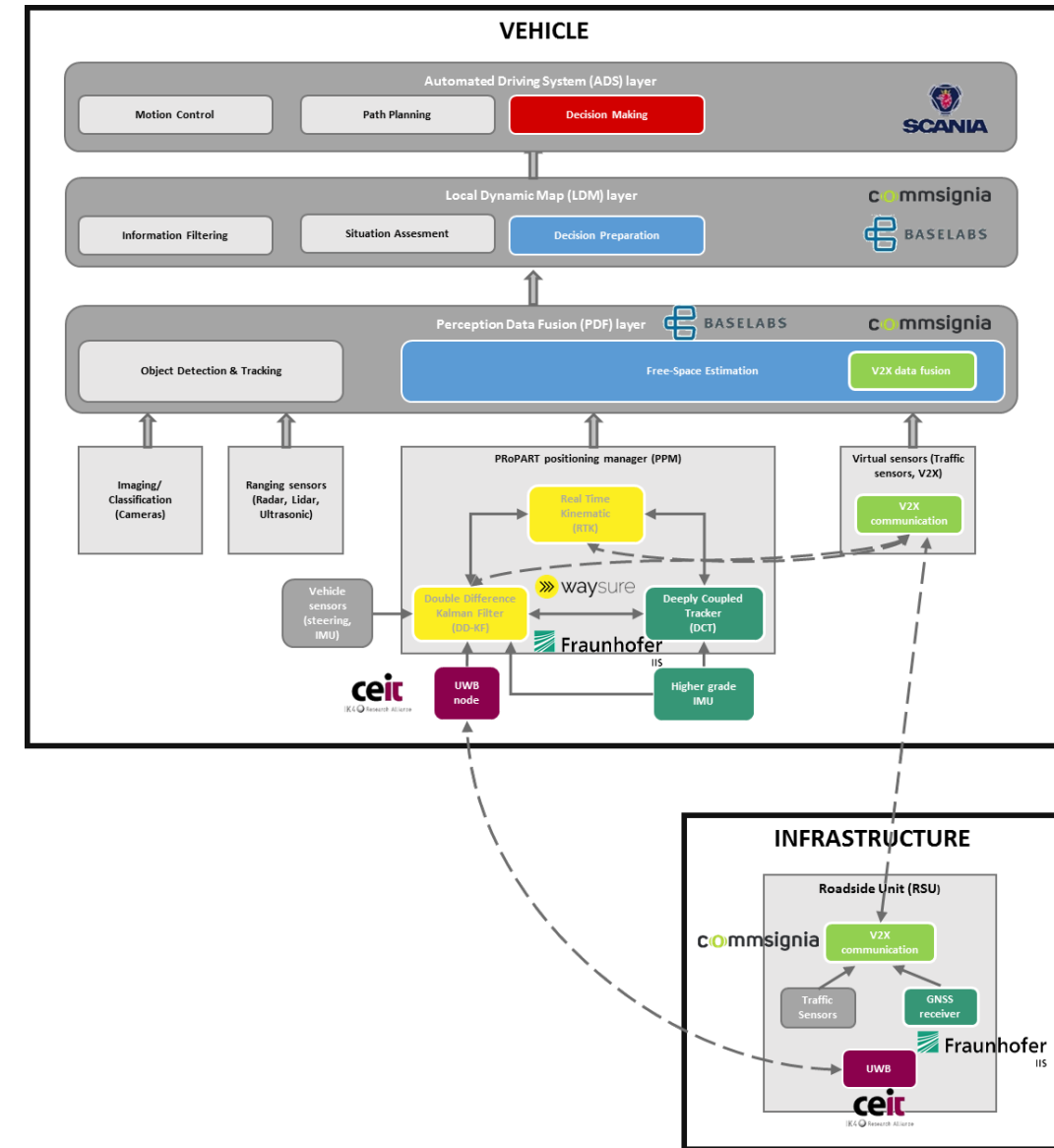
■ Vehicular sensors:

- High-resolution odometry
- Drive shaft direction of rotation



Vehicle adaptations

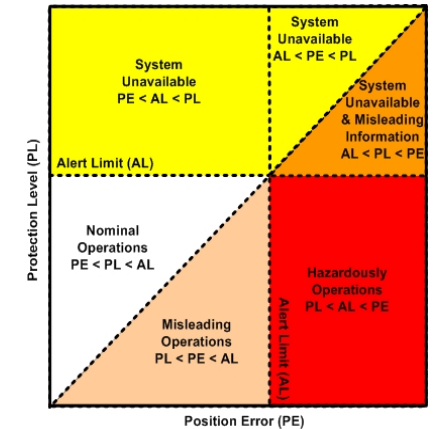
- Scania's proprietary sensor fusion and high-level perception stack has been **disabled**
 - Perception and lane "availability" handled by PROPART's **local dynamic map layer**
- When the **local dynamic map layer indicates that it's safe to change lane**, the truck will:
 - Update its desired target pose
 - Re-plan the trajectory
 - Execute the resulting plan
- Disclaimer:
 - The application is **not based on the most recent developments** of Scania's autonomous vehicle system
 - The vehicle is **running in degraded mode** with otherwise needed modules deactivated



Precise and robust positioning



- Positioning is a basic enabler for automated and autonomous vehicles
- Both **global positioning** and **dead reckoning** systems
- Needs and challenges in navigation:
 - Robust and tamper proof
 - e.g. OS-NMA
 - Precision estimates for PRoPART scenarios
 - Position error: $\sim 2\text{dm}$ (laterally)
 - Integrity risk: $\sim 10^{-12}$
 - Precision in general
 - Limited errors:
 - Orientation [rad]
 - Velocity [m/s]
 - Drifting errors:
 - Position error drift [m/s]
 - Orientation error drift [rad/s]



Precise and robust positioning contd.



- Needs and challenges in navigation:
 - Redundancy
 - ...in the critical dimensions/directions
 - ...in types of errors (e.g. drifting errors, limited errors)
 - ...in expected availability (e.g. tunnels, cities, mines)
 - Requirements different than for passenger cars
 - Changing platforms
 - Complex and non-rigid dynamics
 - e.g. multiple trailers
 - Cab moves relative to chassis

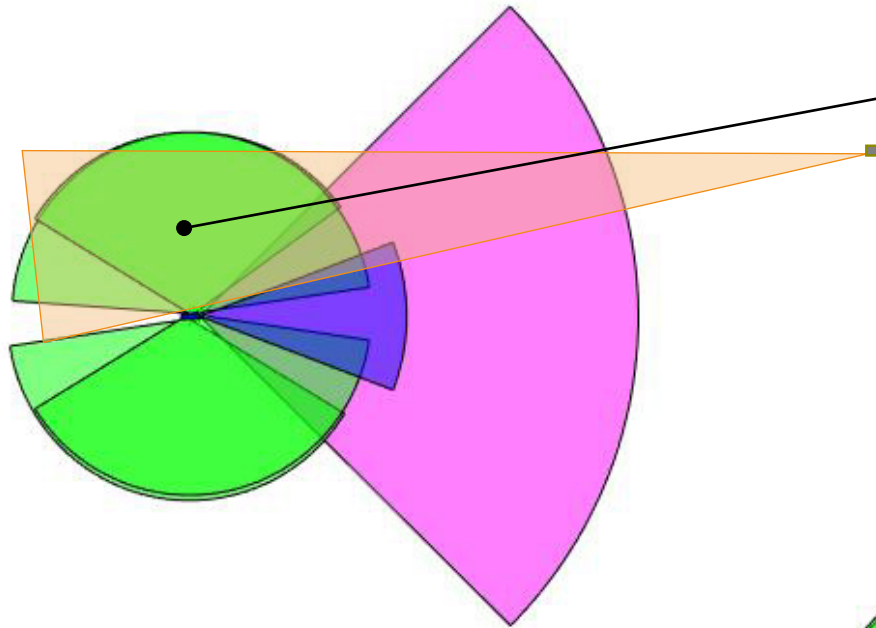


Precise and robust positioning contd.

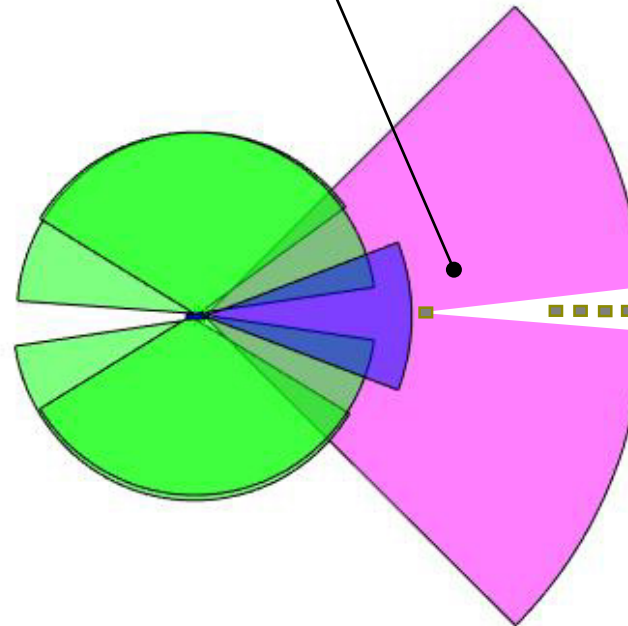
- Harsh conditions
 - Vibrations
 - Temperature
 - Power supply
 - Dirt, salt, water, moisture, etc.
 - Electromagnetic interference
- Scalability and cost



Collective perception

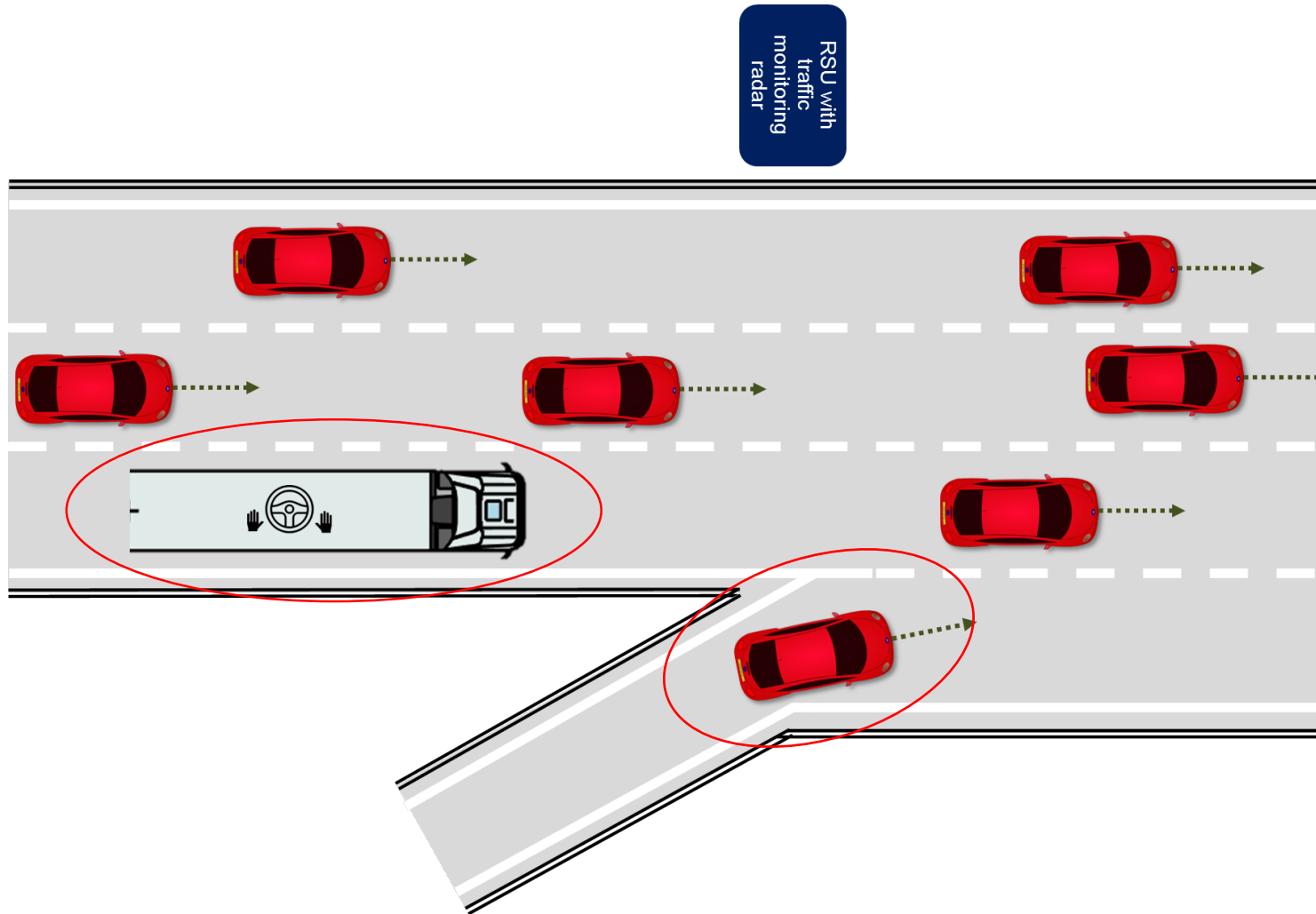


- Improve perception confidence
- Help detect what the vehicle can't see, e.g.
 - Non-line of sight
 - Sensor limitations

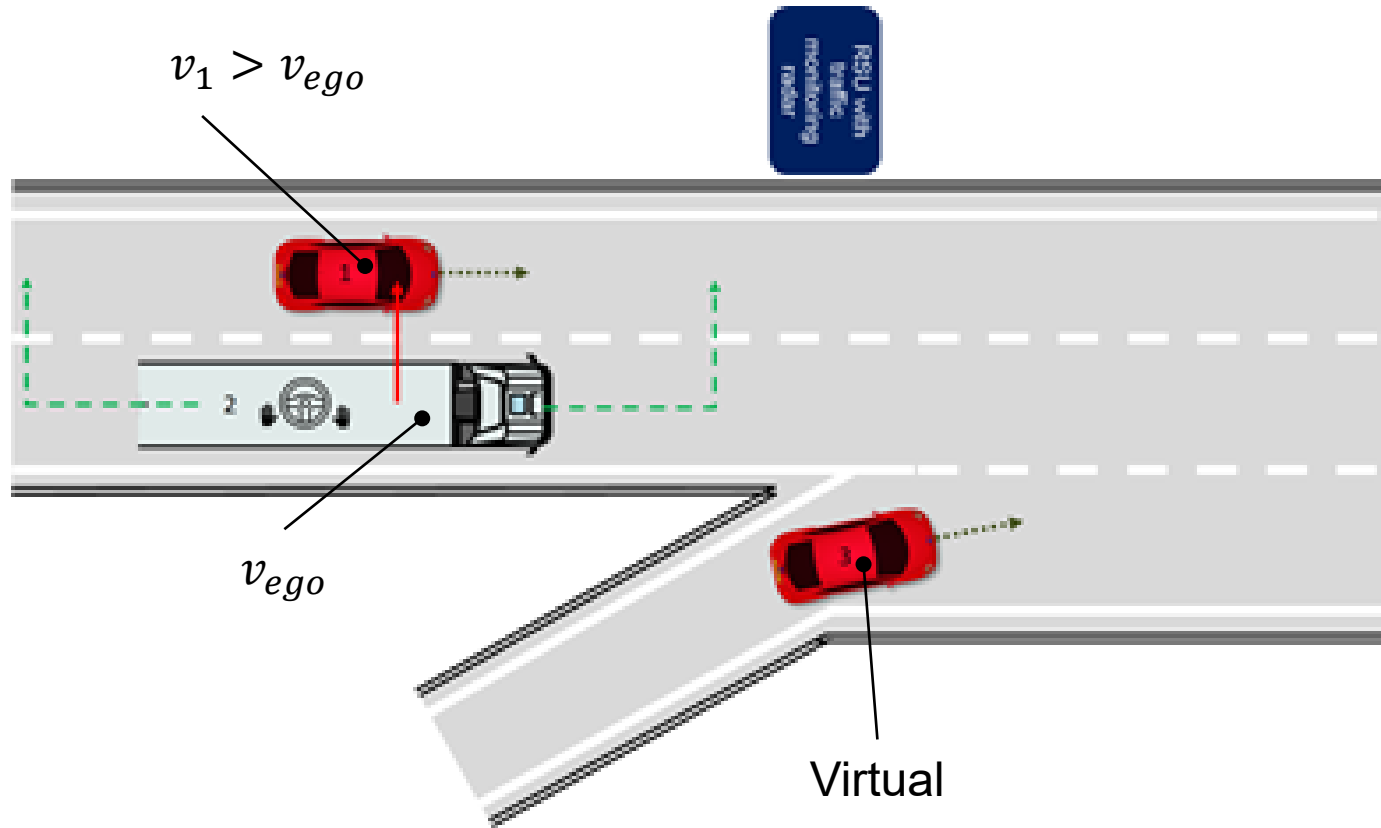


- Positioning and reliable and authenticated communication key to use the collective perception information

Use case



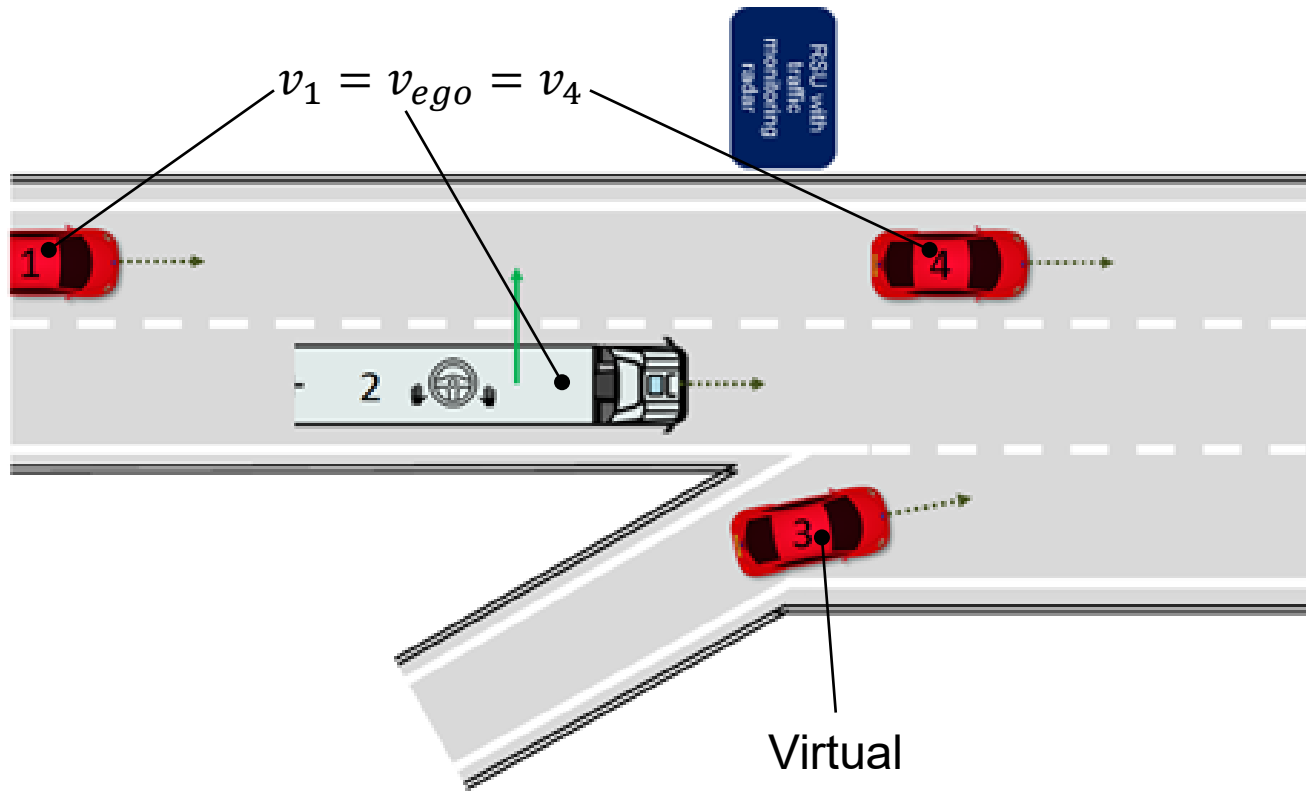
Scenario C



Demonstrates the systems' ability to robustly identify a *blocking* or *interfering* obstacle car

- The system shall **initially conclude that the lane change cannot be performed**
- When the obstacle car has built up enough distance, the system shall **identify the space as free** and inform the automated driving system that a safe lane change is possible

Scenario A



Demonstrates the systems' ability to **robustly identify free space** between obstacles and **suggest safe maneuvers** in the presence of obstacles

- The system shall conclude that the separation between and speed of the obstacle cars allows for a safe lane change maneuver

Questions?

