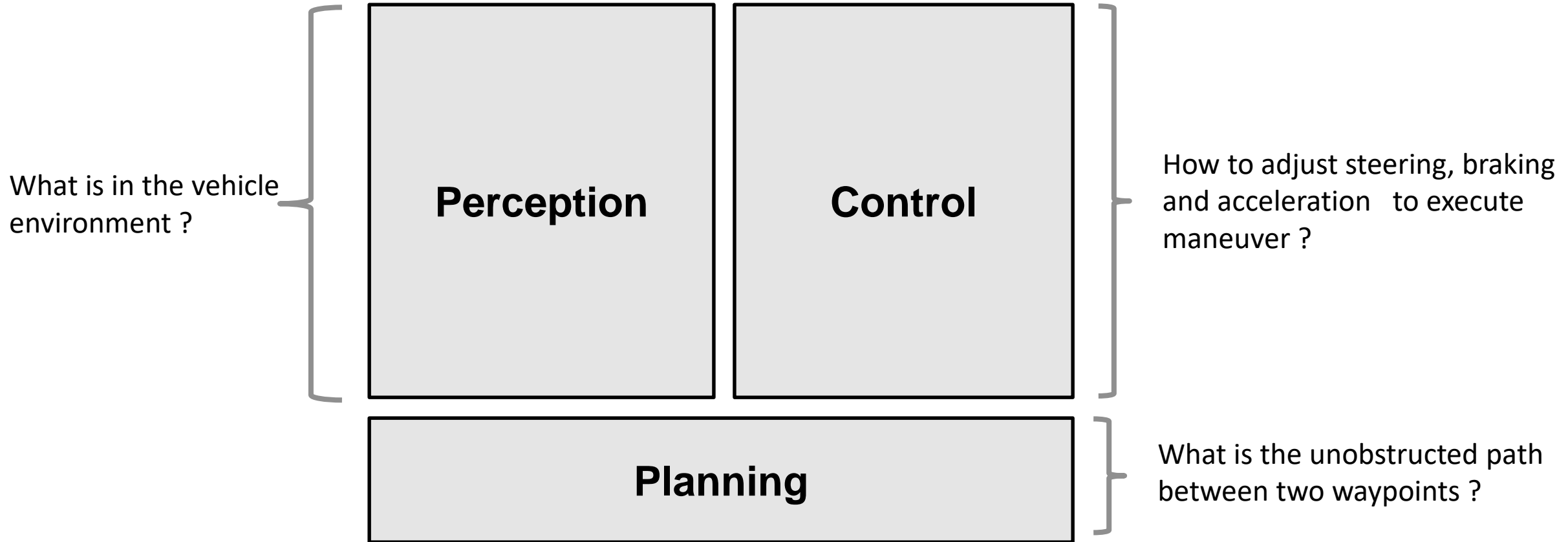


MATLAB EXPO 2018

Automated Driving Development with MATLAB® and Simulink®

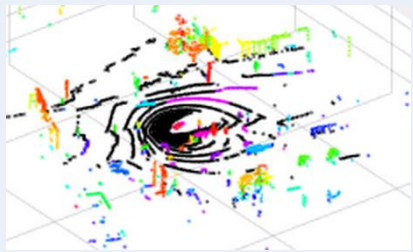
Avinash Nehemiah
Product Manager – Deep Learning, Computer Vision
and Automated Driving





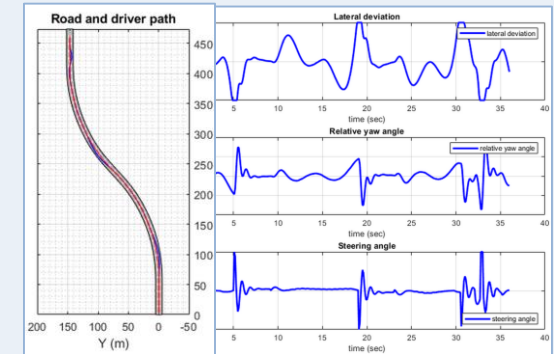
Examples of how you can use MATLAB and Simulink to develop automated driving algorithms

Lidar processing



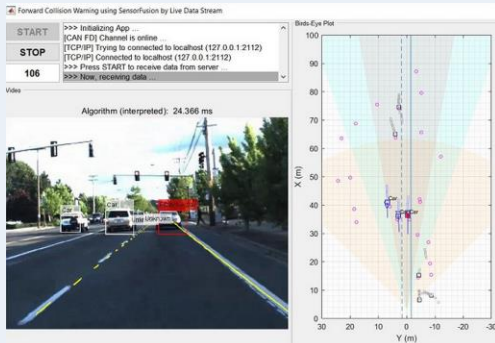
Perception

Lane keeping assist (LKA)



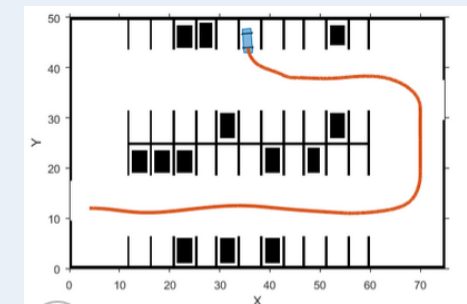
Control

Sensor fusion

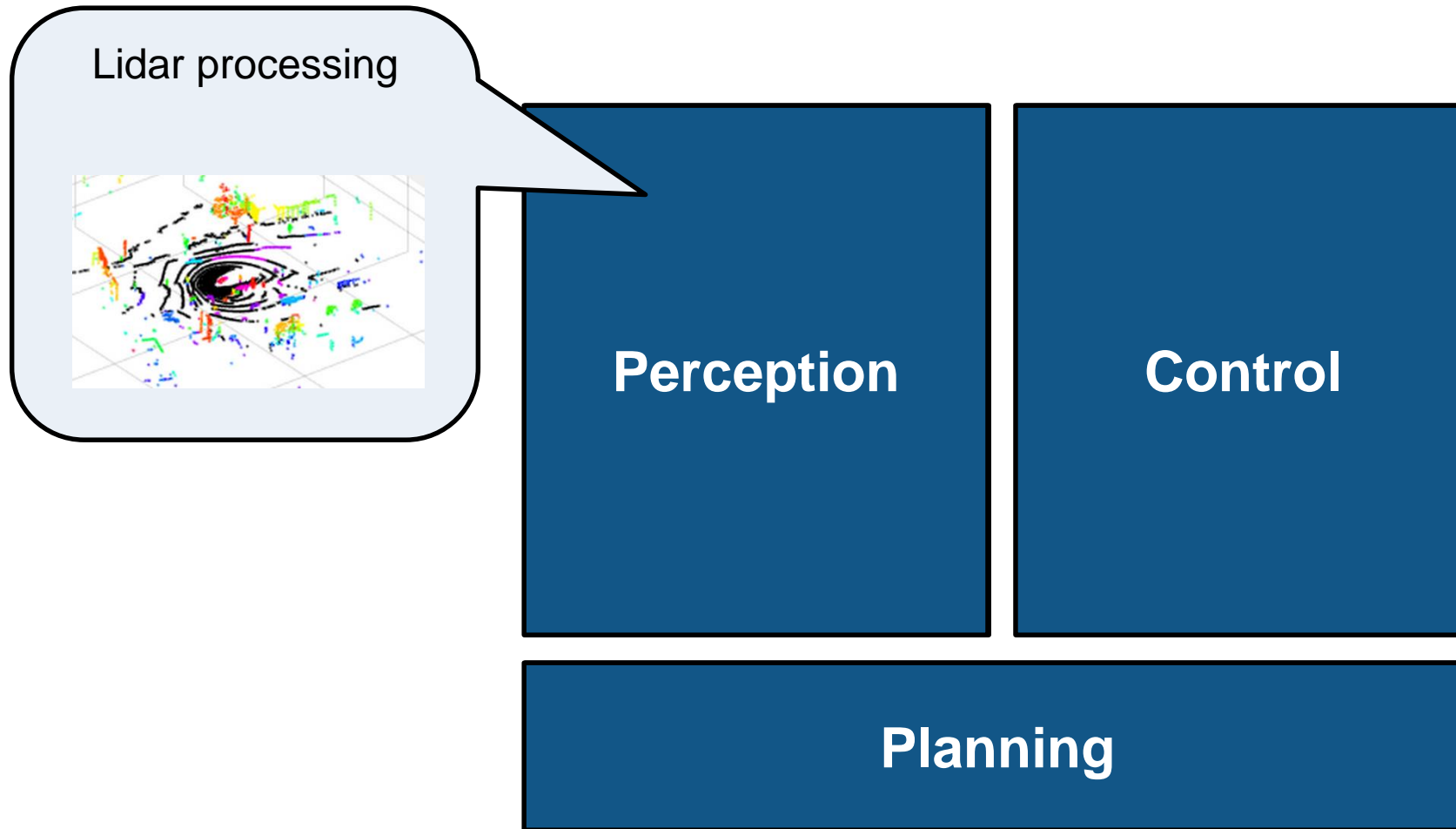


Planning

Path planning



Examples of how you can use MATLAB and Simulink to develop automated driving algorithms

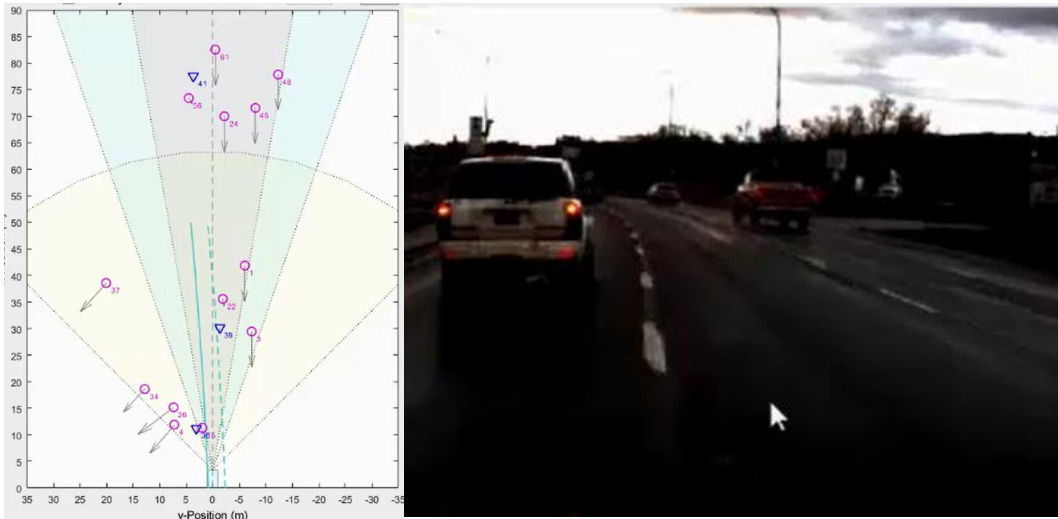


Why use Lidar for autonomous driving ?

Account for limitations of vision and radar sensors

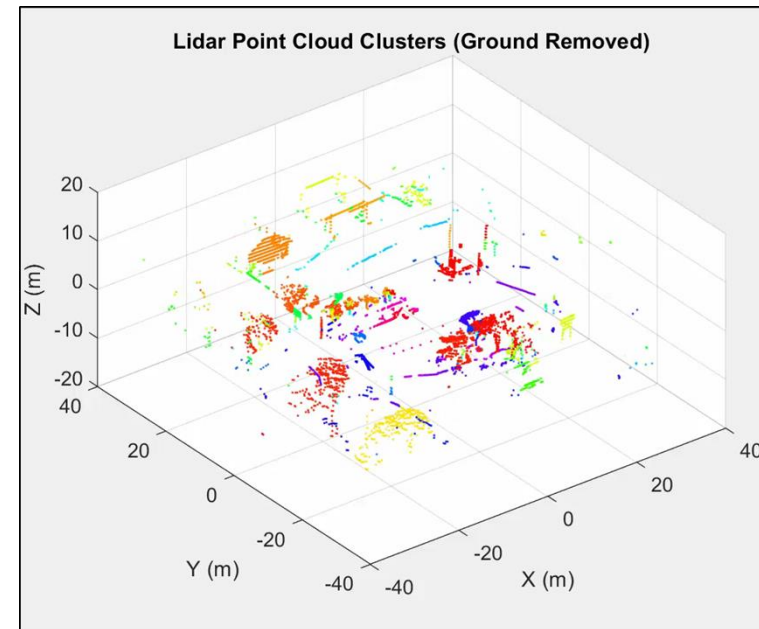
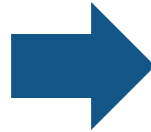
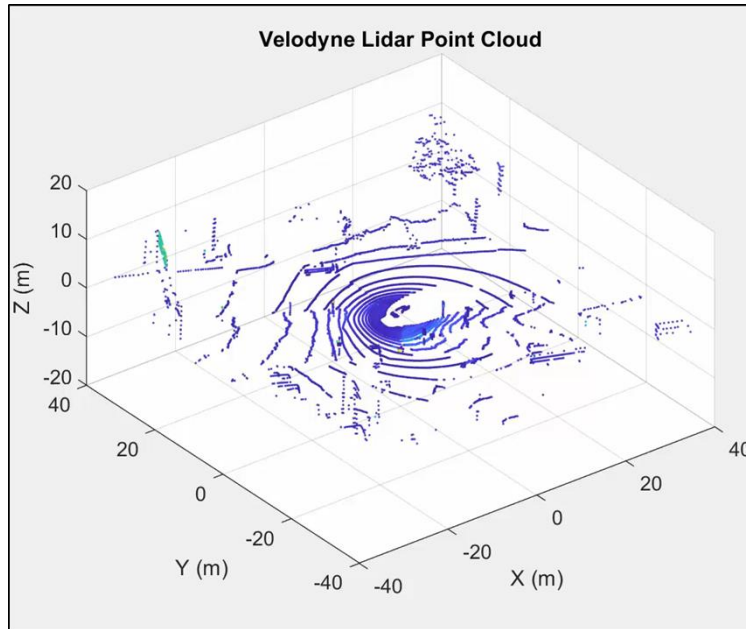


Cameras perform poorly in bad weather or limited visibility.



Radar not efficient at detecting object classes.

Demo: Segment Obstacles in Drivable Path

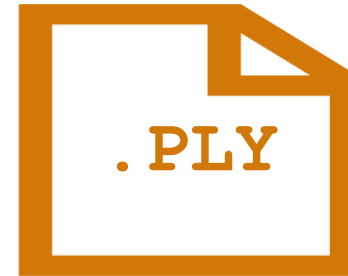


Import common Lidar data file formats

Polygon File Format (PLY)

Point Cloud Data (PCD)

Computer Vision System Toolbox™



ROS log files (rosbag)

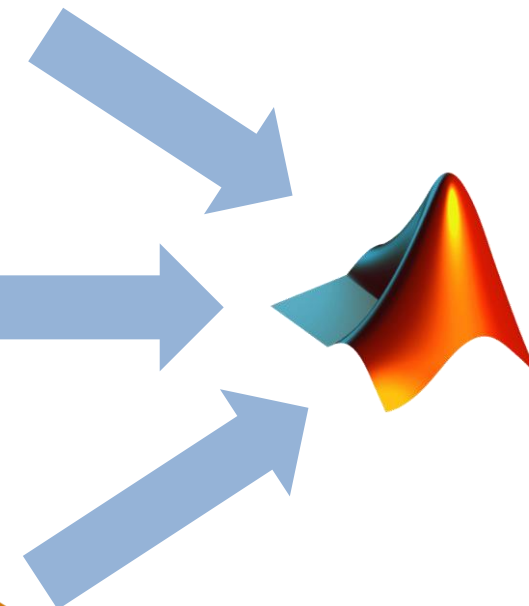
Robotics System Toolbox™



Velodyne PCAP

(VLP-16, VLP-32C, HDL-32E, HDL-64E)

Automated Driving System Toolbox™



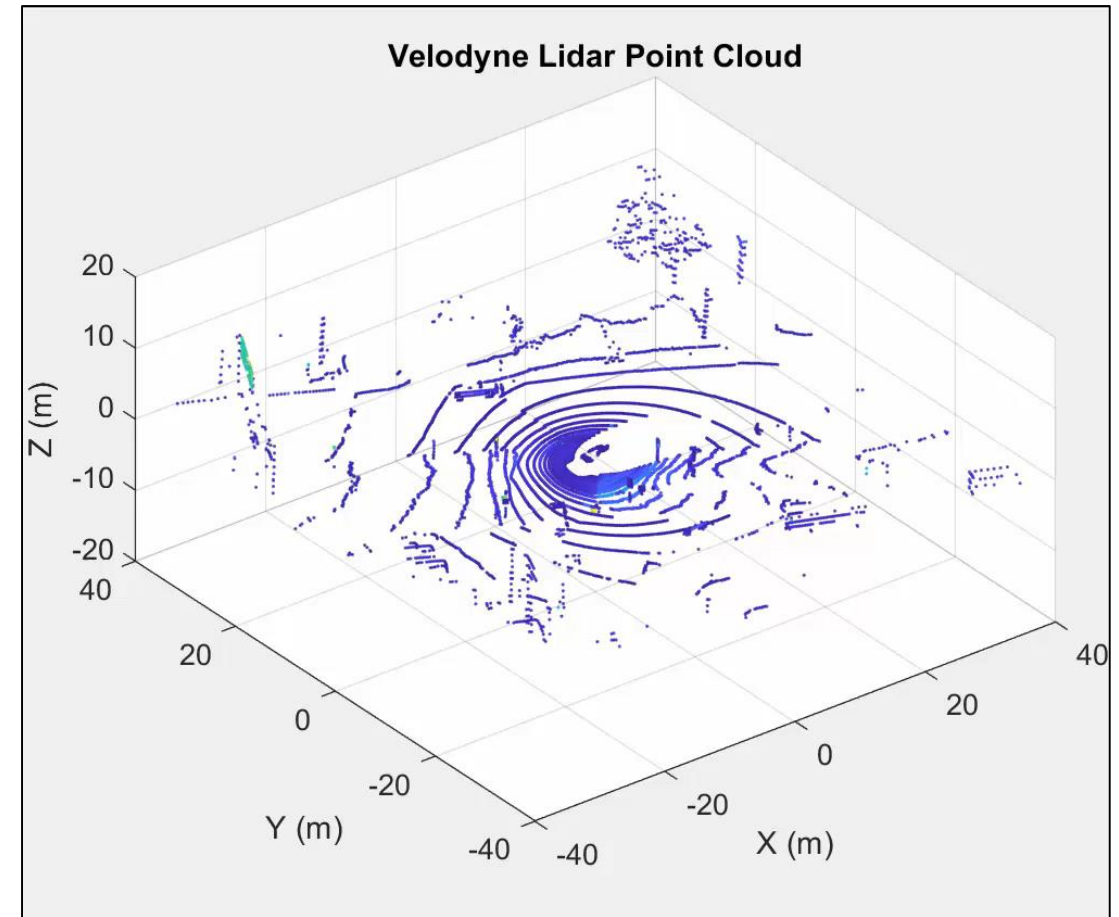
Read point cloud from Velodyne log file

```
% Read Velodyne log data
veloReader = velodyneFileReader(...
    'lidarData_ConstructionRoad.pcap',...
    'HDL32E');

ptCloud = readFrame(veloReader);

% Plot the results
player = pcplayer(...
    xlimits,ylimits,zlimits);

view(player,...
    ptCloud.Location,...
    ptCloud.Intensity);
```

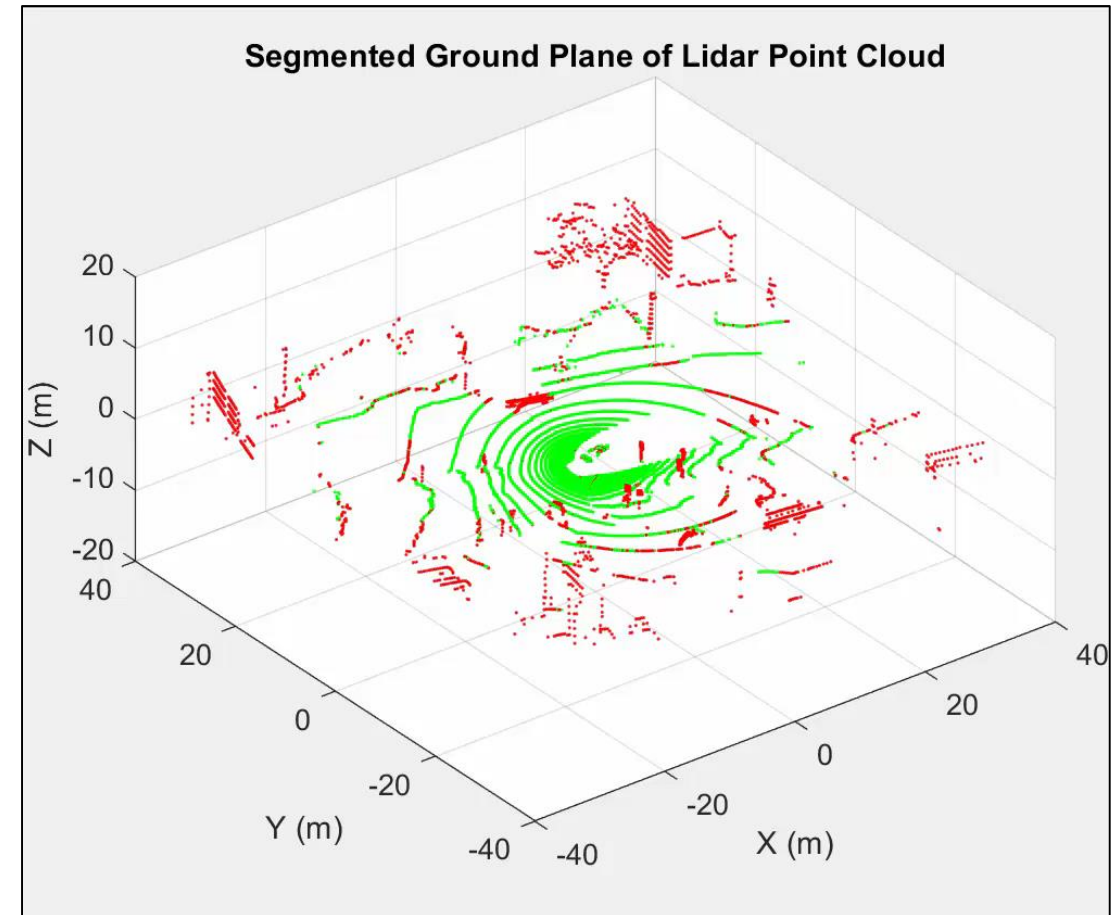


Remove ground plane from point cloud

```
% Find ground points
groundPtsIdx = ...
    segmentGroundFromLidarData(ptCloud);

% Plot ground = green, nonground = red
colorLabels( groundPtsIdx(:)) = greenIdx;
colorLabels(~groundPtsIdx(:)) = redIdx;
view(player,ptCloud.Location,colorLabels)

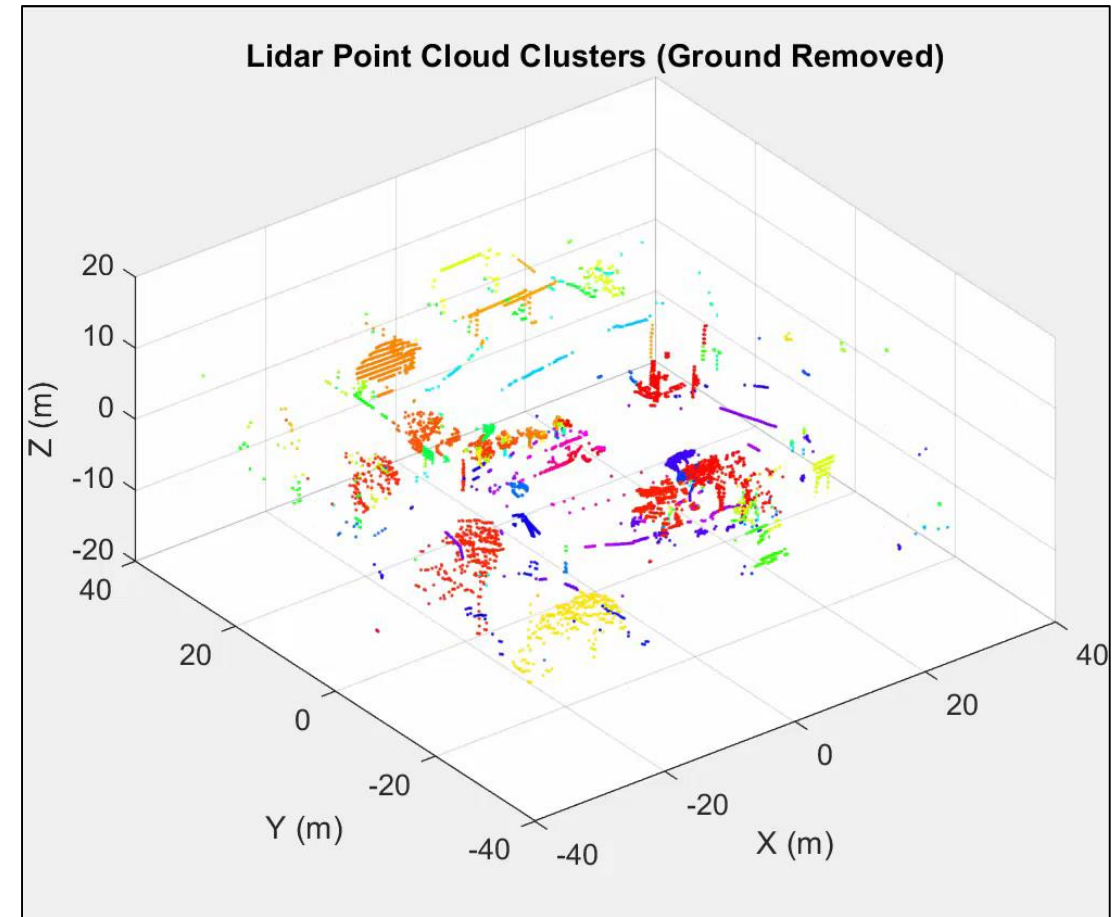
% Select detections above ground
nonGroundPtCloud = ...
    select(ptCloud,~groundPtsIdx);
```



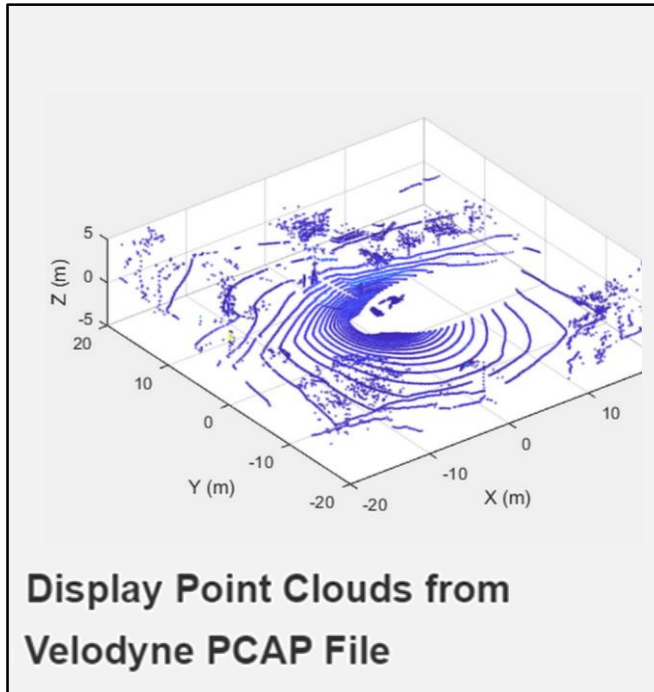
Cluster point cloud detections

```
% Segment point clouds into clusters
distThreshold = 0.5;
colorLabels = segmentLidarData(...
    nonGroundPtCloud, distThreshold);

% Plot segmented clusters
view(player,...
    nonGroundPtCloud.Location,...
    colorLabels)
```

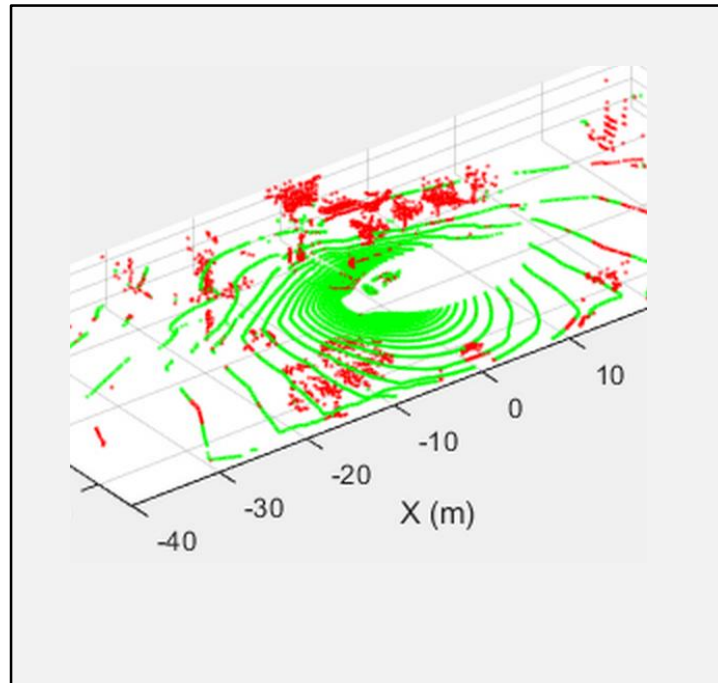


Learn about developing lidar application with these examples



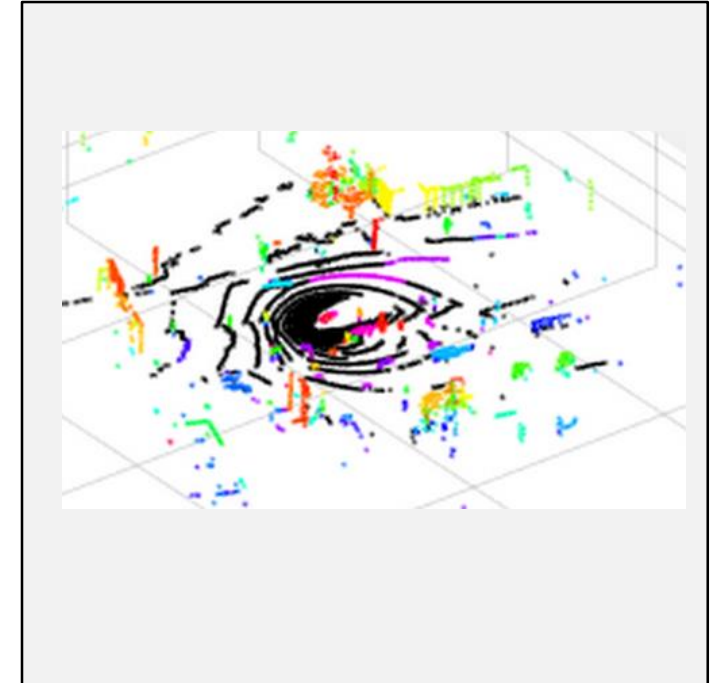
Read Velodyne log files

Computer Vision
System Toolbox™
MATLAB EXPO 2018



Ground plane segmentation and removal

Computer Vision
System Toolbox™



Segment organized point cloud

Computer Vision
System Toolbox™

Examples of how you can use MATLAB and Simulink to develop automated driving algorithms

Perception

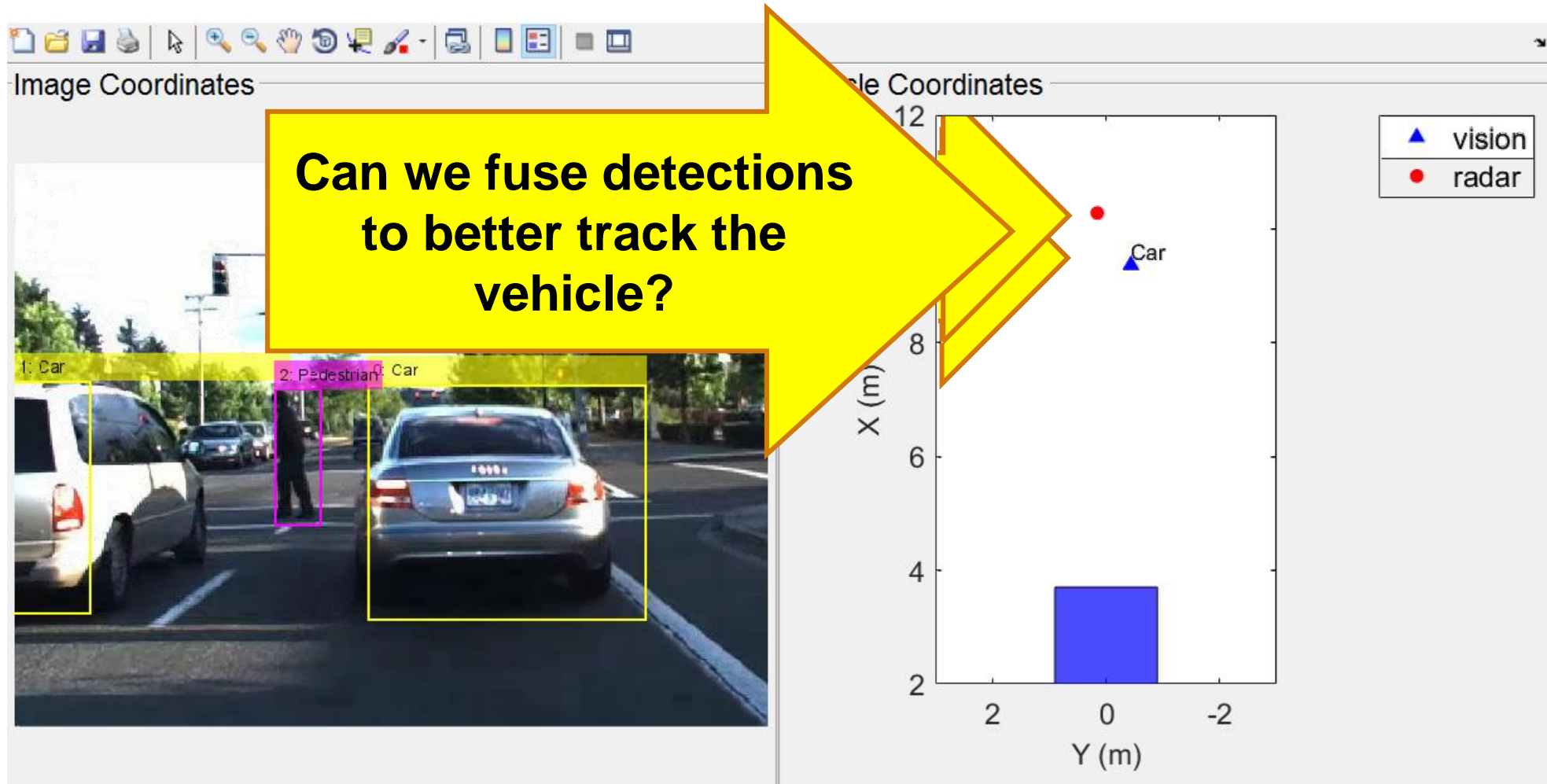
Control

Sensor fusion

Planning



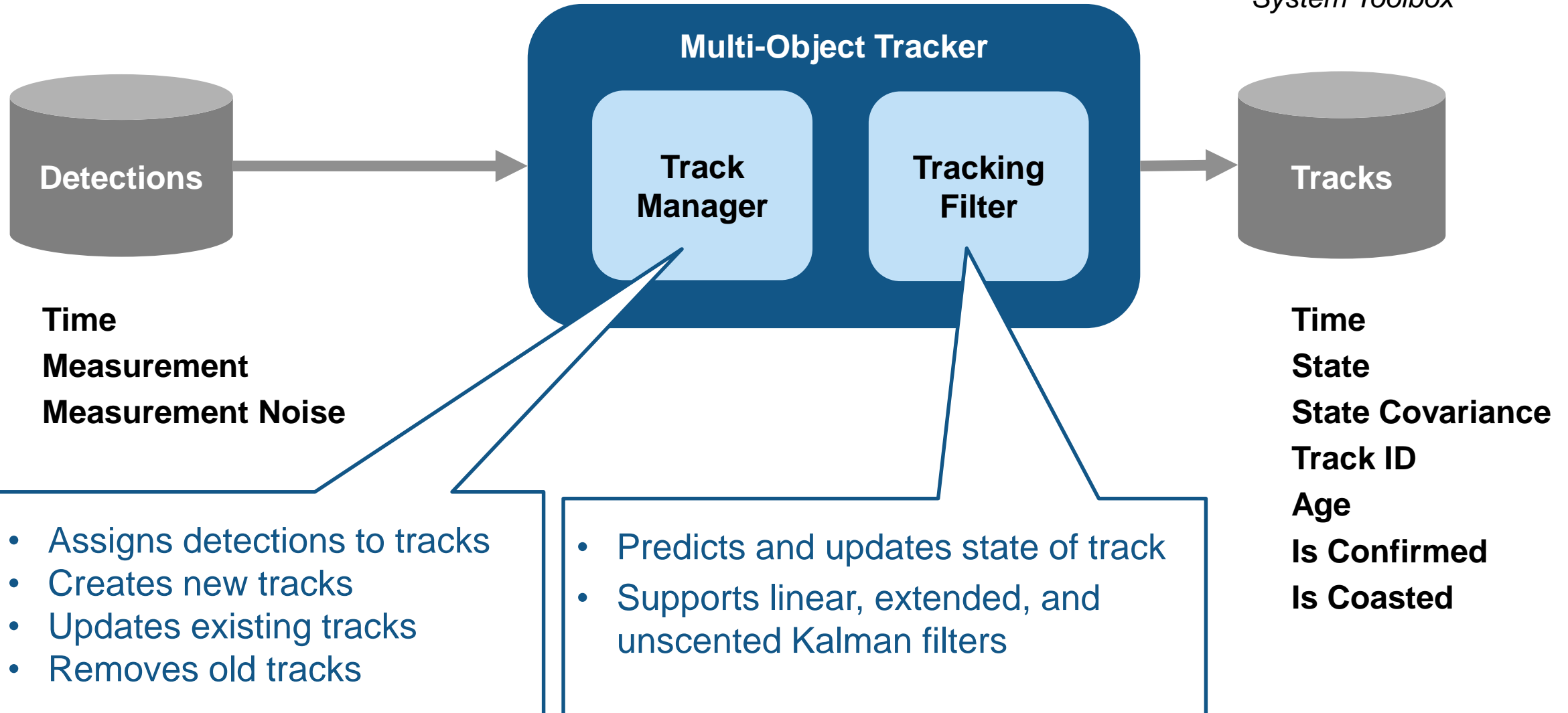
Demo: Sensor Fusion of Camera and Radar



Track multiple object detections

R2017a

Automated Driving
System Toolbox™



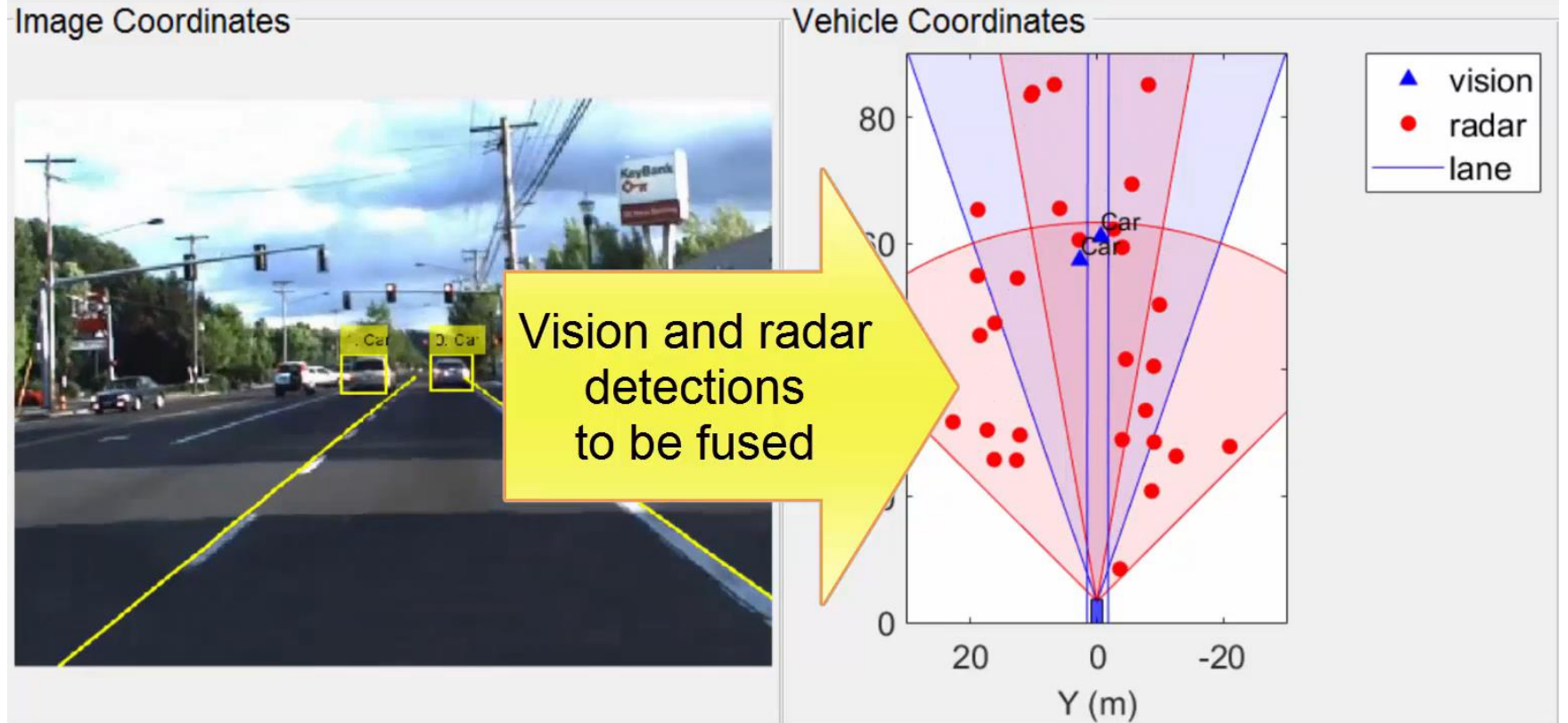
Learn how to fuse and track detections from different sensors

R2017a

Recorded Video

Birds-Eye Plot

Forward Collision Warning Using Sensor Fusion

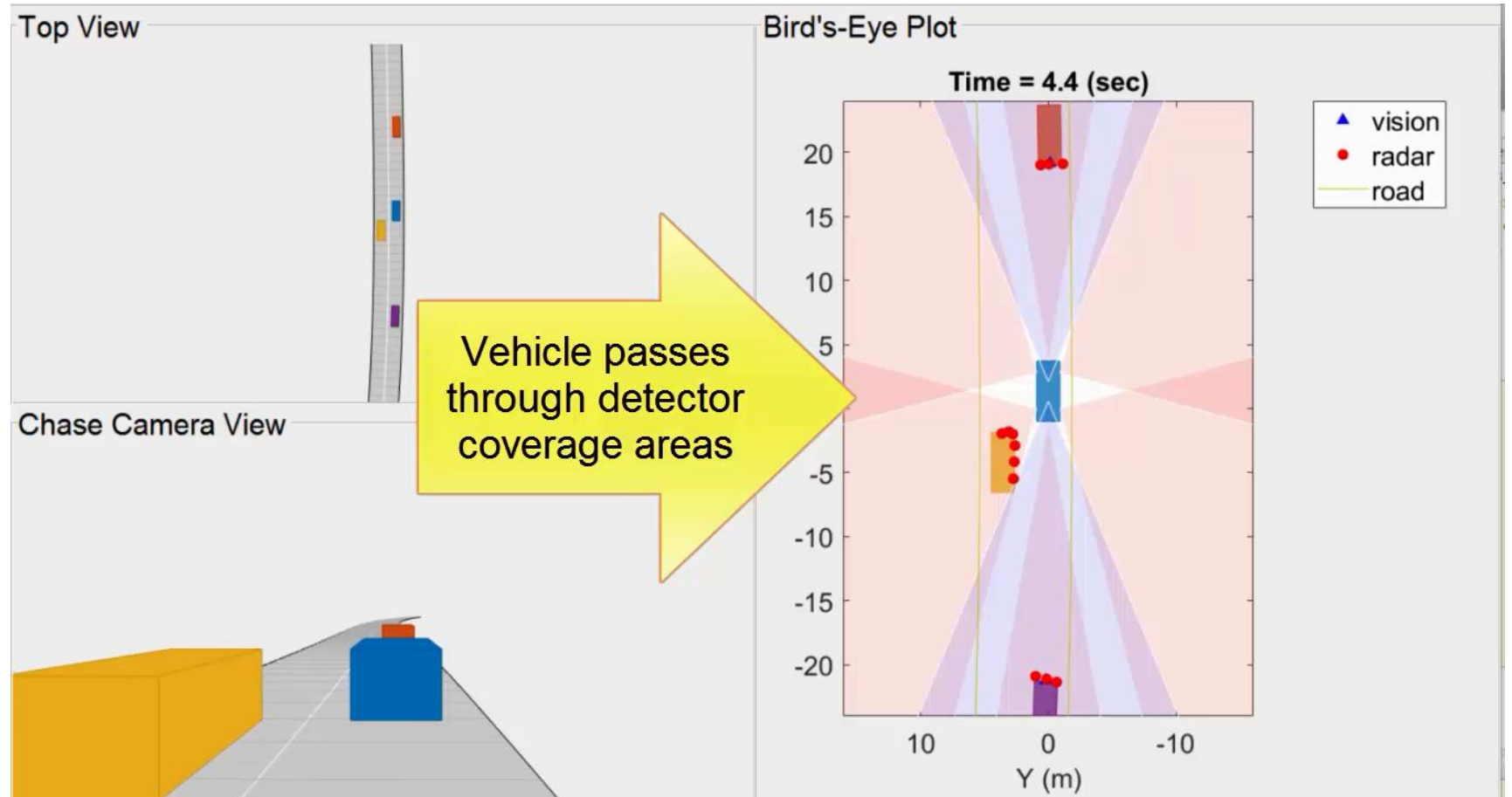
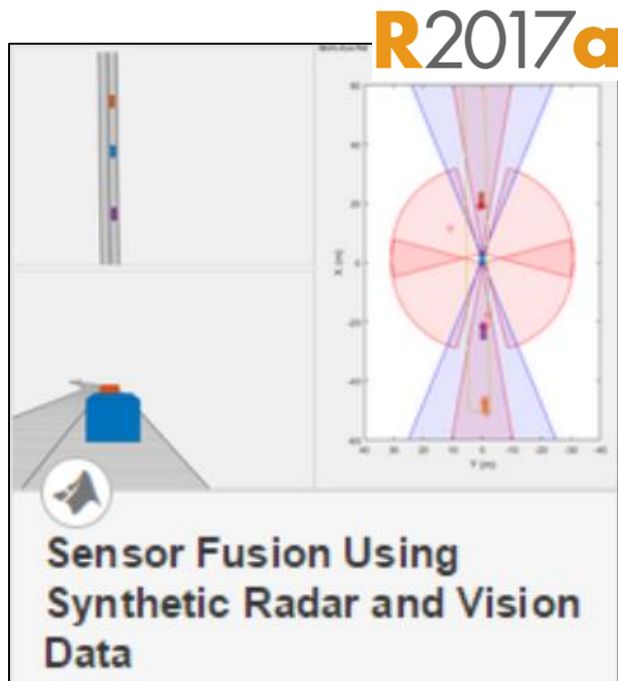


Automated Driving System
Toolbox™

MATLAB EXPO 2018

How to adjust algorithm if sensors change ?

Synthesize scenarios to test sensor fusion algorithms

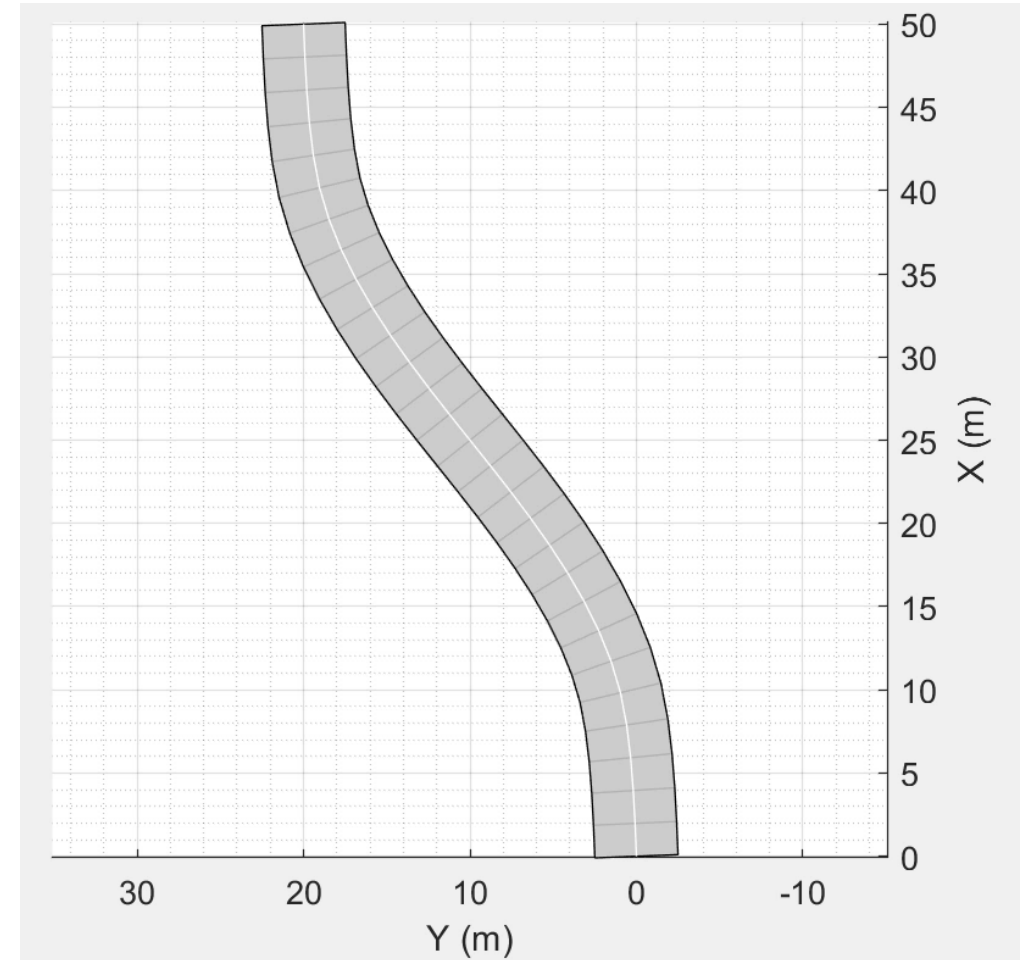


Automated Driving System
Toolbox™

Programmatically specify driving scenarios

```
% Create driving scenario
s = drivingScenario('SampleTime', 0.05);

% Add road
roadCenters = [0 0; 10 0; 40 20; 50 20]; % (m)
roadWidth = 5; % (m)
road(s, roadCenters, roadWidth)
plot(s)
```

**R2017a***Automated Driving System Toolbox™*

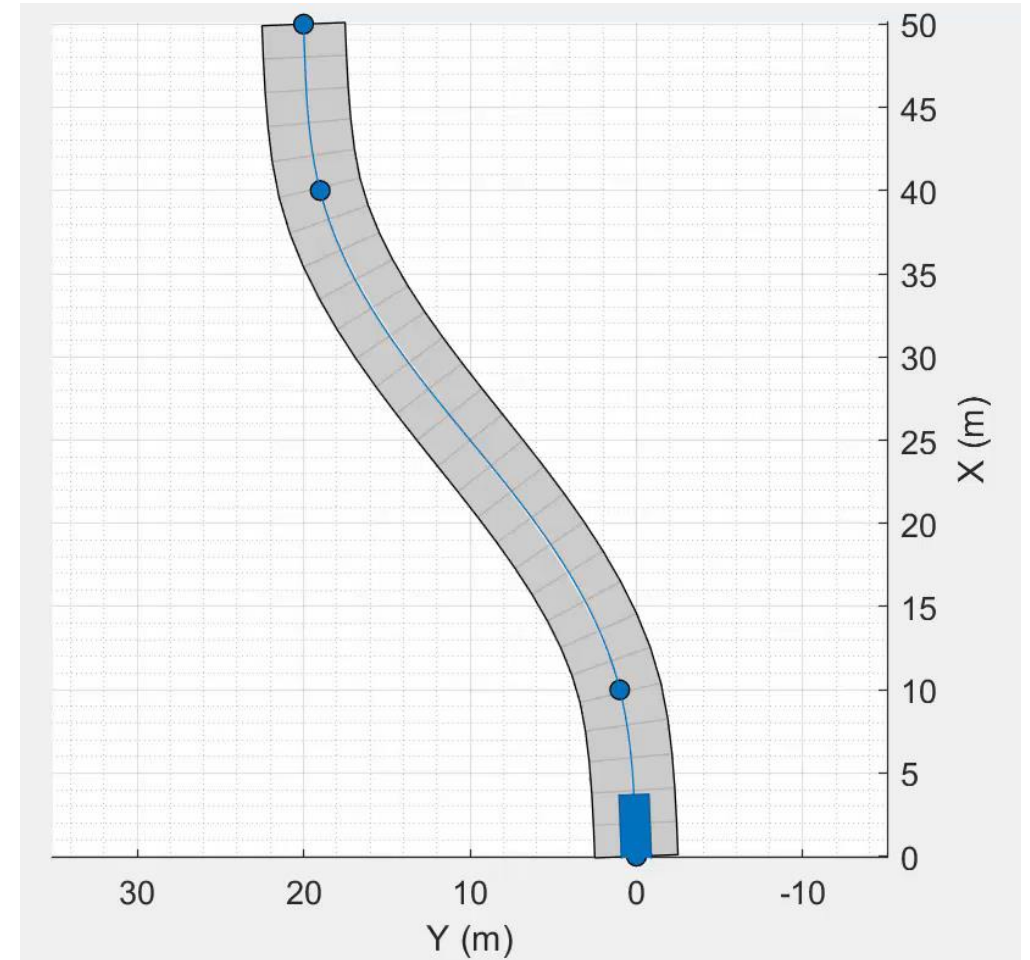
Programmatically specify driving scenarios

```
% Create driving scenario
s = drivingScenario('SampleTime', 0.05);

% Add road
roadCenters = [0 0; 10 0; 40 20; 50 20]; % (m)
roadWidth = 5; % (m)
road(s, roadCenters, roadWidth)
plot(s)

% Add vehicle
egoCar = vehicle(s);
waypoints = roadCenters; % (m)
speed = 13.89; % (m/s) = 50 km/hr
trajectory(egoCar, waypoints, speed);

% Play scenario
while advance(s)
    pause(s.SampleTime);
end
```



Graphically author scenarios with Driving Scenario Designer

DESIGNER

FILE SCENARIO SENSORS SIMULATE VIEW EXPORT

Roads Actors Scenario Canvas Ego Centric View

Road: 1
Name:
Width (m): 14.7
Bank Angle (deg): 0

▼ Lanes
Number of lanes: [2 2]
Lane Width (m): 3.6
▶ Marking: 1:Solid

▼ Road Centers

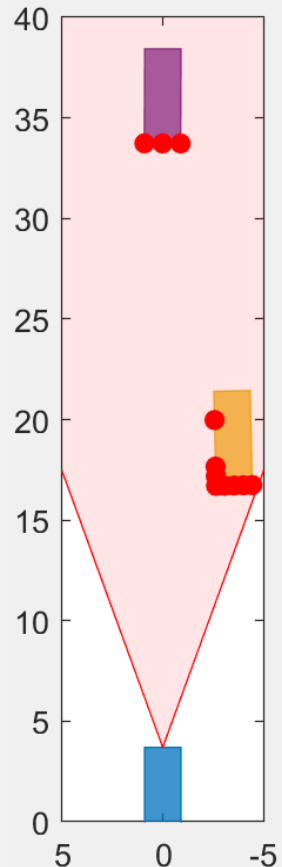
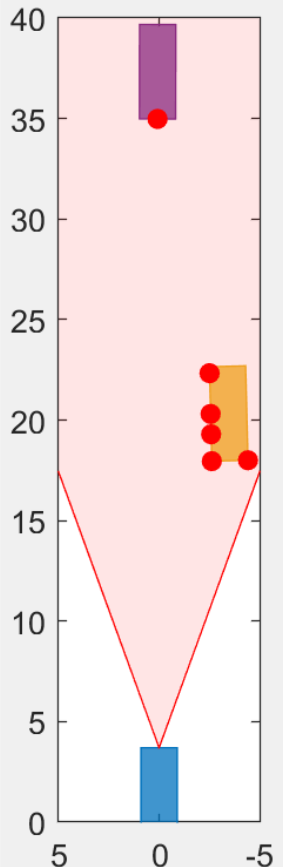
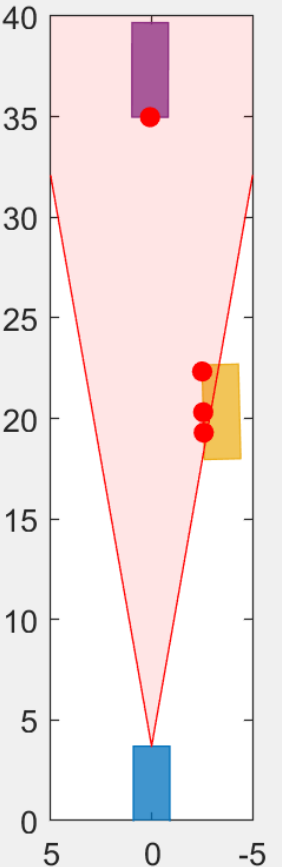
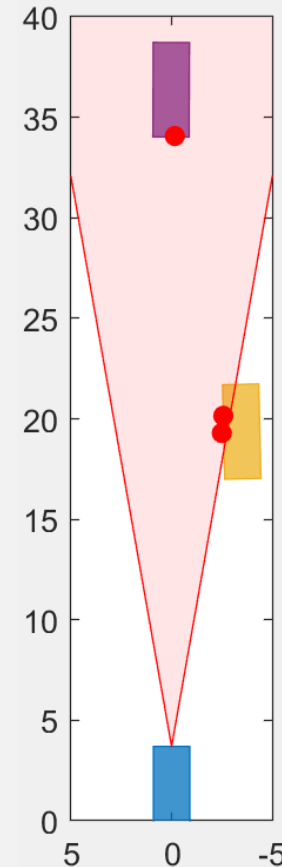
	x (m)	y (m)	z (m)
1	0	-500	
2	34.8782	-498.7820	
3	69.5866	-495.1340	
4	103.9558	-489.0738	
5	137.8187	-480.6308	
6	171.0101	-469.8463	
7	203.3683	-456.7727	
8	234.7358	-441.4738	
9	264.9596	-424.0240	
10	293.8926	-404.5085	

X (m)
Y (m)

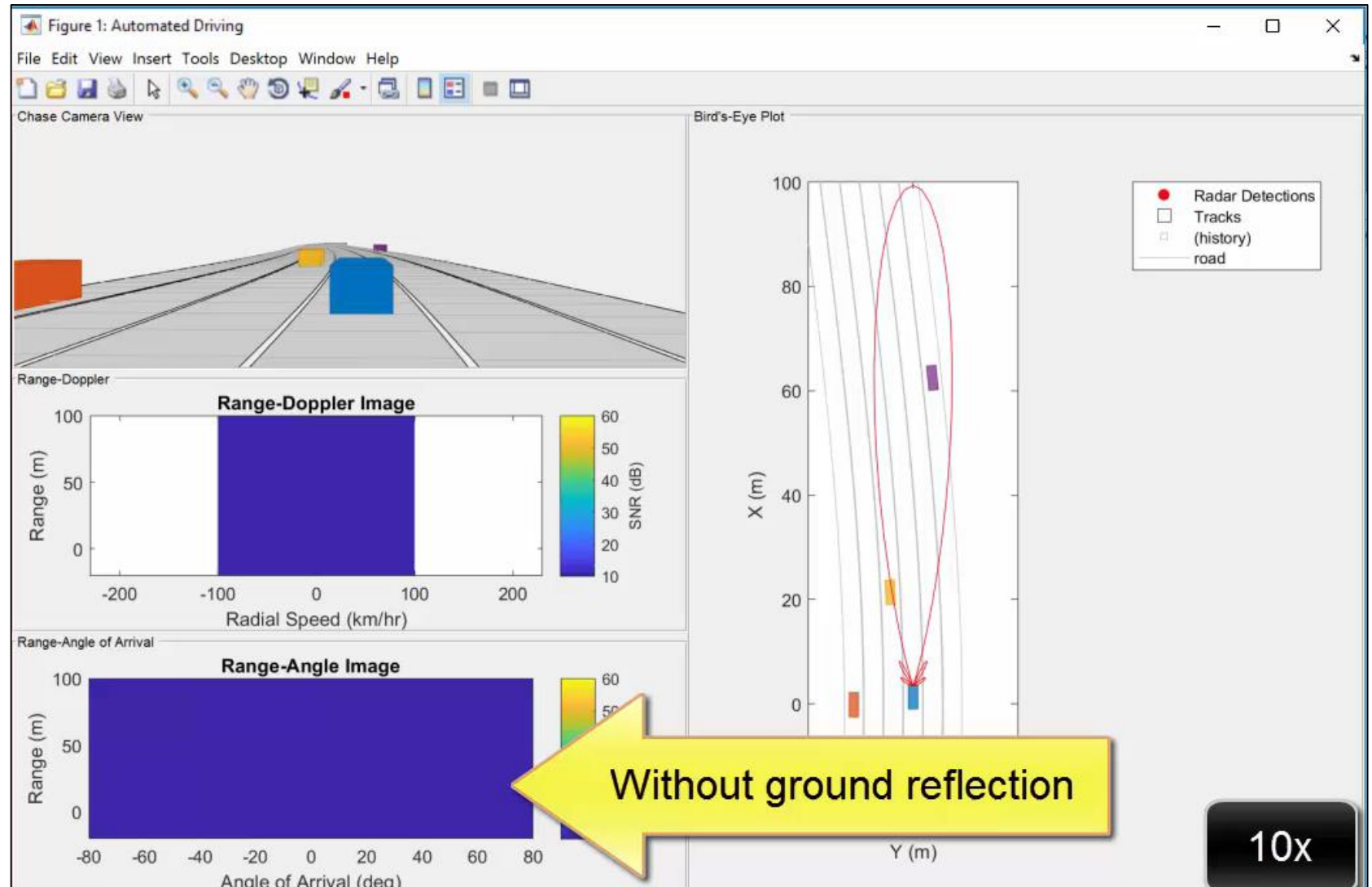
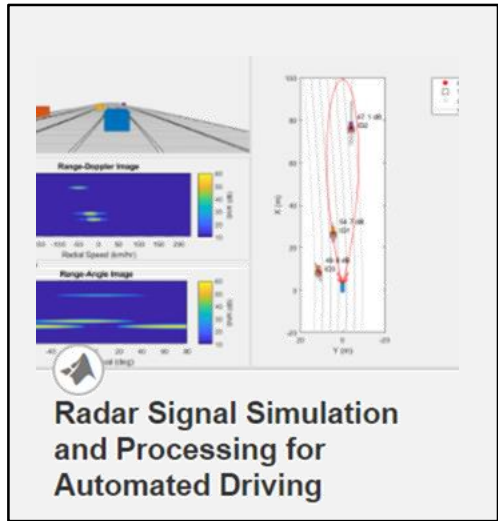
- Specify scenes
 - Roads
 - Lane markings
 - Actor trajectories
 - Actor size
 - Actor radar cross-section (RCS)
- Export scenes to MATLAB code

R2018a
Automated Driving
System Toolbox™

Explore effects of some radar detection generator parameters

Azimuthal resolution (deg)	2	4	4	4
Total field of view (deg)	40	40	20	20
Add noise to measurements	False	False	False	True
Birds-Eye Plot (t=17.5 sec)				

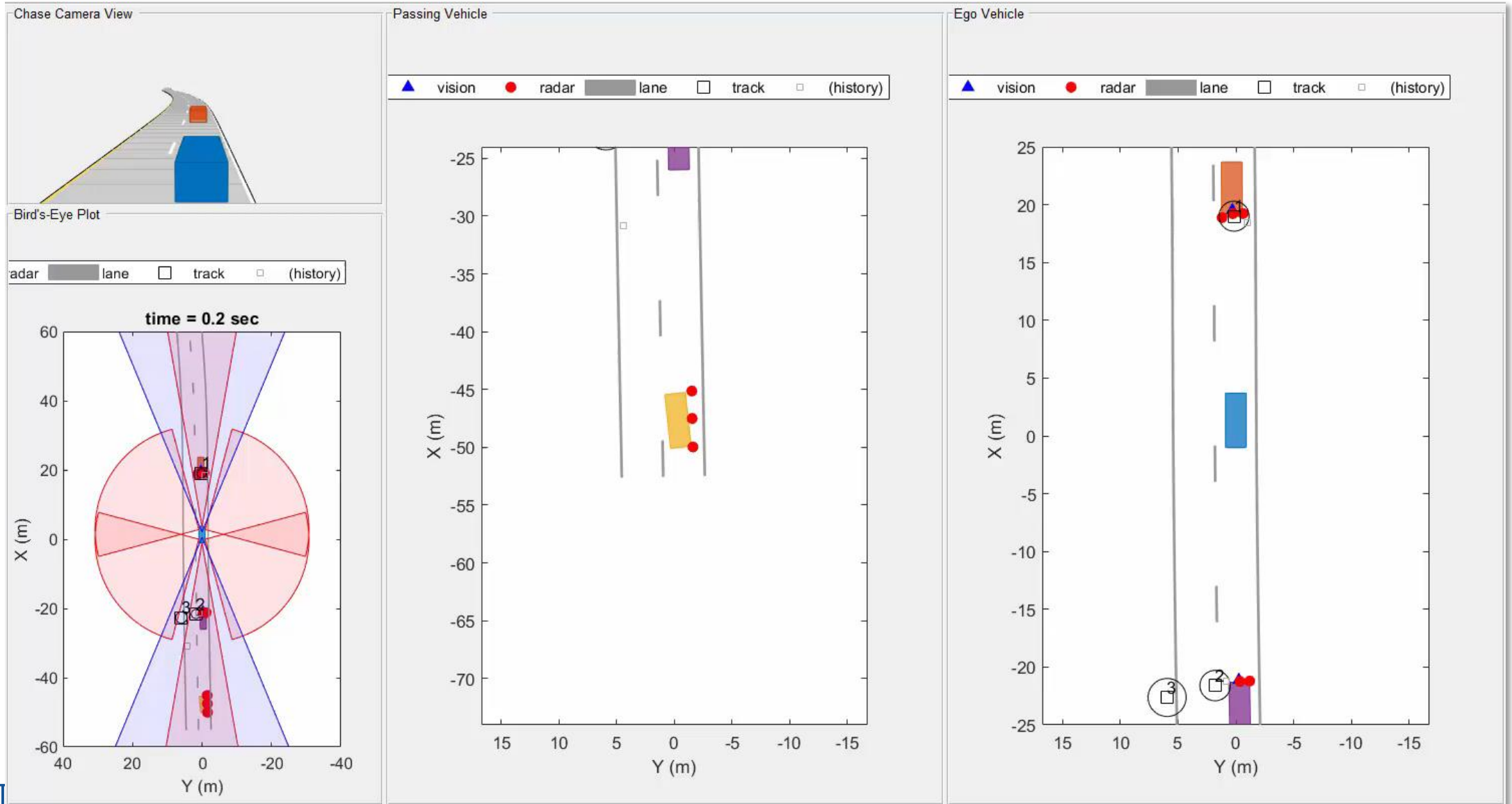
Synthesize detections from radar transceiver



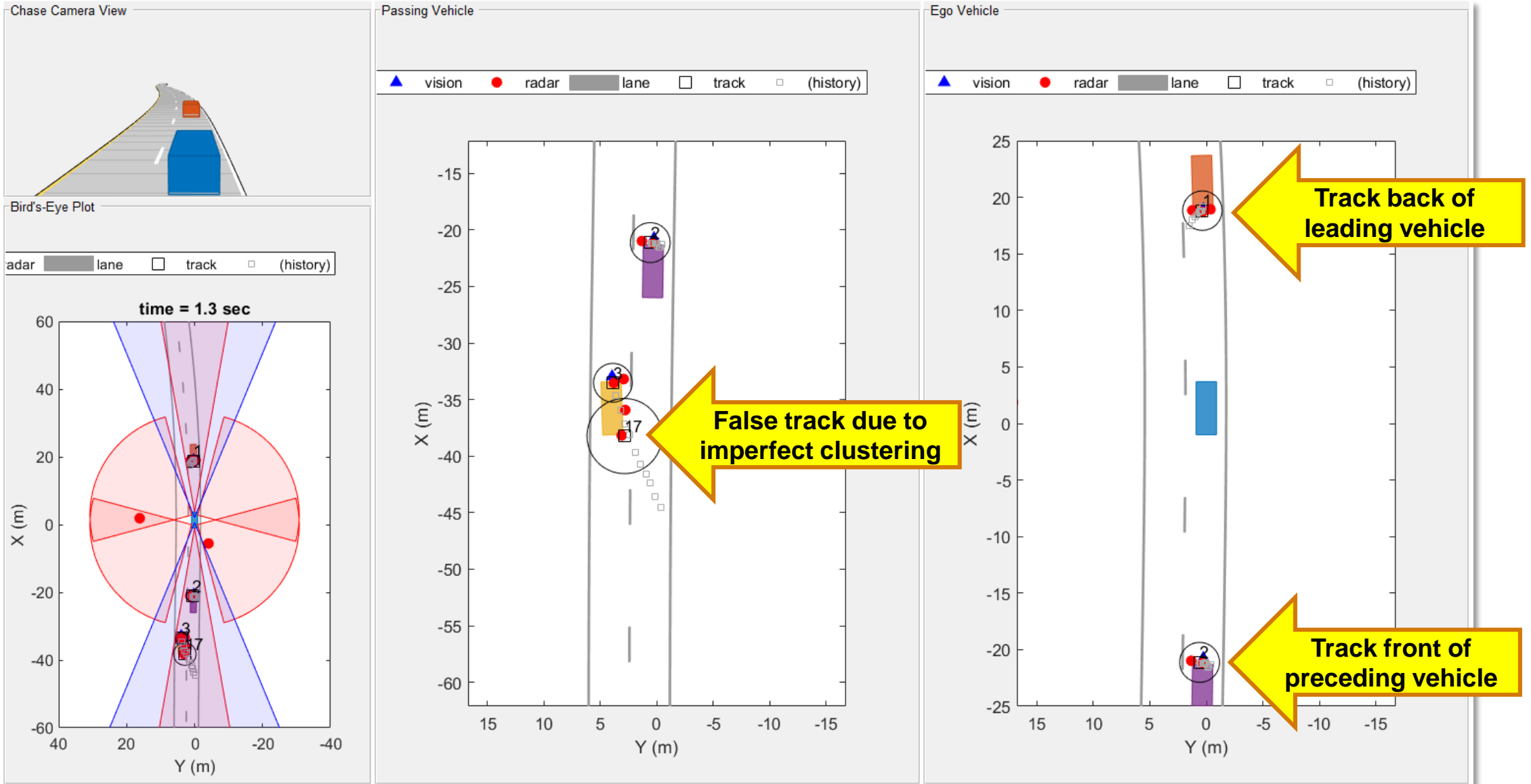
Phased Array System Toolbox™
 Automated Driving System
 Toolbox™

How to explore different tracking algorithms ?

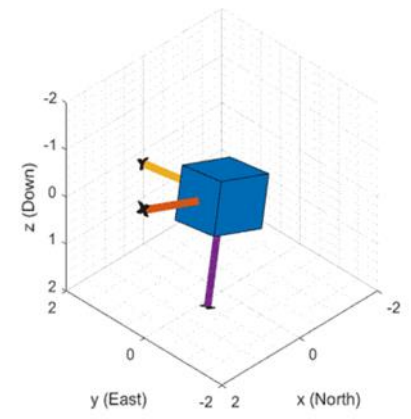
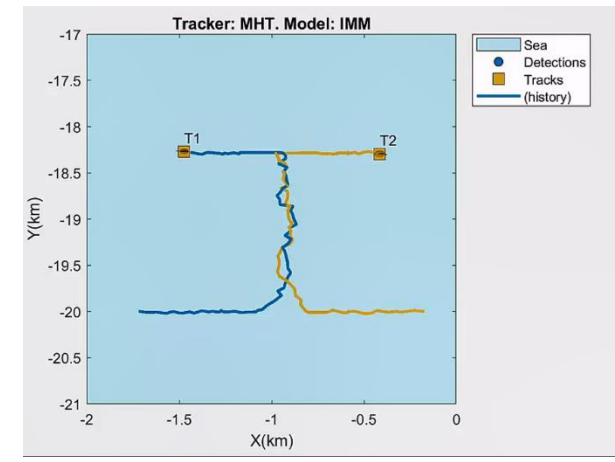
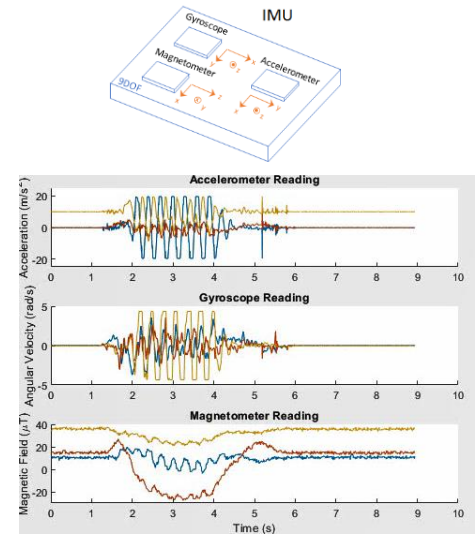
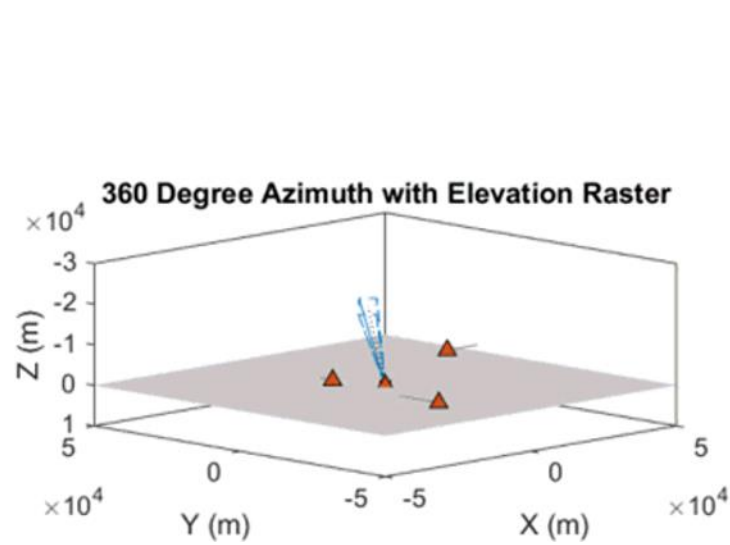
Explore functionality of point multi-object object tracker



Some characteristics of multi-object point tracker

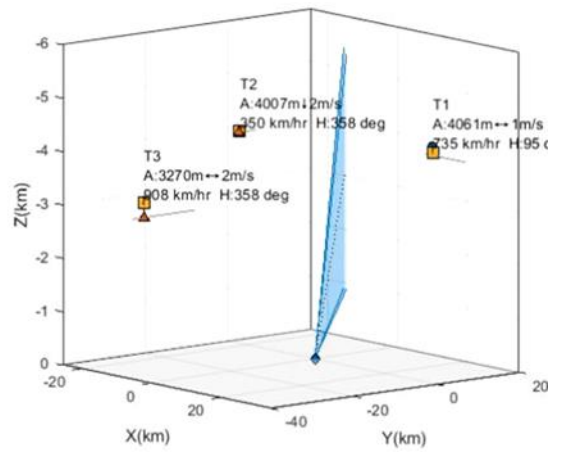


Overview: Sensor Fusion and Tracking Toolbox R2018b

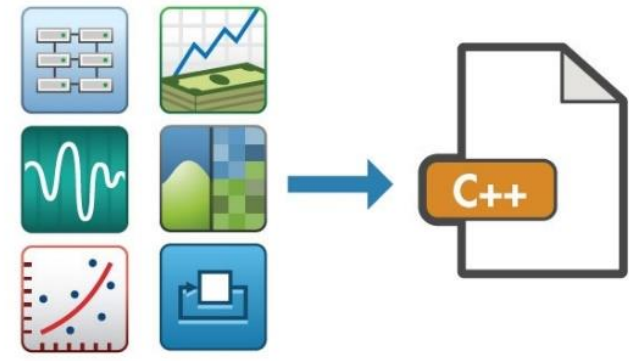


Scenarios and Sensors Simulation

Tracking and Localization Algorithms



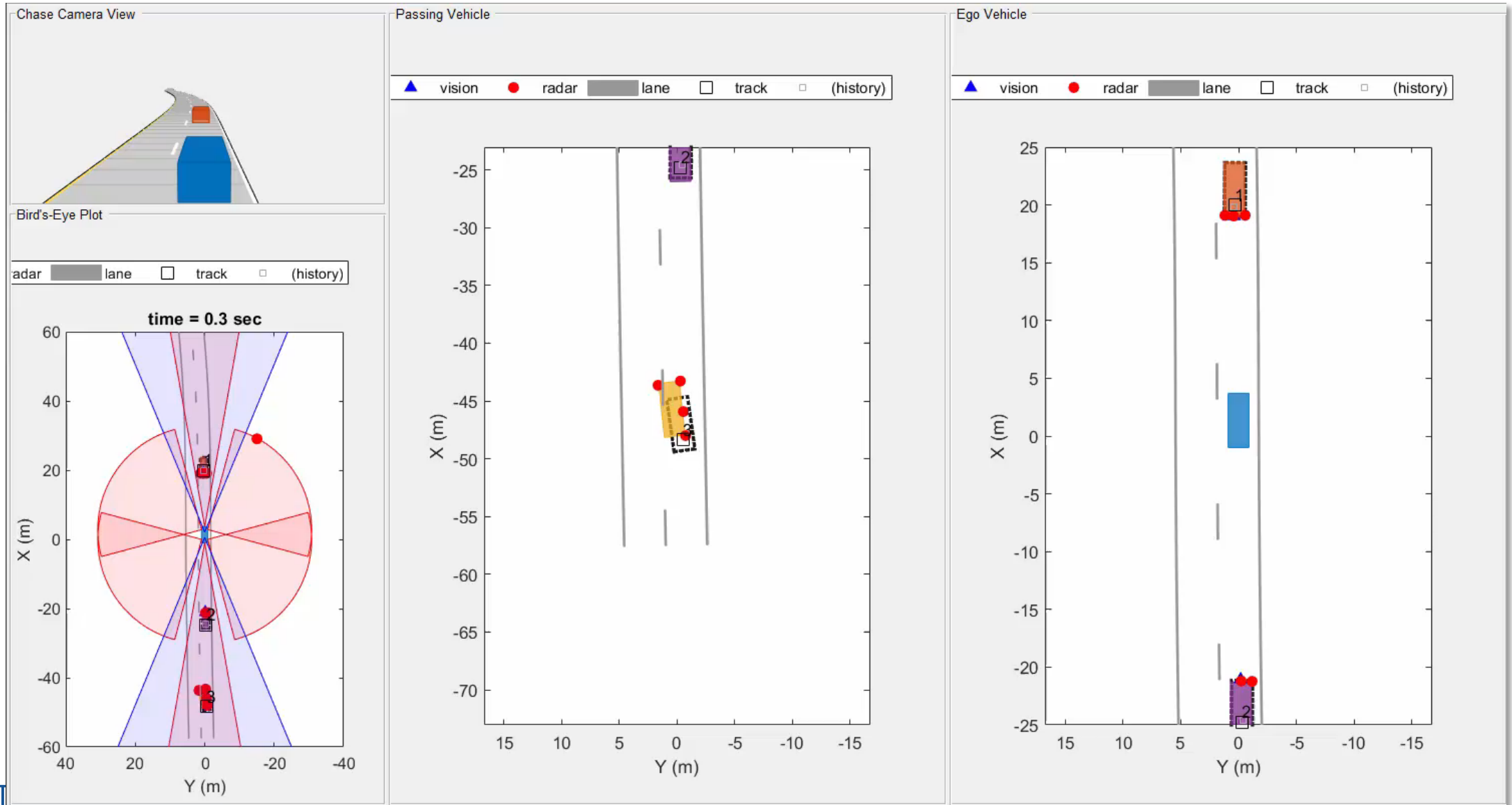
TrackID	AssignedTruthID	TotalLength
2	NaN	1
3	NaN	1
4	8	55
5	7	56
6	NaN	2



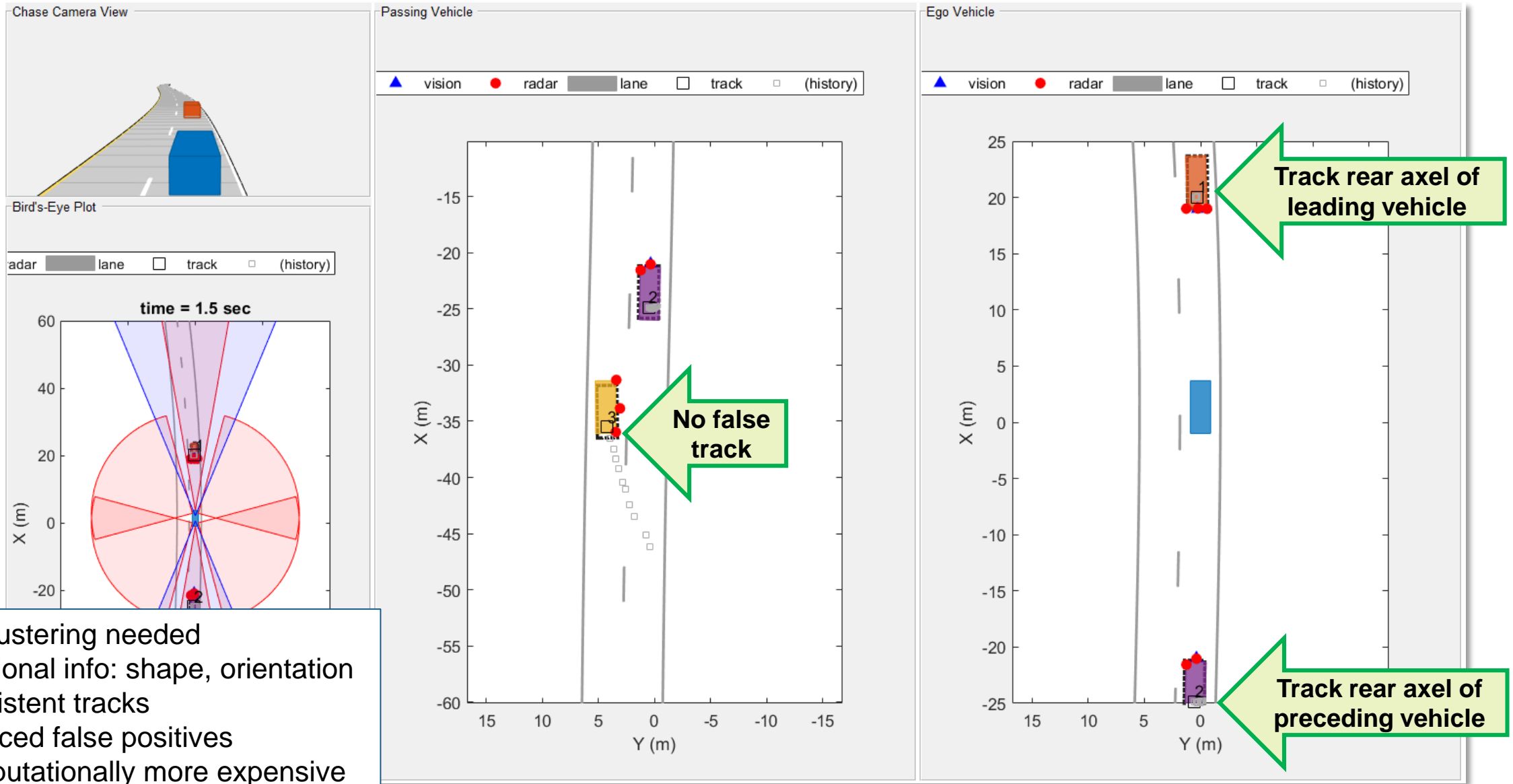
Visualization and Metrics

Code Generation

Explore functionality of prototype extended object tracker

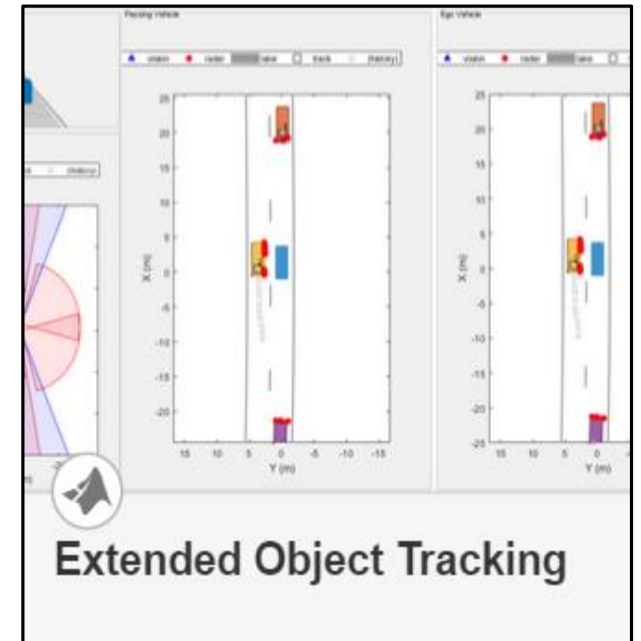
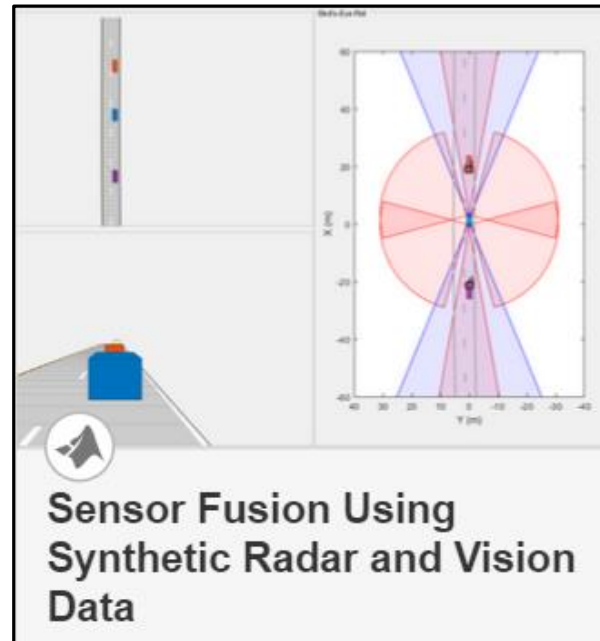


Some characteristics of prototype extended object tracker



- No clustering needed
- Additional info: shape, orientation
- Consistent tracks
- Reduced false positives
- Computationally more expensive

Learn about developing lidar application with these examples



Design algorithm with multi-object tracker and recorded vehicle data

Automated Driving System Toolbox™

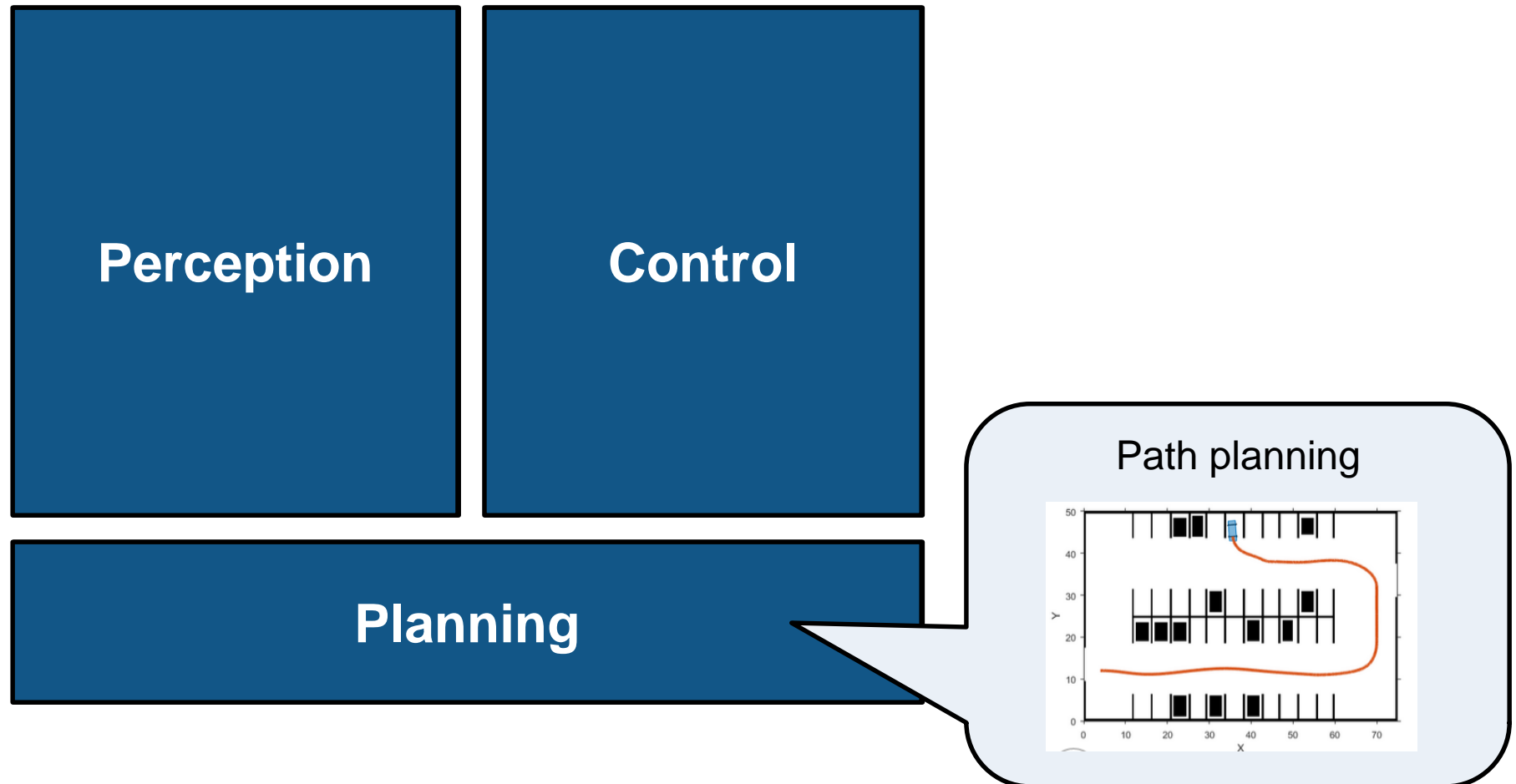
Synthesize sensor data and driving scenarios

Automated Driving System Toolbox™

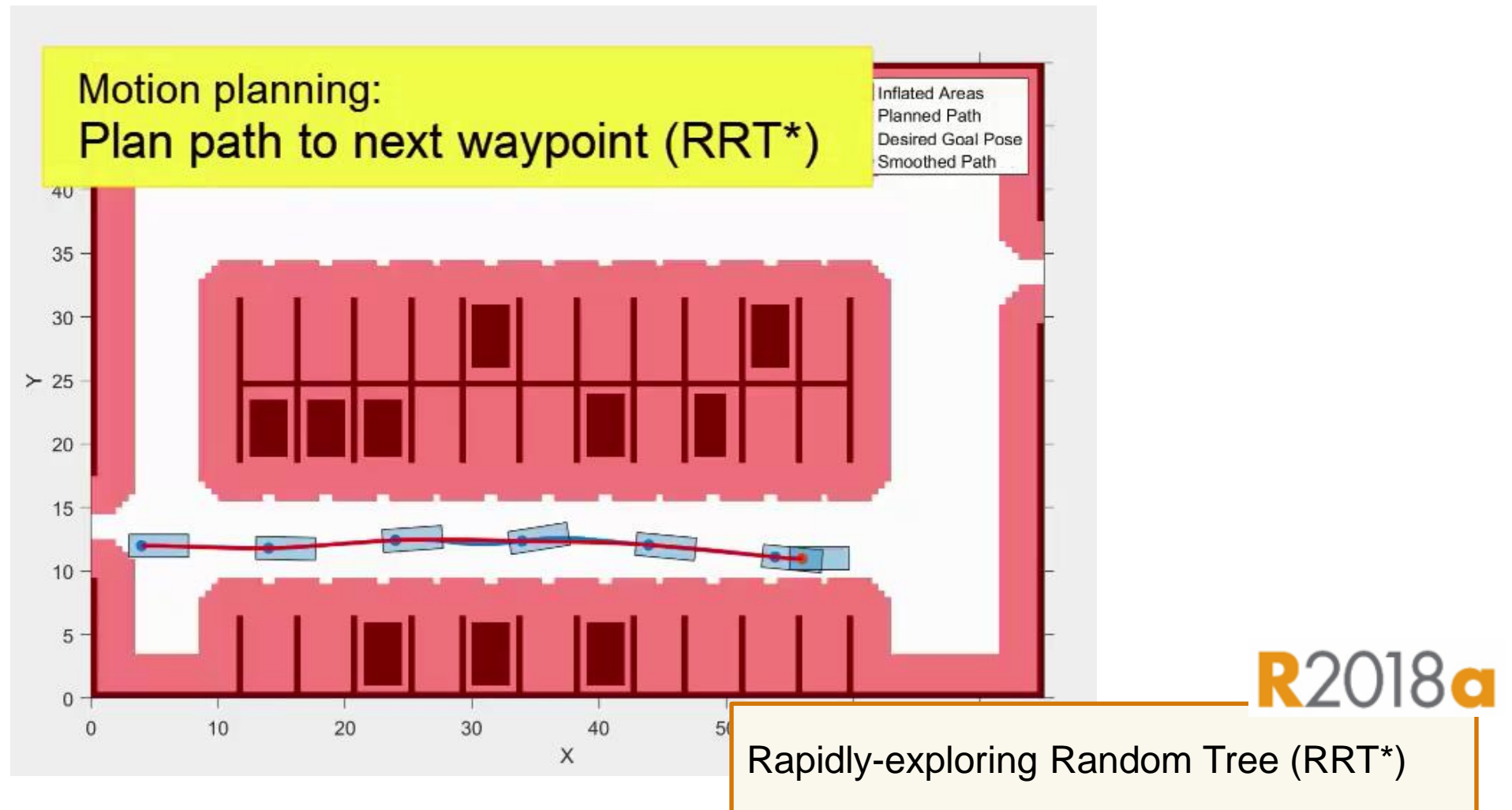
Extended object tracking

Automated Driving System Toolbox™
Sensor Fusion and Tracking Toolbox™

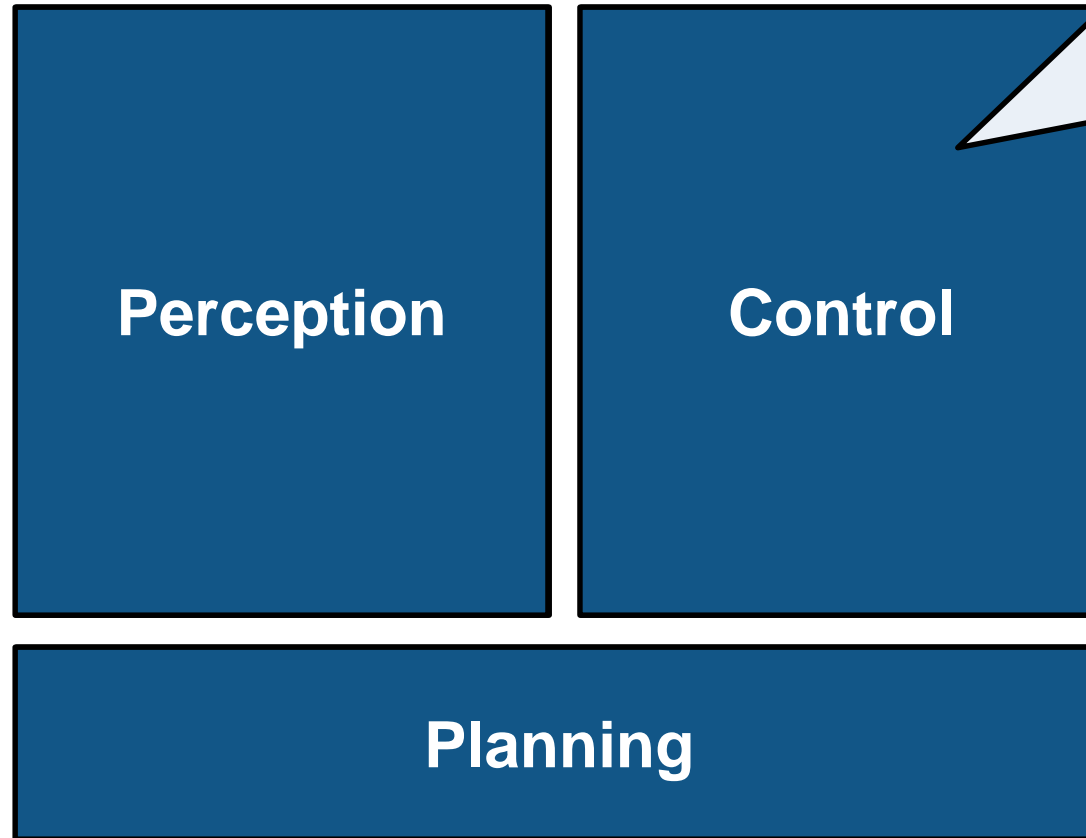
Examples of how you can use MATLAB and Simulink to develop automated driving algorithms



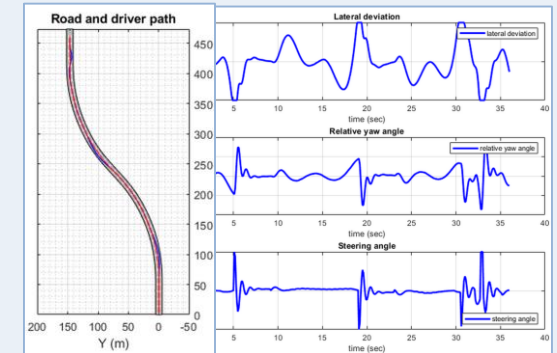
Workflow for design and simulation of path planning for automobiles



Examples of how you can use MATLAB and Simulink to develop automated driving algorithms



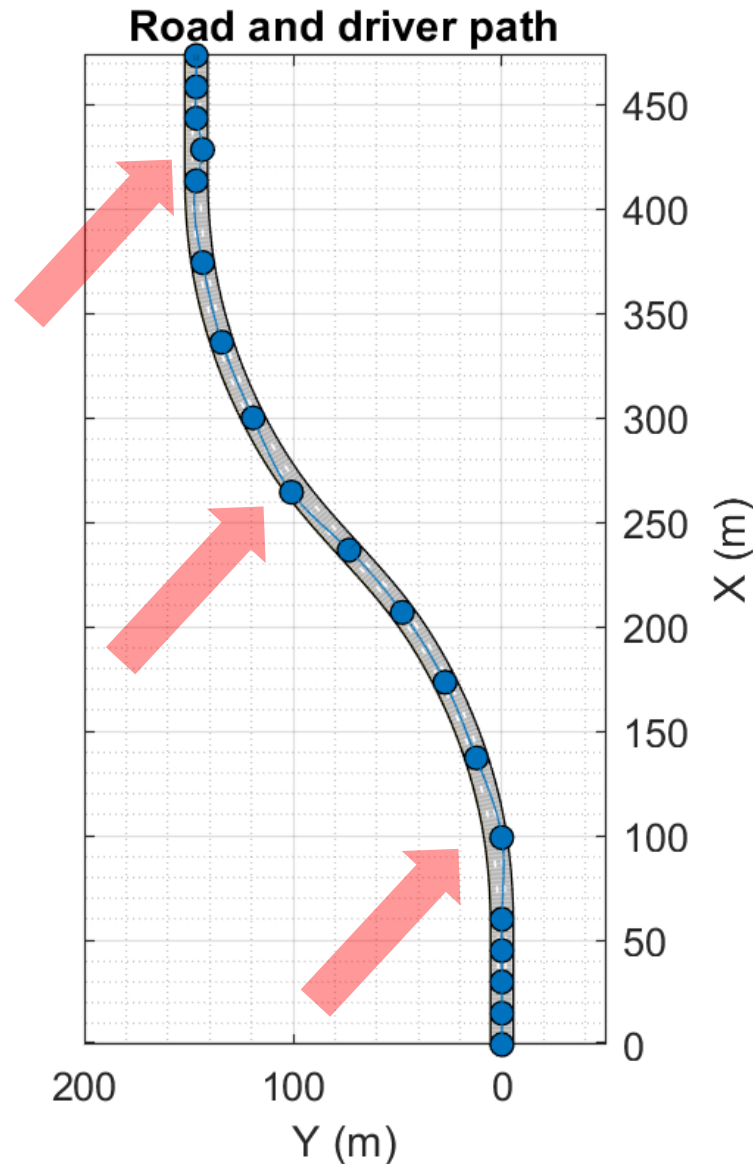
Lane keeping assist (LKA)



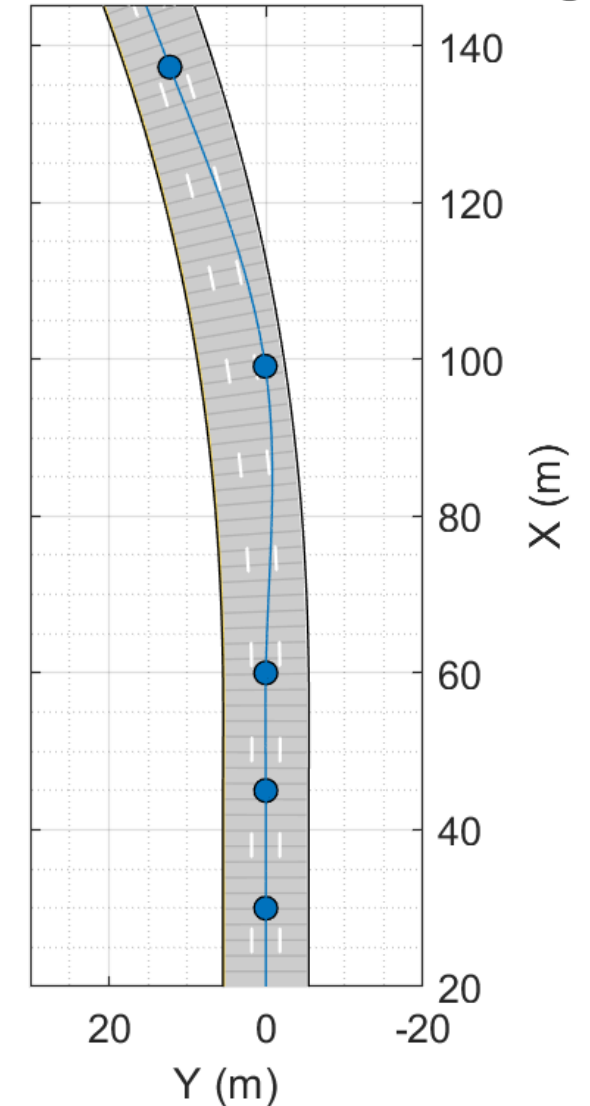
Demo: Lane keeping assist (LKA) for distracted driver

Create highway double curve with drivingScenario

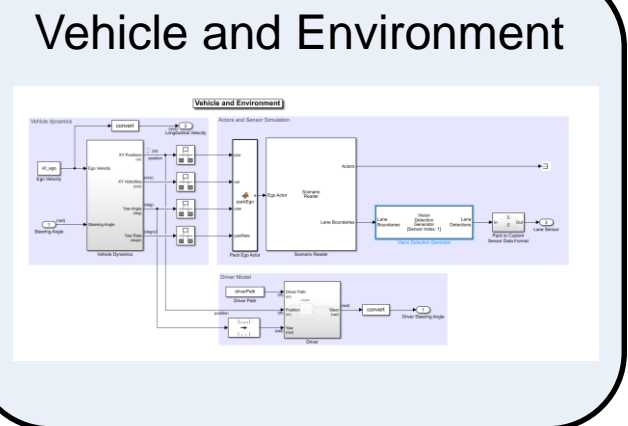
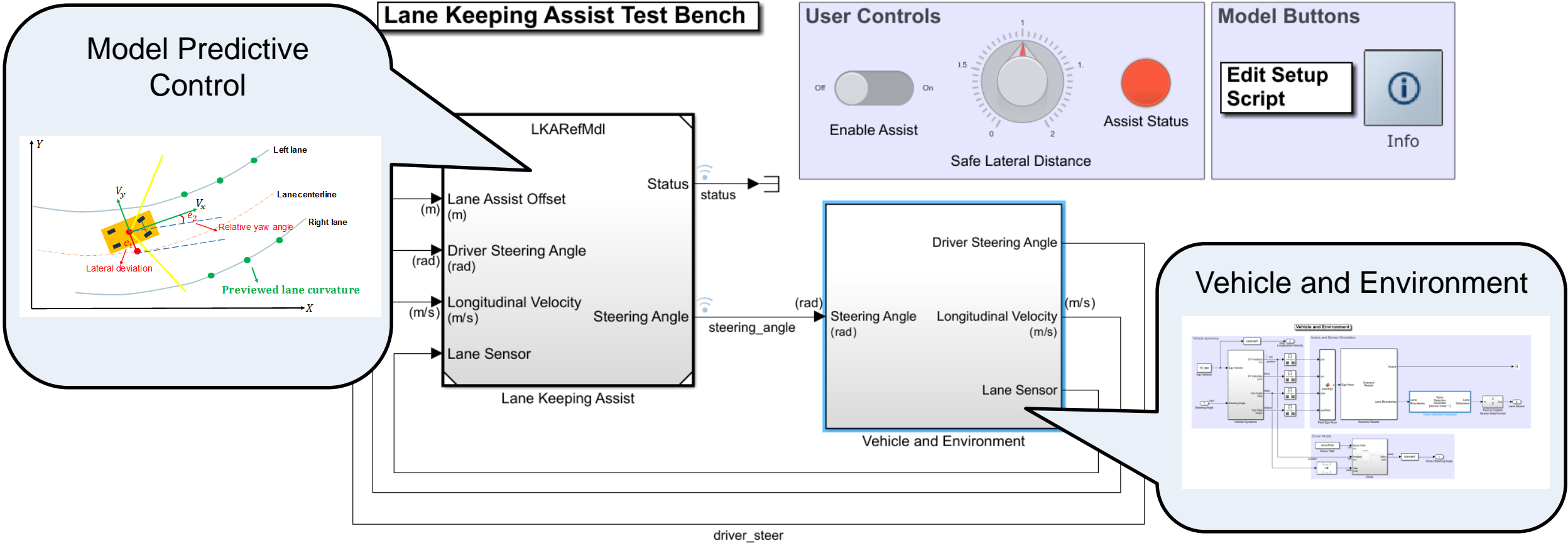
- Driver waypoints simulate distraction at curvature changes



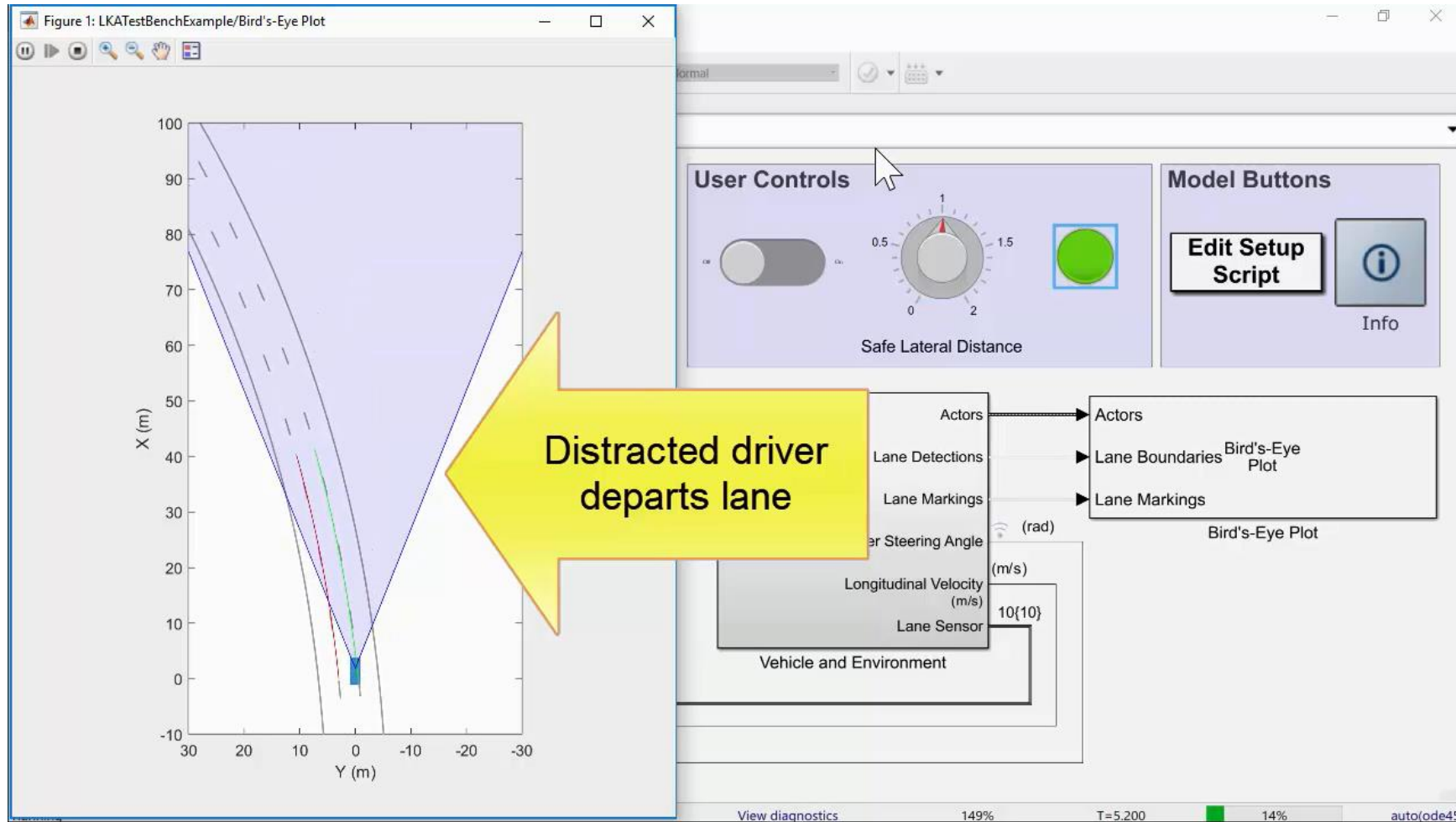
Driver distracted at curvature change



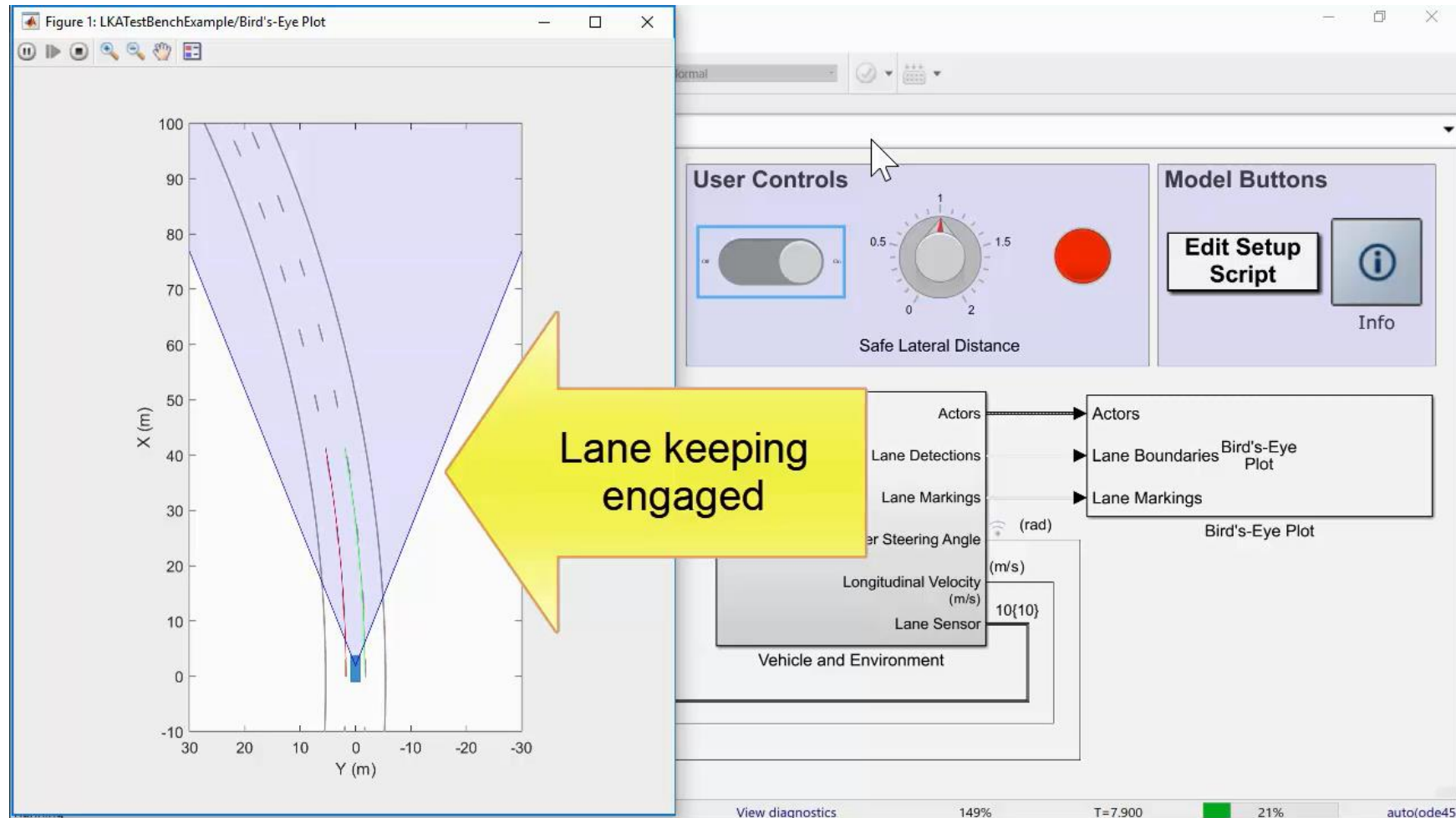
Reference example for LKA



Simulate distracted driver

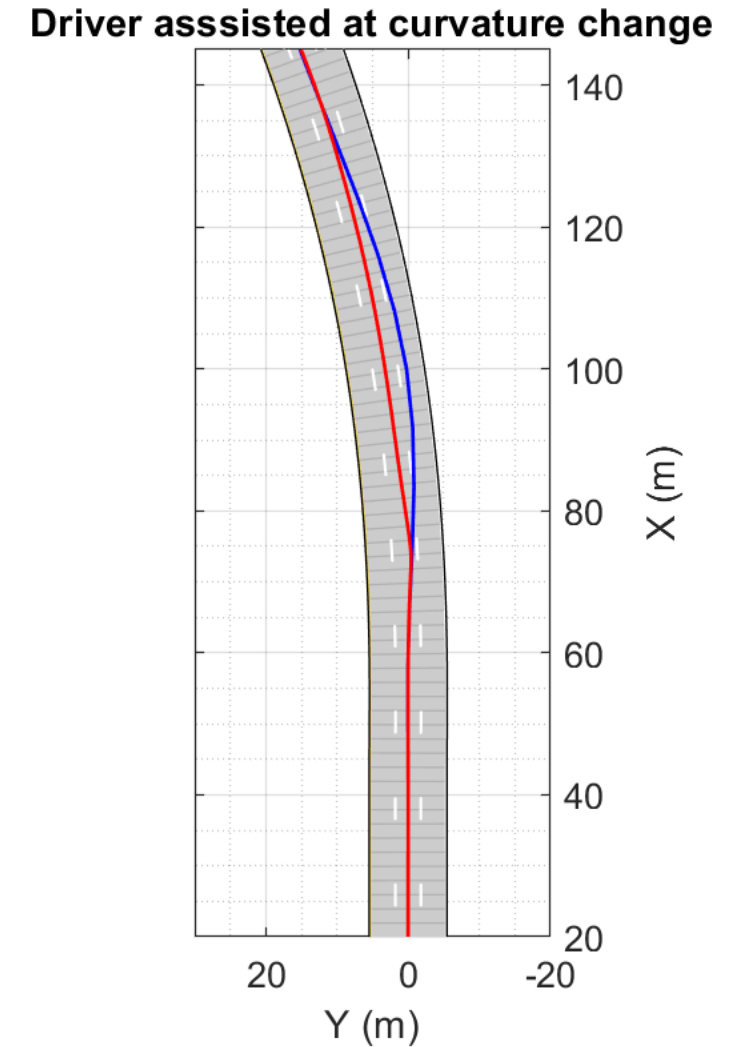
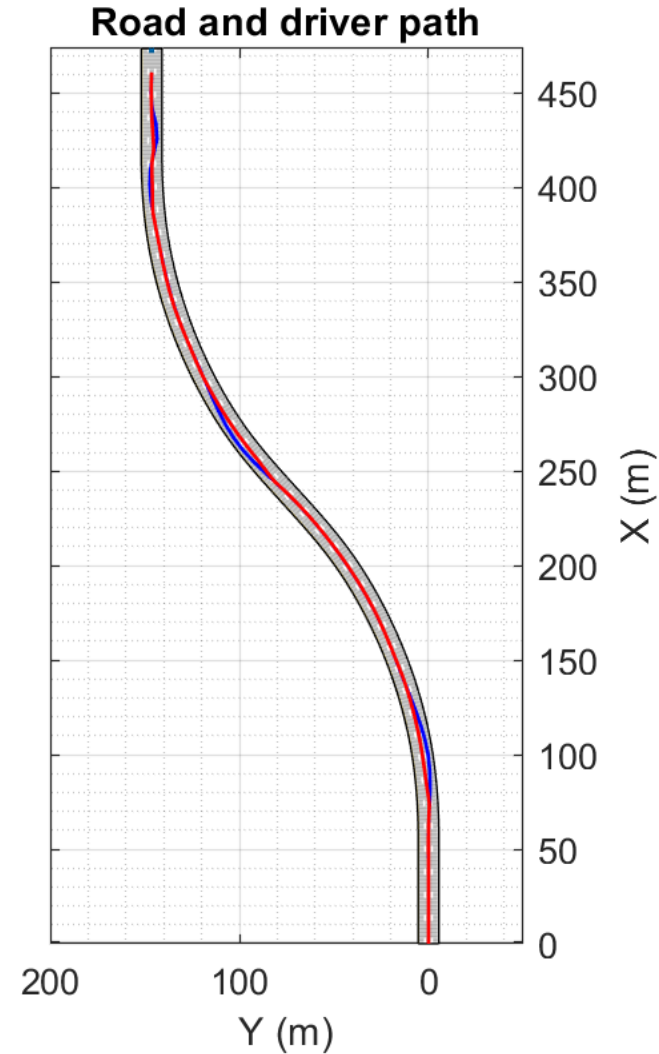


Simulate lane keep assist at distraction events

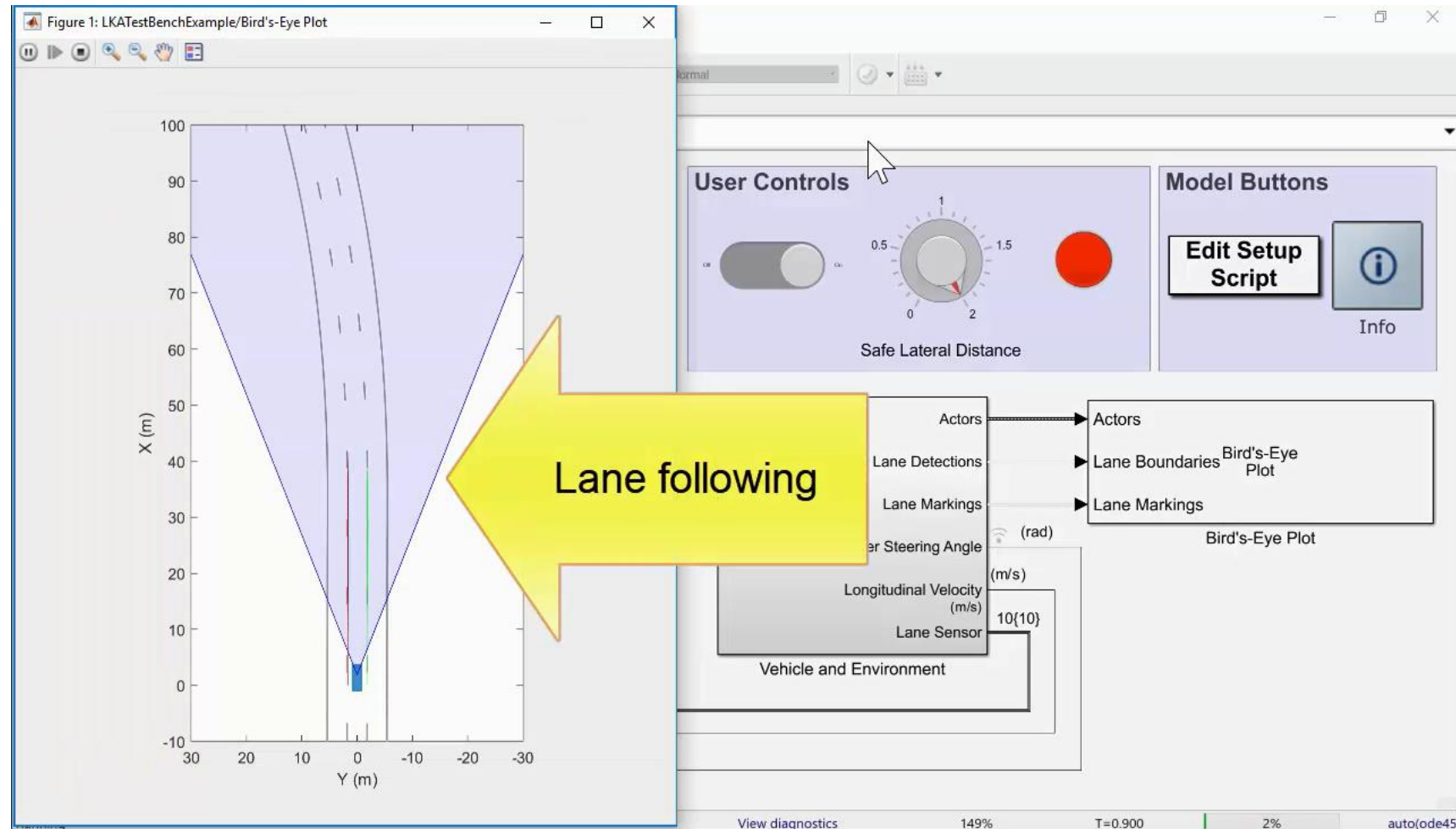


Compare distracted and assisted results

- Detect lane departure and maintain lane during distraction



Simulate lane following by increasing minimum safe distance



Graphically edit scenarios with Driving Scenario Designer

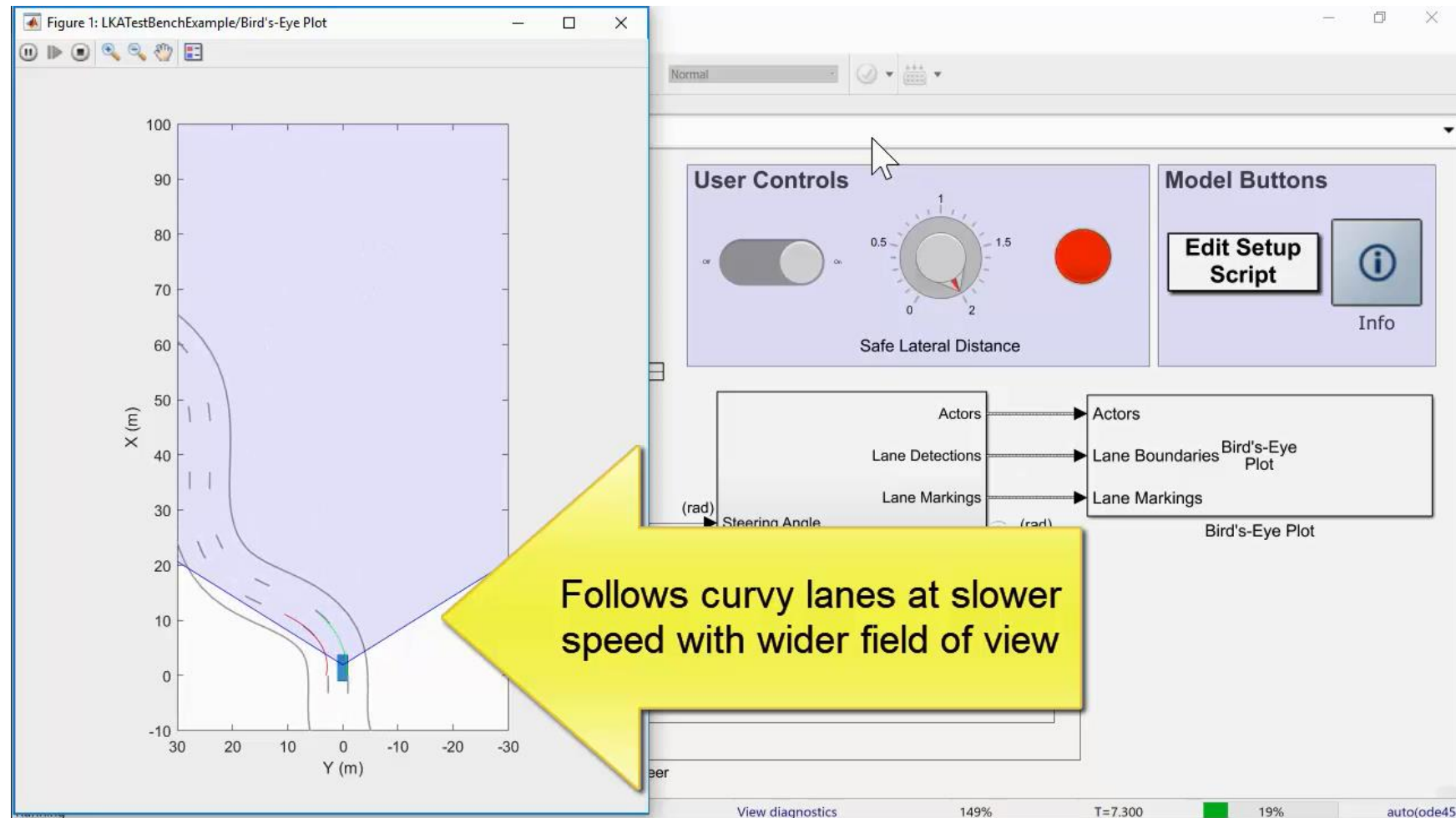
The screenshot displays the 'Driving Scenario Designer' software interface. The main window is titled 'Driving Scenario Designer - untitled* - Scenario Canvas'. The interface is divided into several sections:

- DESIGNER Toolbar:** Contains icons for New, Open, Save, Add Road, Add Actor, Add Camera, Add Radar, Go to Start, Step Back, Run, Step Forward, Settings, Repeat, Default Layout, and Export.
- Left Panel:**
 - Roads:** A dropdown menu showing '1'.
 - Name:** An empty text field.
 - Width (m):** A text field containing '6'.
 - Bank Angle (deg):** A text field containing '0'.
 - Lanes:** A section with a plus icon.
 - Road Centers:** A table with columns for x (m), y (m), and z (m), listing 19 data points.
- Scenario Canvas:** A 2D plot with a grid. The vertical axis is labeled 'Y (m)' and ranges from 0 to 200. The horizontal axis is labeled 'Y (m)' and ranges from 100 to -80. A blue road path is shown, curving from the top left towards the bottom right. A hand cursor is positioned over the road path, indicating it is being edited.
- Ego Centric View:** A 3D perspective view showing a blue car (the ego vehicle) on a road that recedes into the distance.

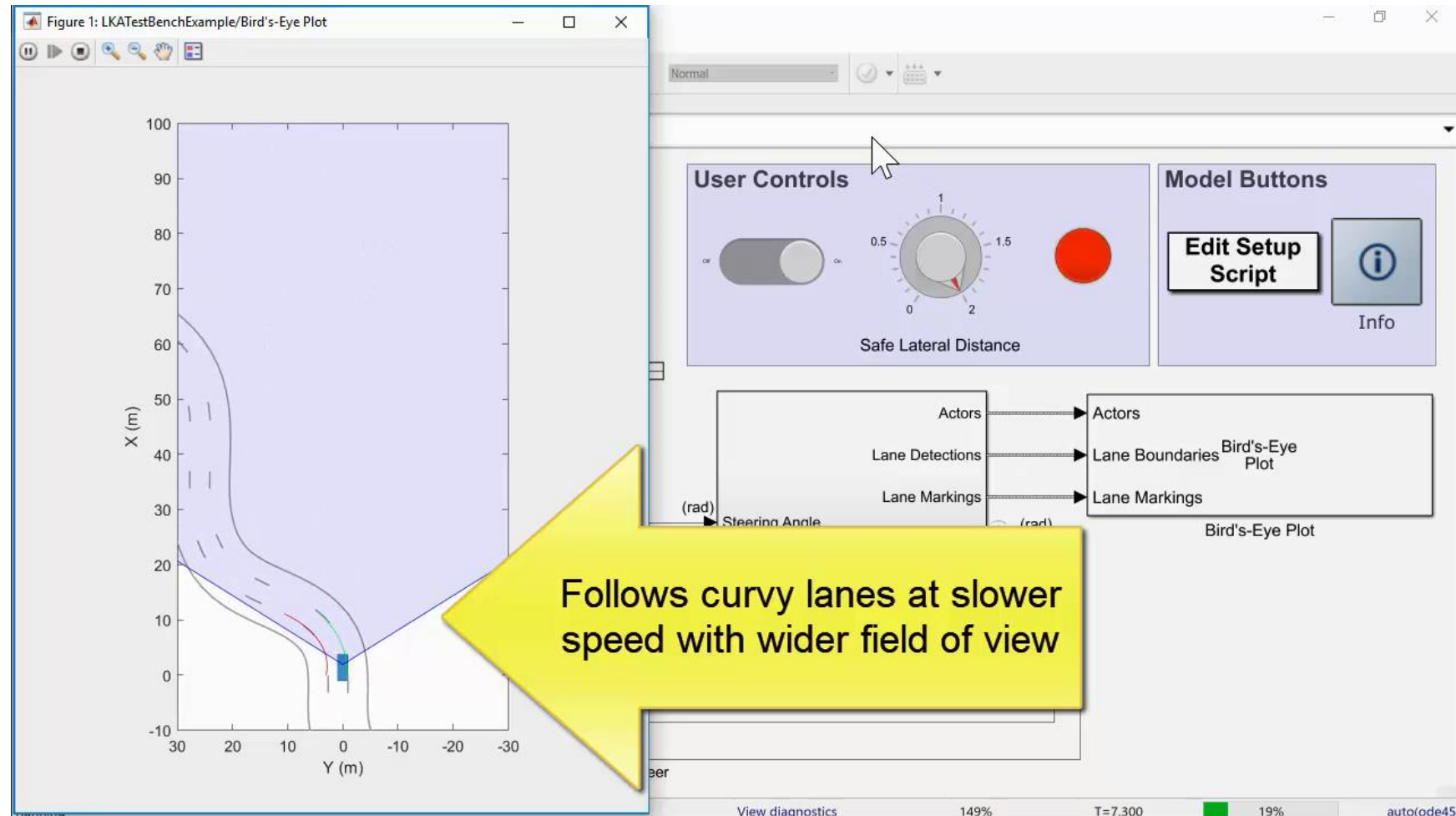
A large yellow arrow points from the 'Road Centers' table towards the 'Scenario Canvas' plot, with the text 'Graphically edit scenario' written inside it.

	x (m)	y (m)	z (m)
1	0	0	0
2	15	0	0
3	30	0	0
4	45	0	0
5	60	0	0
6	99.10...	3.0779	0
7	131.2...	19.80...	0
8	173.4...	27.24...	0
9	206.9...	47.74...	0
10	236.7...	73.22...	0
11	266.6...	98.70...	0
12	300.0...	119.1...	0
13	336.2...	134.2...	0
14	374.4...	143.3...	0
15	413.5...	146.4...	0
16	428.5...	146.4...	0
17	443.5...	146.4...	0
18	458.5...	146.4...	0
19	473.5...	146.4...	0

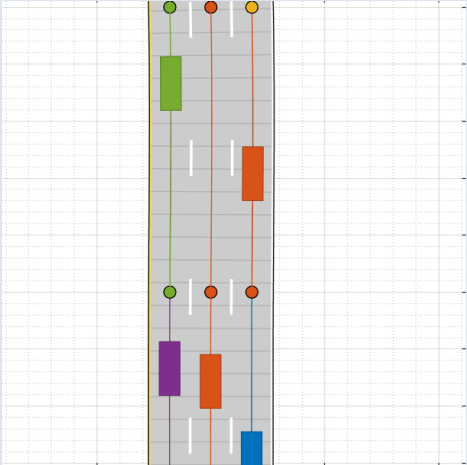
Explore what is required to follow high curvature paths



Explore what is required to follow high curvature paths

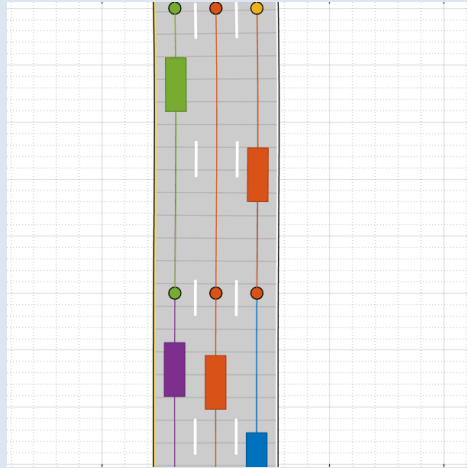


How can I design with virtual scenarios?

Scenes	Driving Scenarios (cuboid) 
Testing	Controls Controls + sensor fusion
Authoring	Driving Scenario Designer App drivingScenario programmatic API
Sensing	Probabilistic radar detections Probabilistic vision detections Probabilistic lane detections

How can I design with virtual scenarios?

Scenes	Driving Scenarios (cuboid)	Unreal Engine
Testing	Controls Controls + sensor fusion	Controls Controls + vision
Authoring	Driving Scenario Designer App drivingScenario programmatic API	Unreal Editor
Sensing	Probabilistic radar detections Probabilistic vision detections Probabilistic lane detections	Ideal camera (viewer)



Learn about synthesizing sensor detections to develop control algorithms with these examples

R2017b

Adaptive Cruise Control with Sensor Fusion

- Simulate and generate C++ for model-predictive control and sensor fusion algorithms

R2018a

Lane Keeping Assist with Lane Detection

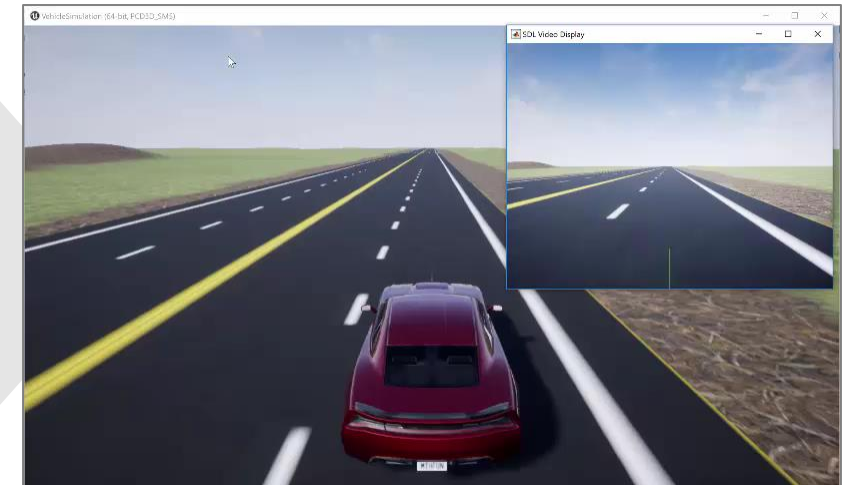
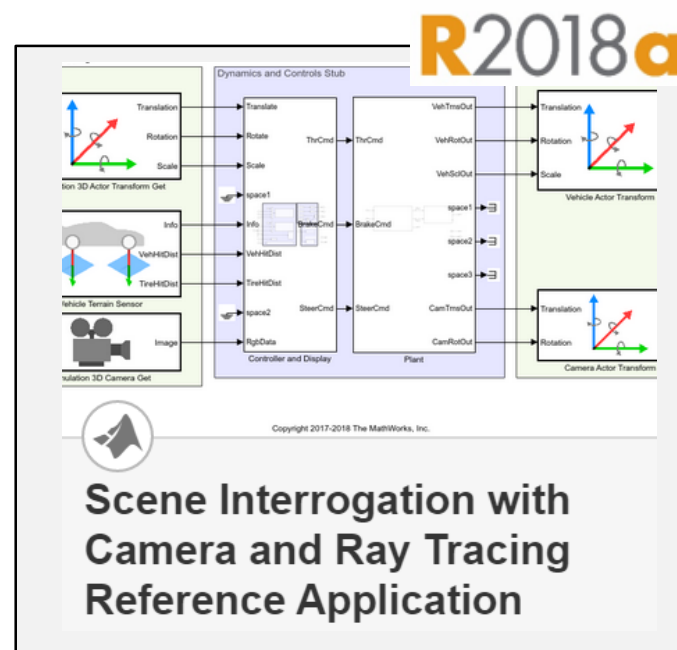
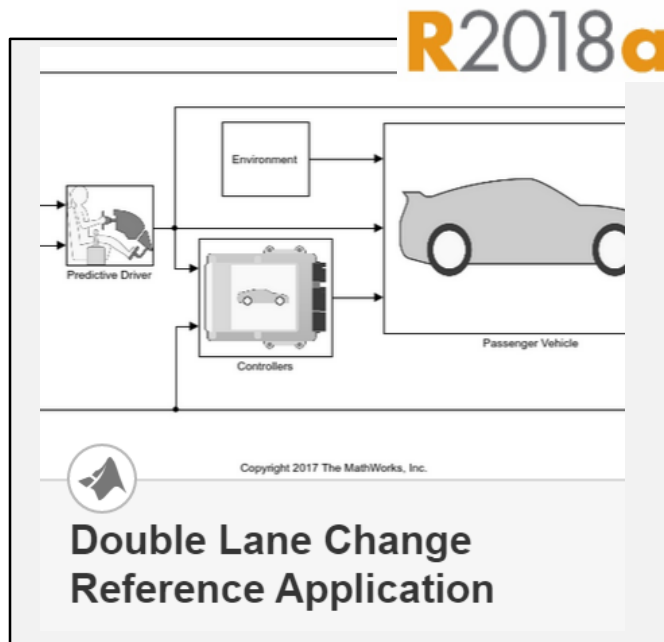
- Simulate and generate C++ for model-predictive control with lane detections

R2018a

Generate Synthetic Detections from an Interactive Driving Scenario

- Edit roads, cuboid actors, and sensors with Driving Scenario Designer App `drivingScenarioDesigner`

Learn about modeling vehicle dynamics to develop control algorithms with these examples



- Simulate vehicle dynamics for closed loop design

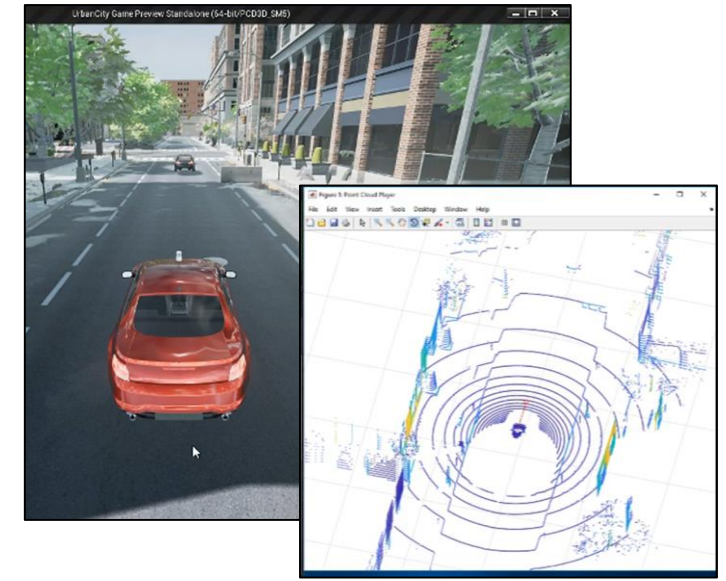
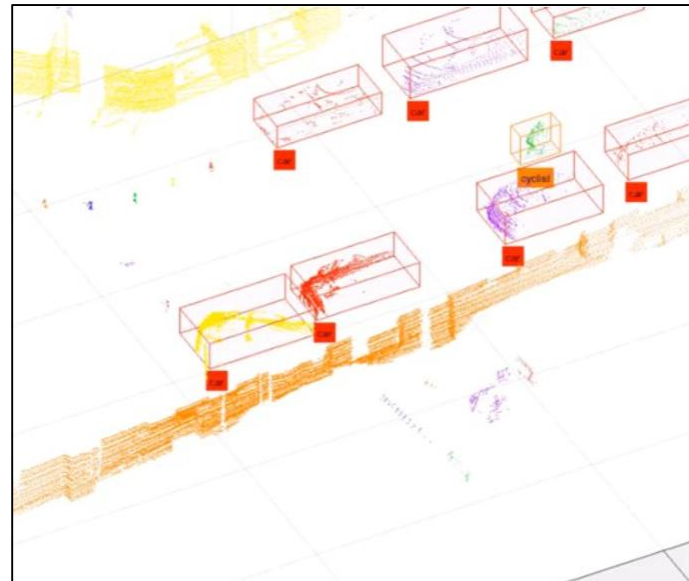
Vehicle Dynamics Blockset™

MATLAB EXPO 2018

- Co-simulate with Unreal Engine to set actor positions and get camera image

Vehicle Dynamics Blockset™

MathWorks can help you customize MATLAB and Simulink for your automated driving application



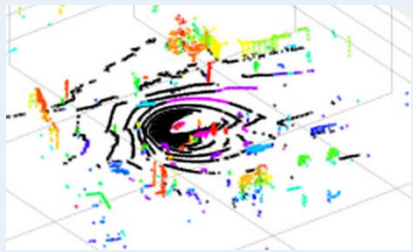
- **Web based ground truth labeling**
- Consulting project with Caterpillar
- [2017 MathWorks Automotive Conference](#)
- MATLAB EXPO 2018

- **Lidar ground truth labeling**
- Joint presentation with Autoliv
- SAE Paper 2018-01-0043
- 2018 MathWorks Automotive Conference

- **Lidar sensor model for Unreal Engine**
- Joint paper with Ford
- SAE Paper 2017-01-0107

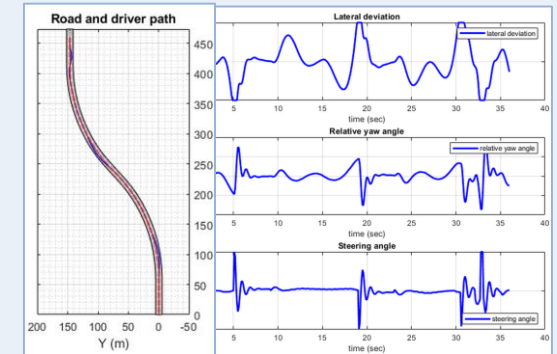
Examples of how you can use MATLAB and Simulink to develop automated driving algorithms

Lidar processing



Perception

Sensor models & model predictive control



Control

Sensor fusion



Planning

Path planning

