

AMPL

Autonomous
Mobility and
Perception
Lab

seeVIA

www.ampl.es

MOBILITY SOLUTIONS BEYOND THE AUTONOMOUS CAR



P R O F . F E R N A N D O G A R C I A

Head of Autonomous Mobility and Perception Lab
Founder and CTO of Seevia Technologies

uc3m | Universidad
Carlos III
de Madrid

Autonomous Cars

The eternal promise

Driverless car in 1928

- The future is near



Footage from the movie Speed Spook 1928

Autonomous Cars

The eternal promise

Reality vs Expectations



Footage from the movie Speed Spook 1928

Autonomous Cars

The eternal promise

Did it get any better?

Tesla Auto Pilot , 2015

Argo Ai, 2016

Google Car (Waymo), 2009

Cruise, 2013

Uber Self Driving Car, 2016

Autonomous Cars

The eternal promise

How close are we to AV?

AMPL AV Challenges

The AV are getting closer, but we still need some challenges

- Perception
- Localization
- Evaluation / performance
- Human Factors

AMPL AV Challenges

The AV are getting closer, but we still need some challenges



Perception



Localization



Evaluation / performance



Human Factors

Perception

The AV are getting closer, but we still need some challenges

- Adaptability
- Reliability
- Scalability
- Generalization

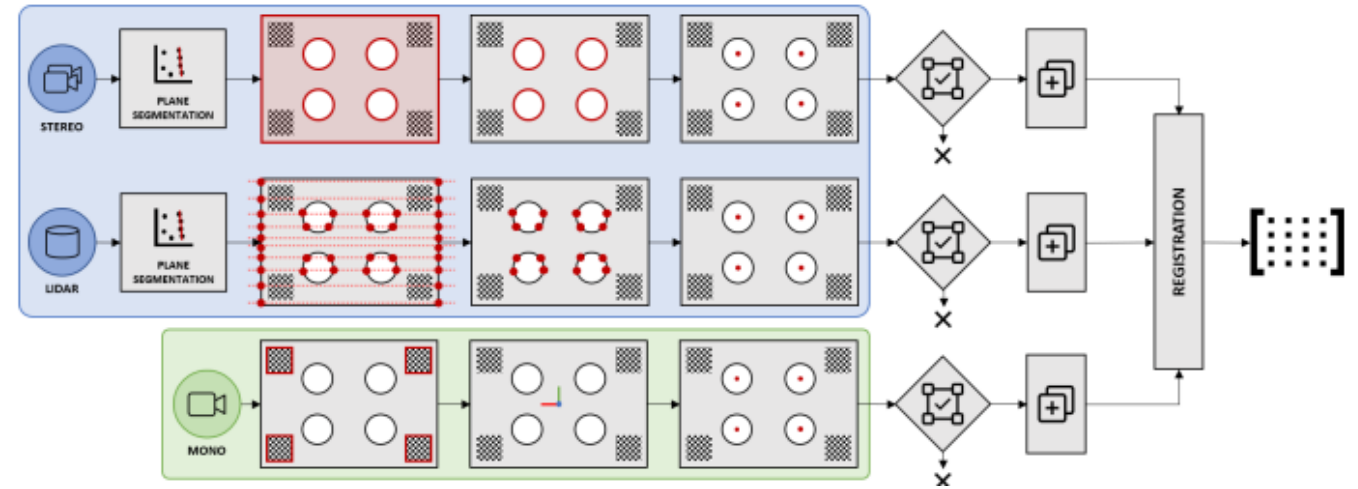
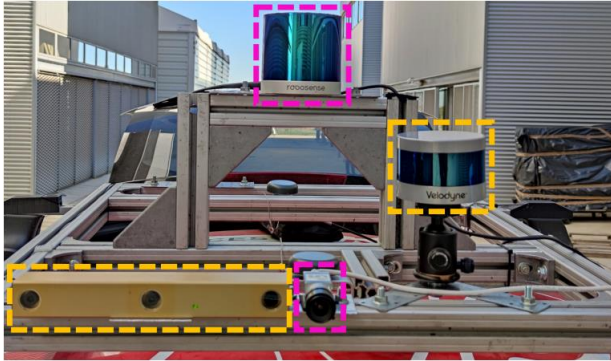
Perception



Adaptability

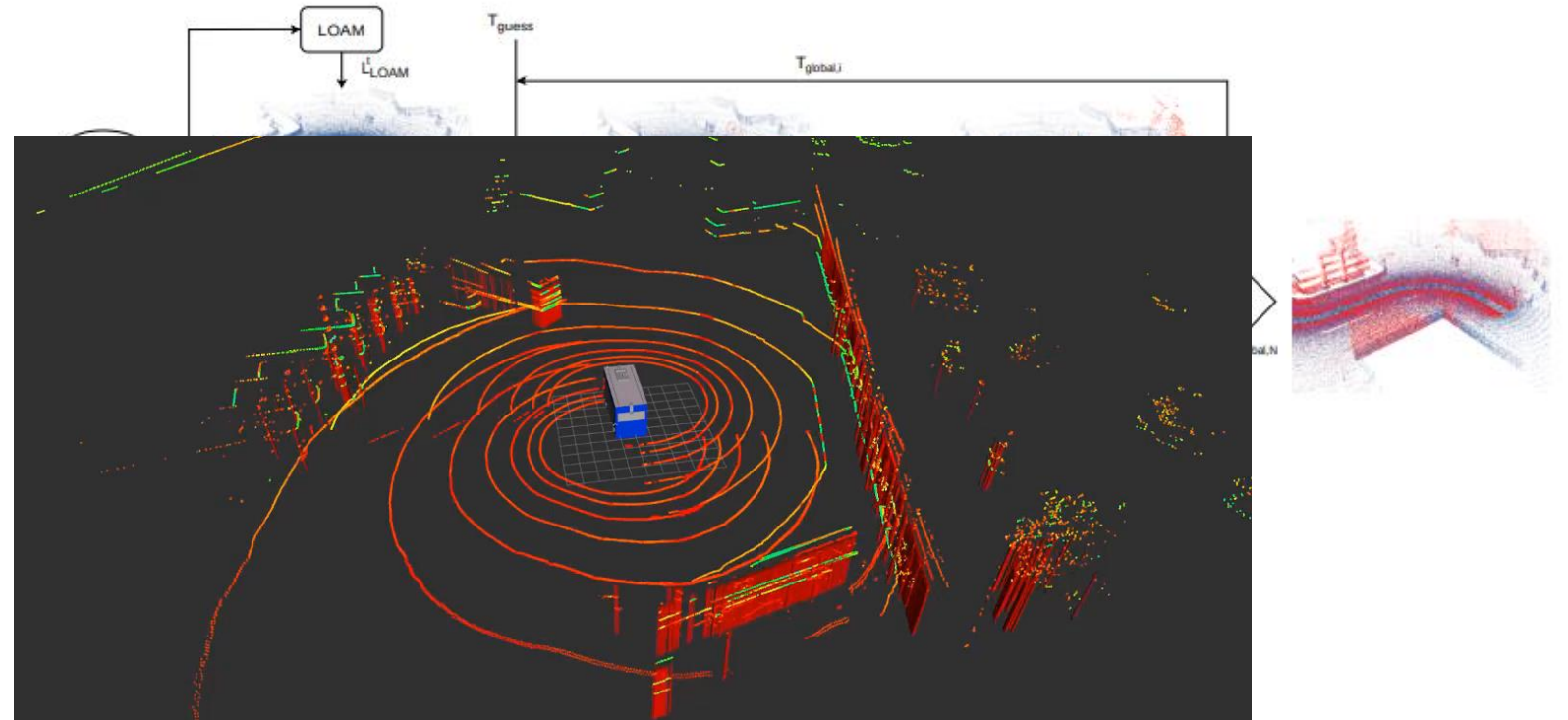
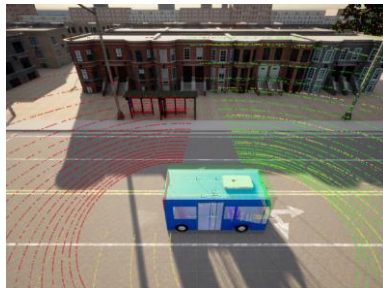
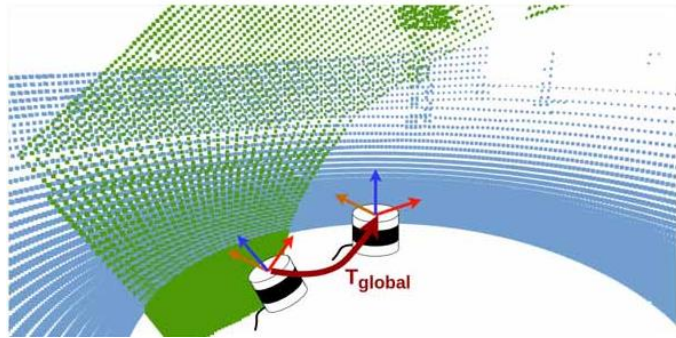
Calibration & Sync

Sensors should share a common framework



Calibration & Sync

Lidar 2 Lidar



Perception



Reliability

Reliability

Multiple sources



LiDAR

Precise 3D Information

Versatility (360, near range)



Camera

Visual Representation

High density and variety of information (RGB, HDR, IR)



RADAR

3D Information on Any Weather

Velocity Information

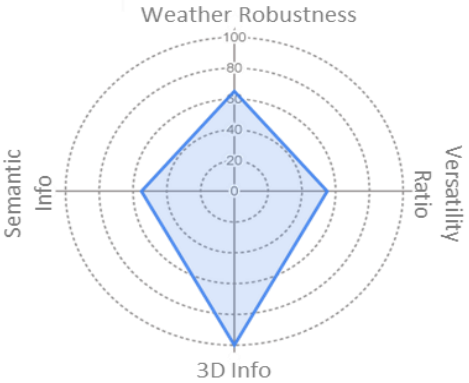


ULTRASOUND

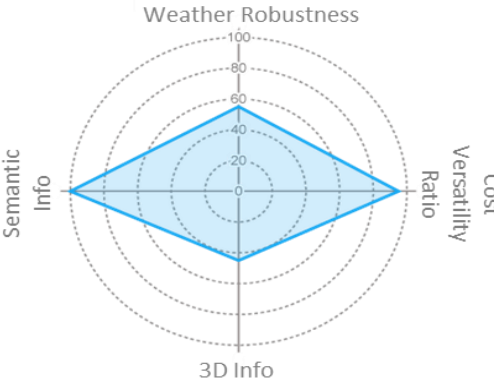
3D Information on any Weather

Cost-Effective Sensor

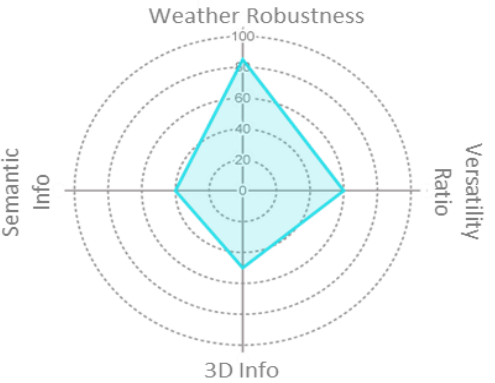
Very Expensive



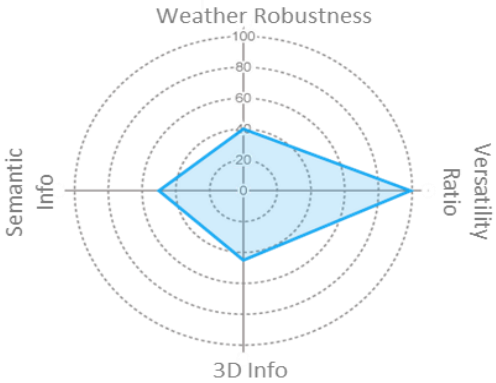
Light-sensitive



Low Accuracy



Very Short-Range



Marti, Enrique, et al. "A review of sensor technologies for perception in automated driving." IEEE Intelligent Transportation Systems Magazine 11.4 (2019): 94-108.



LiDAR Detection

Birdnet & BirdNet+

Efficient and Accurate 3D Object Detection in LiDAR Point Clouds

Beltrán, J., Guindel, C., Moreno, F. M., Cruzado, D., Garcia, F., & De La Escalera, A. (2018, November). Birdnet: a 3d object detection framework from lidar information. In 2018 21st International Conference on Intelligent Transportation Systems (ITSC) (pp. 3517-3523). IEEE.

&

Barrera, A., Beltran, J., Guindel, C., Iglesias, J. A., & Garcia, F. (2021). Birdnet+: two-stage 3d object detection in lidar through a sparsity-invariant bird's eye view. IEEE Access, 9, 160299-160316.

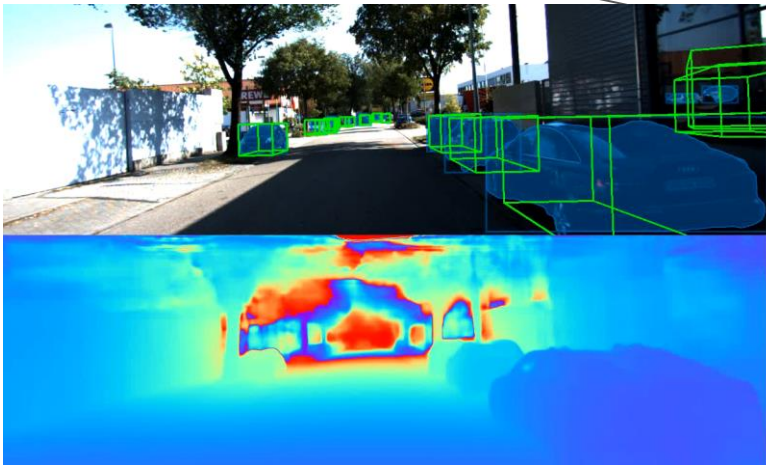
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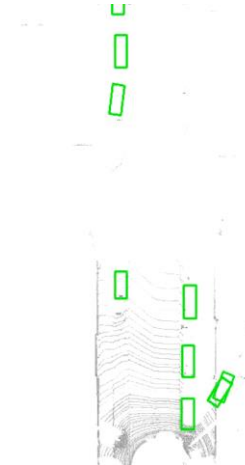
3D estimation

3D information from monocular camera

Depth Estimation



Raw Centroid

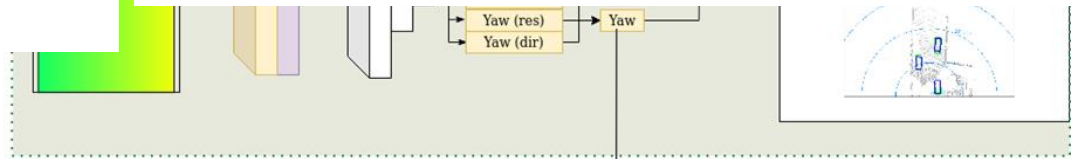
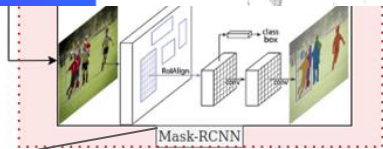


Final Estimation

VALIDATION RESULTS FOR CAR 3D LOCALIZATION AND BEV DETECTION ON THE KITTI VAL SPLIT WITH 0.7 OF IOU.

METHOD	AP 3D Detection			AP BEV Detection			Inference Time [seconds]
	Easy	Moderate	Hard	Easy	Moderate	Hard	
Mono3D	6.55	5.19	4.10	5.22	5.19	4.13	-
Deep3DBox	5.85	4.10	3.84	9.99	7.71	5.3	-
MF3D	10.53	5.69	5.39	22.03	13.63	11.6	0.03
MonoPSR	12.75	11.48	8.59	20.63	18.67	14.45	0.20
MonoGRNet	13.88	10.19	7.62	-	-	-	0.04
MonoFENet	17.54	11.16	9.94	30.21	20.47	17.58	0.15
MonoDIS	18.05	14.98	13.42	24.26	18.43	16.95	0.10
Pseudo-LiDAR	19.50	17.20	16.20	33.70	24.60	20.10	0.40
Ours	19.17	14.77	12.28	30.05	21.54	17.78	0.13

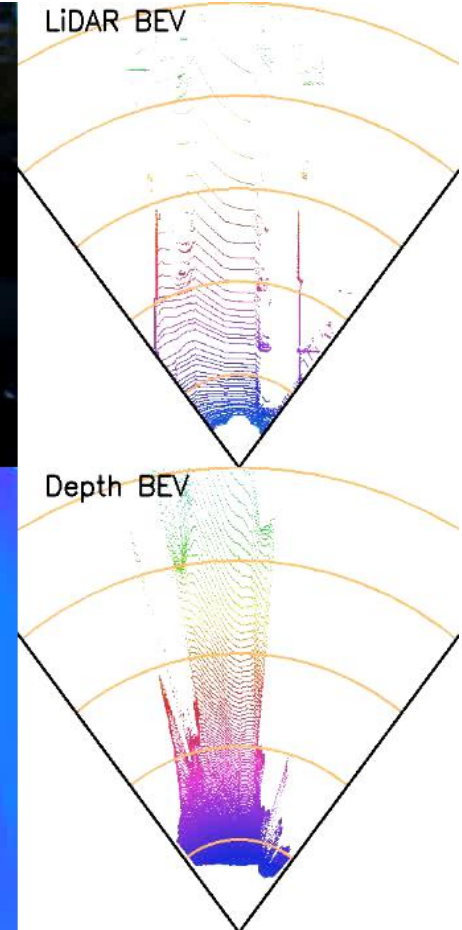
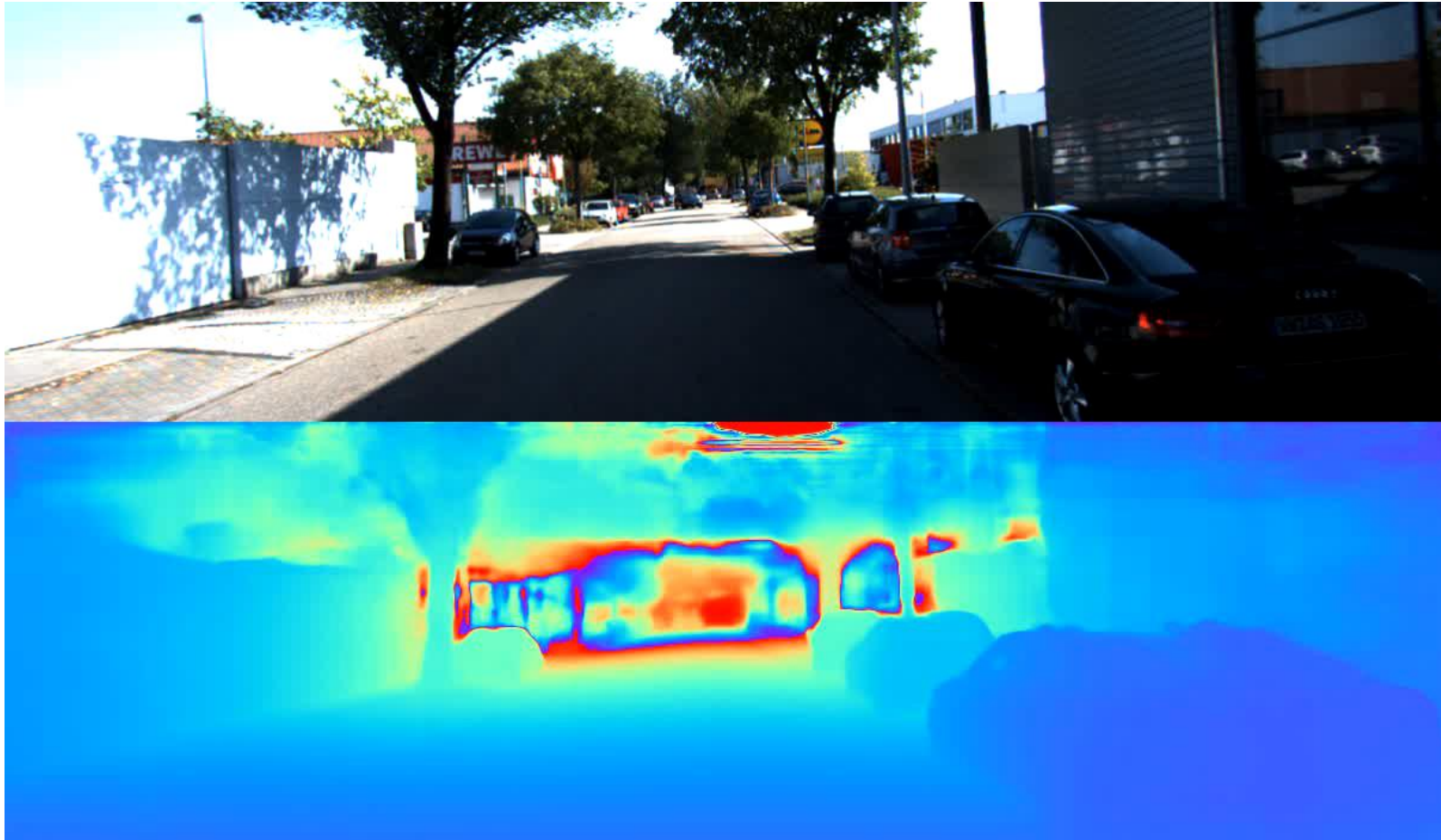
2D Mask Detector



Hybrid Angle

3D estimation

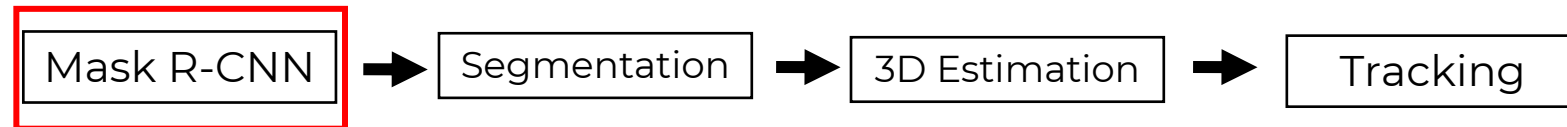
3D information from monocular camera



Environment Detection

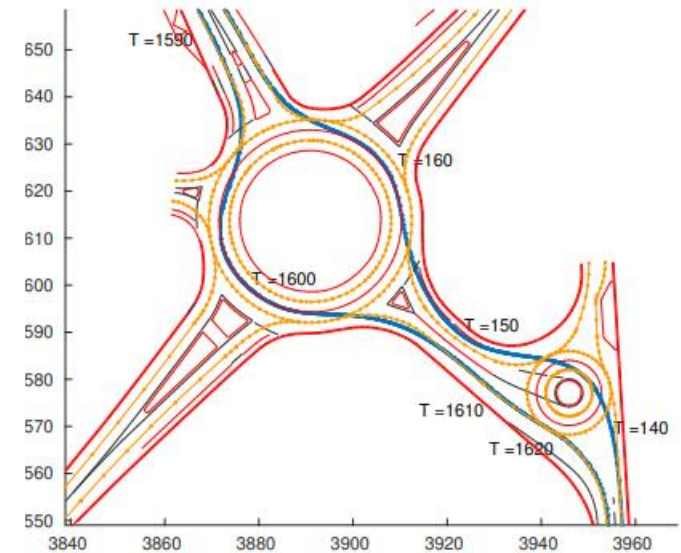
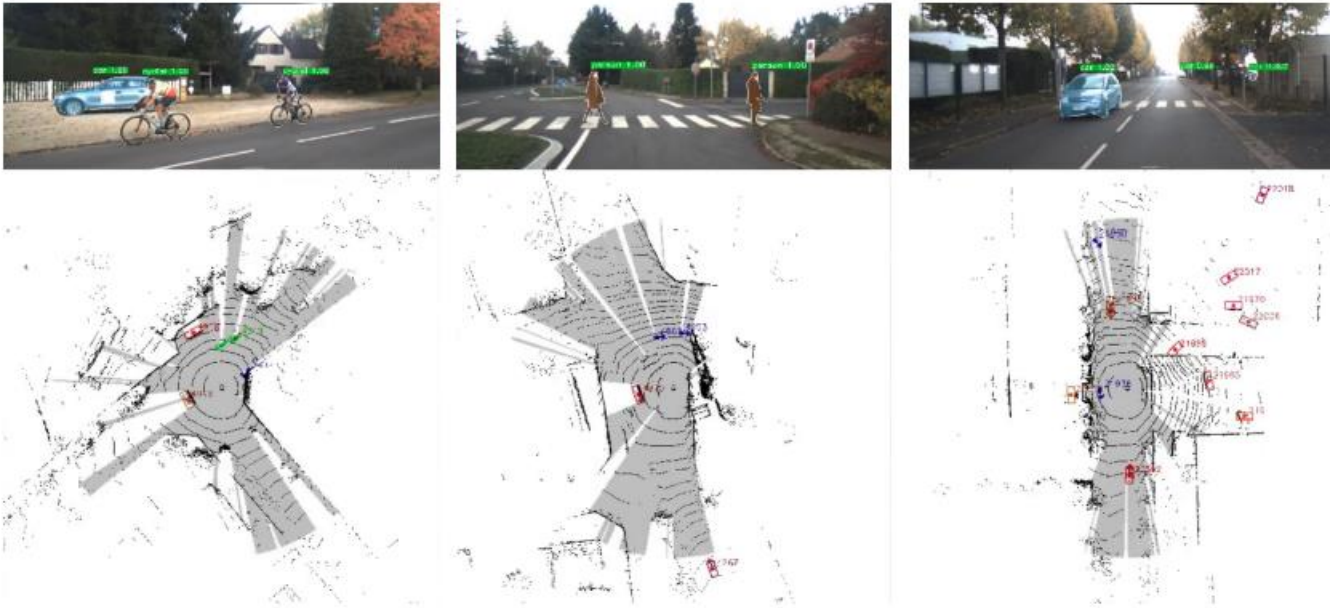
Real vehicle implementation

- Development of the perception pipeline in Project Tornado
- 20km of peri-urban area
- 360 degrees detection
- From sensor placement to



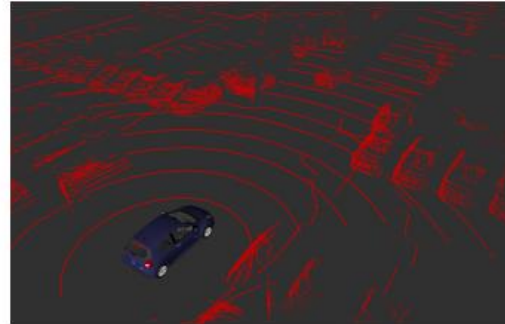
Trustability

Sensor field of view prediction

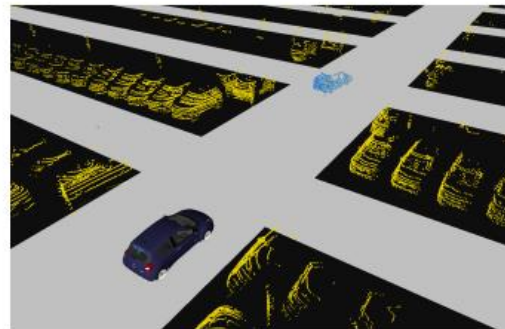


Trustability

Predictability of the perception solution



(a) Input Point Cloud



(c) Point Cloud Segmentation

Navigation

STATE : Standstill waiting for lineary

Obstacles: total(3)
Cars(3), Trucks(0)

Speed: 0 m/s
Accel: 0.00 m/s²
Slope est: 0.02 deg
Loc. source : GPS
Loc. uncertainty : 0 m
Map Speed limit : 40
Lateral deviation : unknown

0,1 deg

Localization

Obstacle Tracking

Obstacle List

Time

ROS Time: 1683120682.92 ROS Elapsed: 32.47 Wall Time: 1685696126.93 Wall Elapsed: 40.18

Reset Left-Click: Rotate. Middle-Click: Move X/Y. Right-Click/Mouse Wheel: Zoom. Shift: More options.

Perception



Scalability

Multiple Camera Solution

Camera stitching



(a) Without image alignment.



(b) With image alignment.



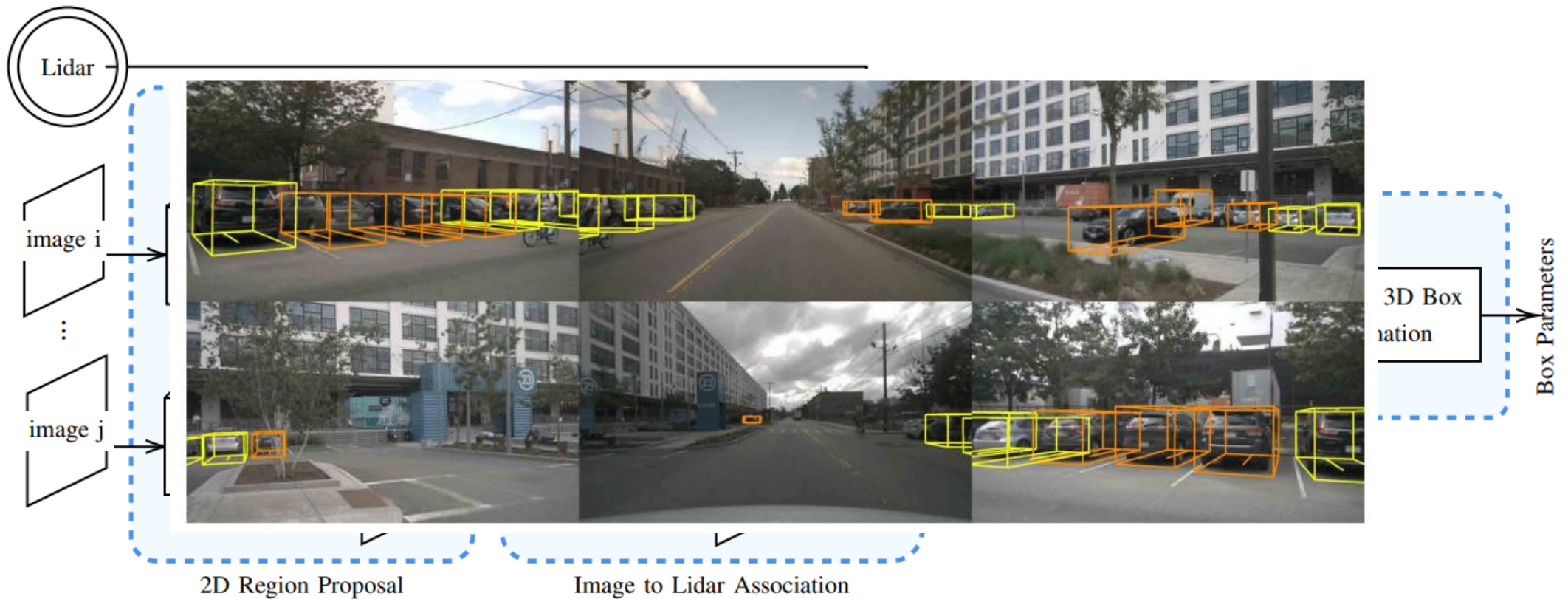
(a) Without image alignment.



(b) With image alignment.

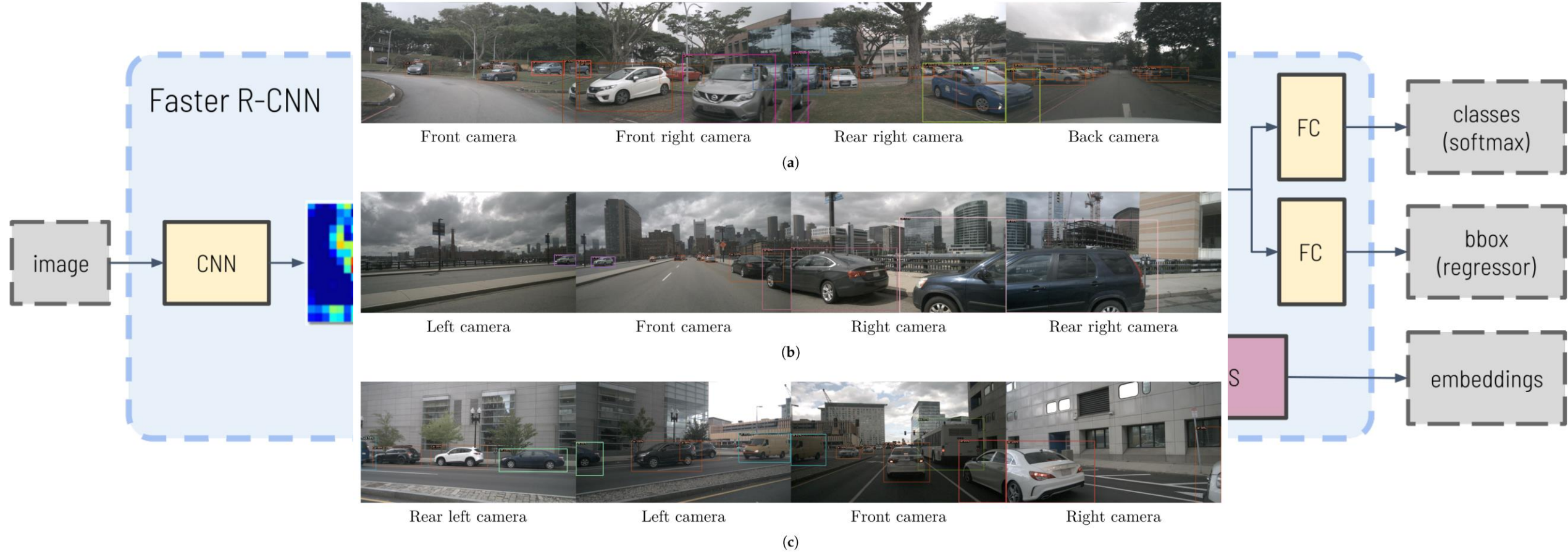
Multiple Camera Solution

Multiple camera fusion using reidentification techniques



Multiple Camera Solution

Multiple camera fusion using reidentification techniques



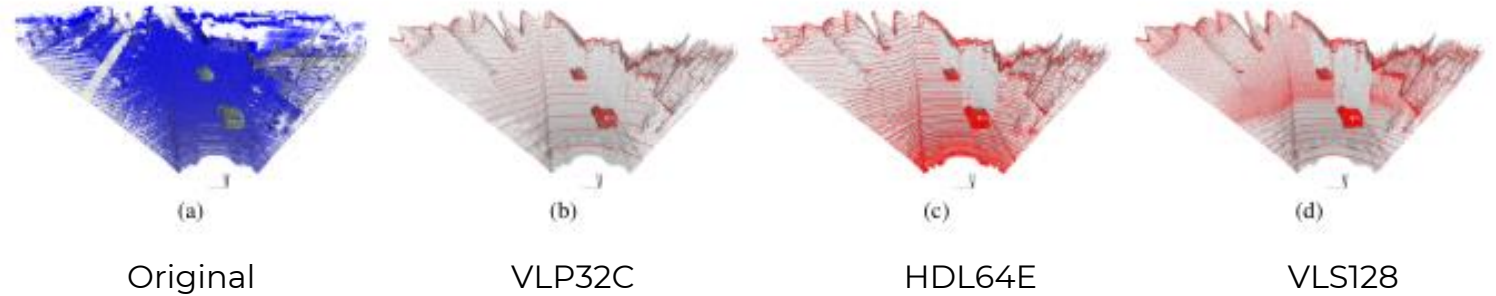
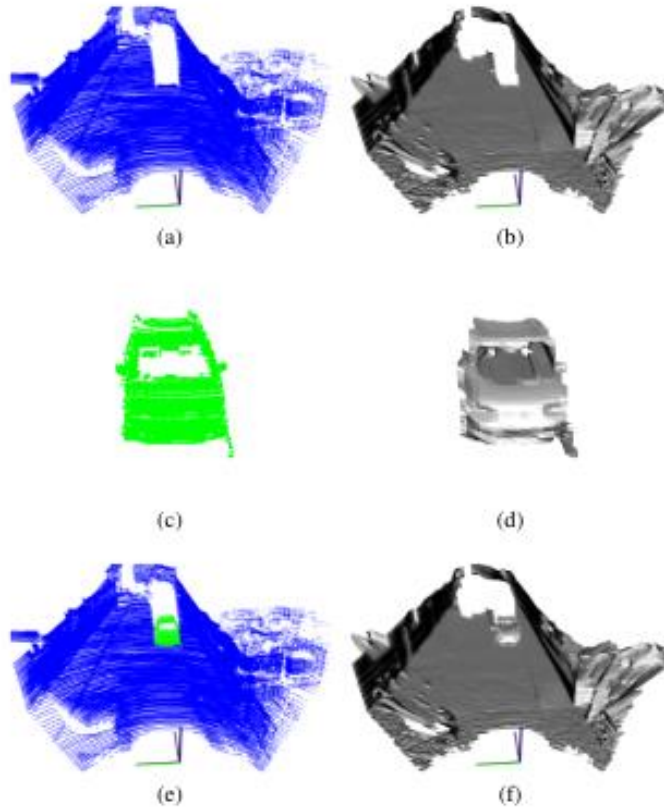
Perception



Generalization

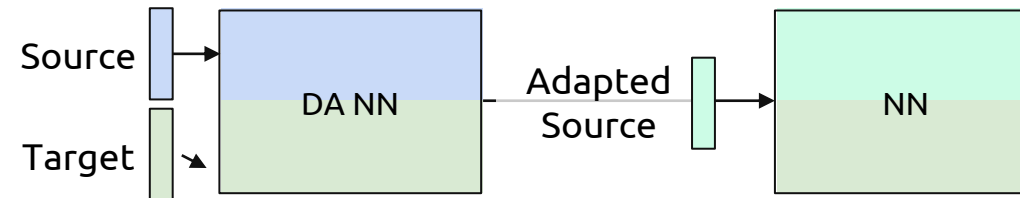
Synthetic LiDAR generation

Method to create Lidar pattern for any target LiDAR



Domain Adaptation

Improve the performance of a NN on a target domain that uses a related domain for training



Source - Sim



Adaptation



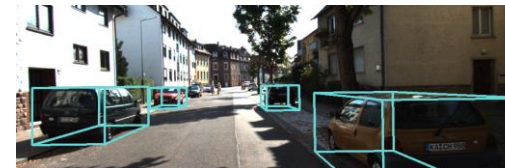
Target - Real

Domain Adaptation

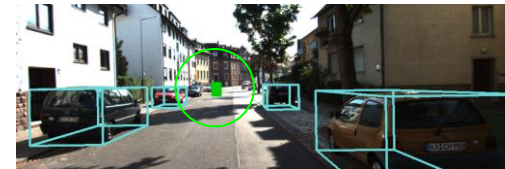
Adaptation for Reducing Simulation-to-Real Domain Shift in LiDAR Bird's Eye View

3D output
(projection)

Synthetic

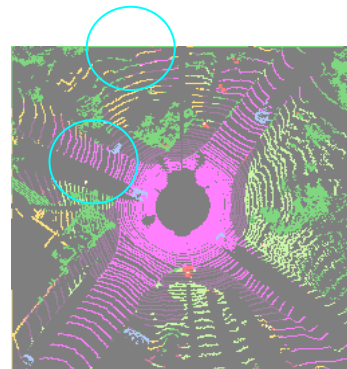


Aligned

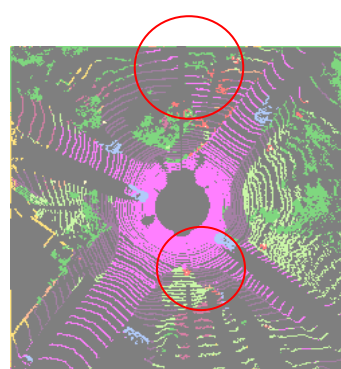


3D Semantic
Segmentation

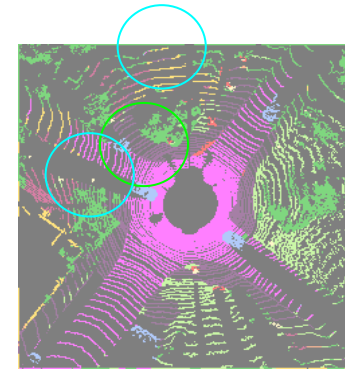
Real



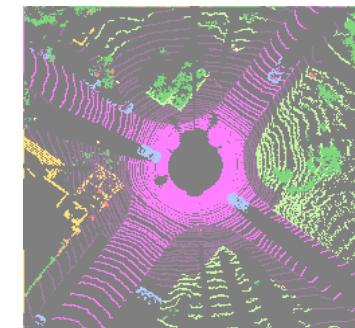
Real + Synt



Real + Aligned



GT



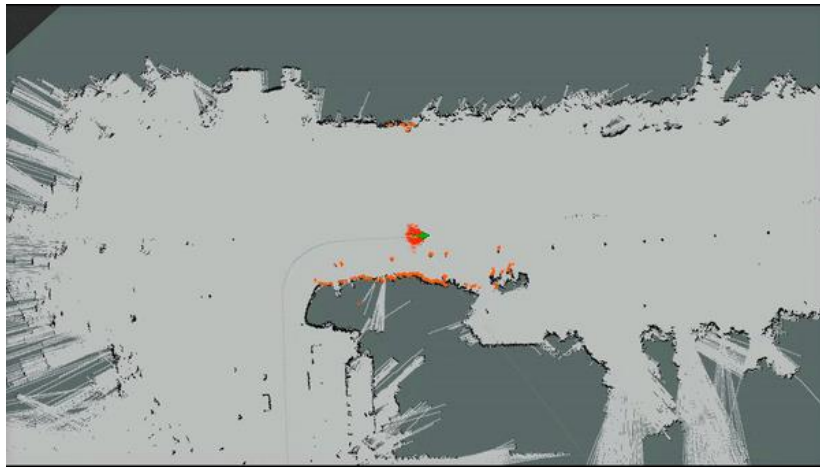
AMPL AV Challenges

The AV are getting closer, but we still need some challenges

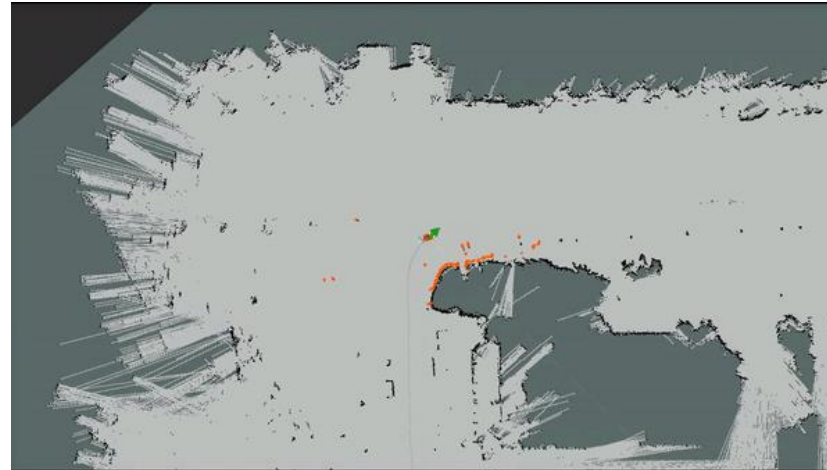
- Perception
- **Localization**
- Evaluation / performance
- Human Factors

GNSS Localization Enhancement

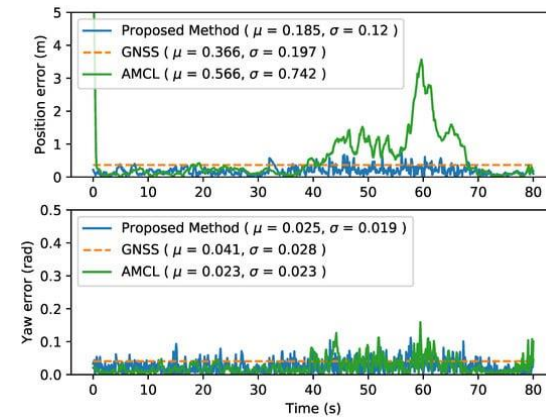
localization enhancement through data fusion



GPS

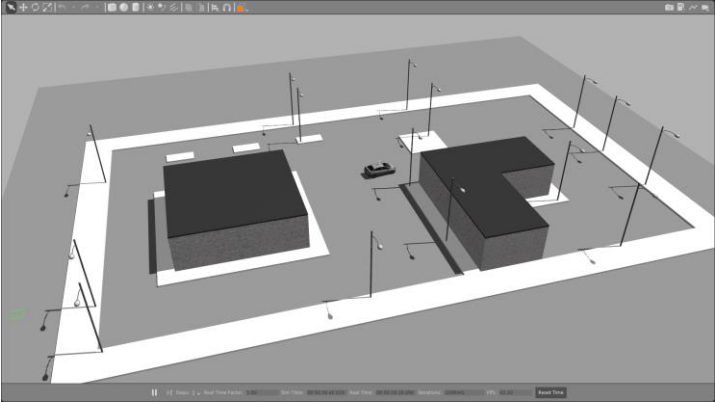


GPS-AMCL

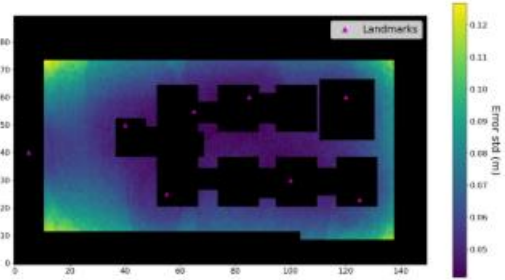


Landmark Localization

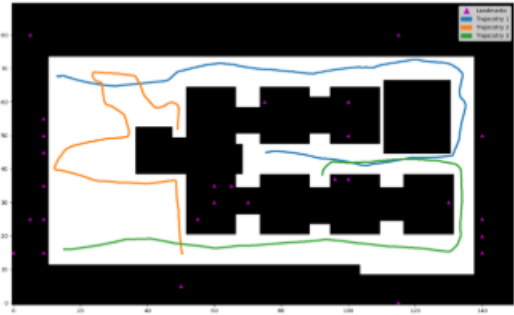
Landmark Placement Optimization, for landmark placement localization-based approaches



Map generation & Localization Requirements



Landmark localization



validation



F. M. Moreno, A. Hussein and F. Garcia, "Landmark Placement Optimization for Accurate Localization in Autonomous Vehicles," 2021 IEEE International Intelligent Transportation Systems Conference (ITSC), Indianapolis, IN, USA, 2021, pp. 128-134, doi: 10.1109/ITSC48978.2021.9564926.



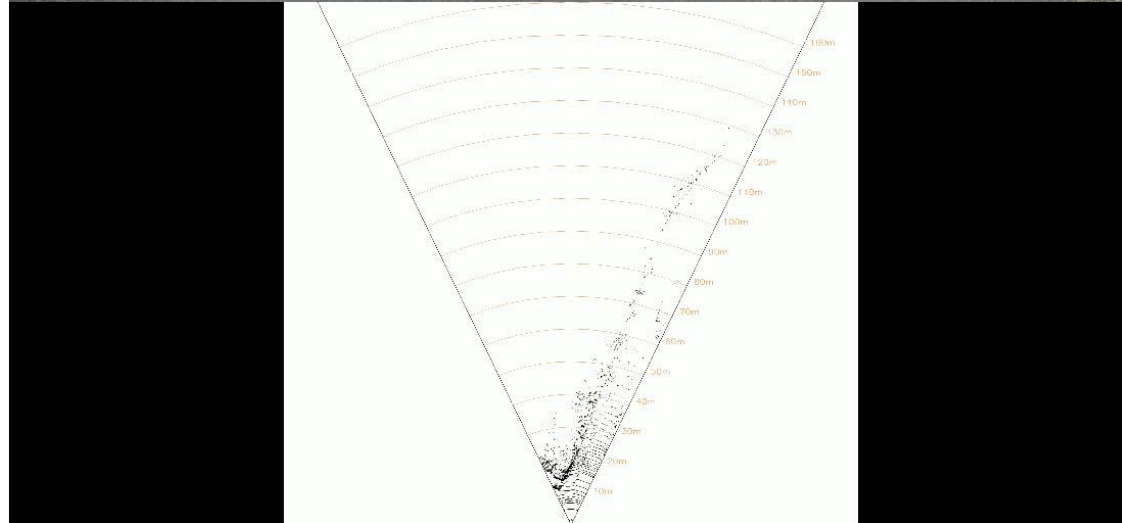
AMPL AV Challenges

The AV are getting closer, but we still need some challenges

- Perception
- Localization
- **Evaluation / performance**
- Human Factors

Digitalizer

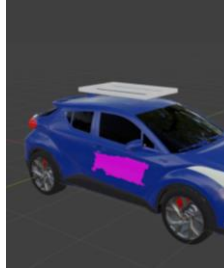
Use of perception technologies as digitalization opportunity



Digital twin

Use of Digitalized data for Digital Twinning





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Digital twin

Use of Digitalized data for Digital Twinning



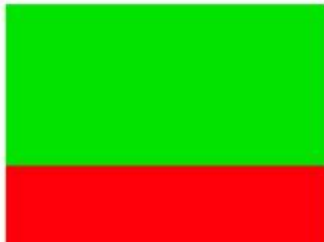
AMPL AV Challenges

The AV are getting closer, but we still need some challenges

- Perception
- Localization
- Evaluation / performance
- **Human Factors**

Driver-Pedestrian Interaction

Test of different HMI for pedestrians and Robo-vehicles



Driver-Pedestrian Interaction

Test of different HMI for pedestrians and Robo-vehicles

W. M. Alvarez, F. M. Moreno, O. Sipele, N. Smirnov and C. Olaverri-Monreal, "Autonomous Driving: Framework for Pedestrian Intention Estimation in a Real World Scenario," *2020 IEEE Intelligent Vehicles Symposium (IV)*, Las Vegas, NV, USA, 2020, pp. 39-44, doi: 10.1109/IV47402.2020.9304624.

A. Hussein, F. García, J. M. Armingol and C. Olaverri-Monreal, "P2V and V2P communication for Pedestrian warning on the basis of Autonomous Vehicles," *2016 IEEE 19th International Conference on Intelligent Transportation Systems (ITSC)*, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 2016, pp. 2034-2039, doi: 10.1109/ITSC.2016.7795885.

M. Á. de Miguel, D. Fuchshuber, A. Hussein and C. Olaverri-Monreal, "Perceived Pedestrian Safety: Public Interaction with Driverless Vehicles," *2019 IEEE Intelligent Vehicles Symposium (IV)*, Paris, France, 2019, pp. 90-95, doi: 10.1109/IVS.2019.8814145.

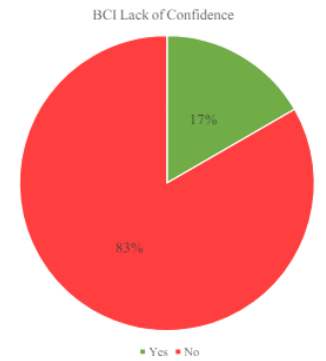
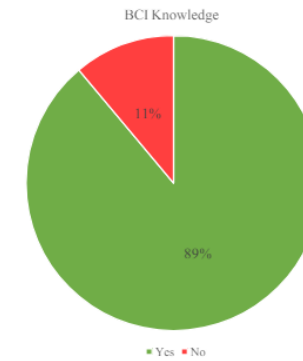


(a)



Brain waive

Use case for higher autonomy for people with disabilities



Driver-Pedestrian Interaction

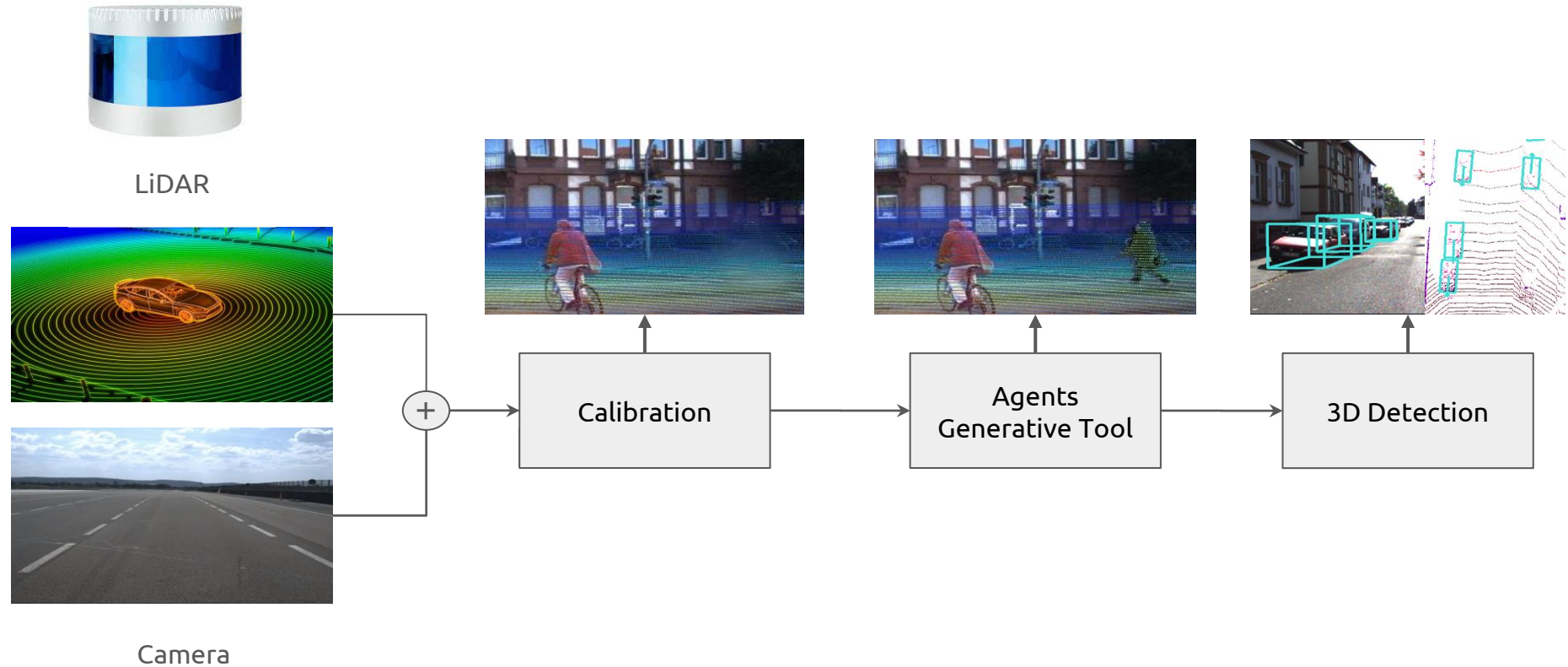
Test of acceptance of autonomous vehicles in 2022 with ATLAS platform



What is next?

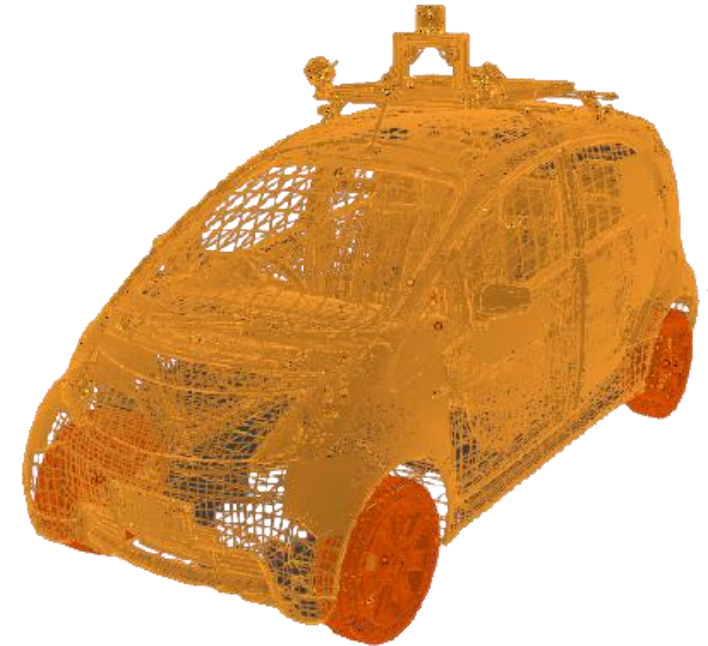
What is coming?

Automatic generation of agents from public datasets relying on camera and LiDAR sensors



What is coming?

Digital twins moving ahead



Evaluation of vehicles sensors

Evaluation of AV performance

Scene reconstruction

seevia

seevia

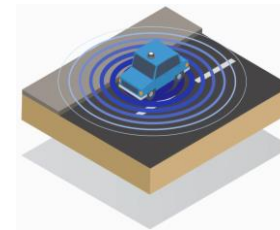
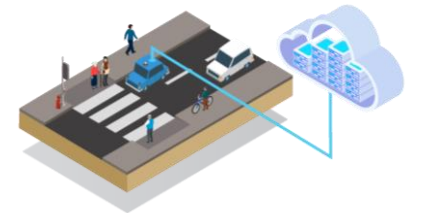
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SEEVIA

The origin of the idea

seeVIA

- Seevia exists as:
 - Natural evolution of a successful laboratory
 - Response to the request of some of our clients
- Success in developing automotive applications
- Actors in the market:
 - 5 years of industrial applications
 - International visibility



seeVIA

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SEEVIA Core

AI-Powered Perception and Automation Solutions for a safer and more sustainable World

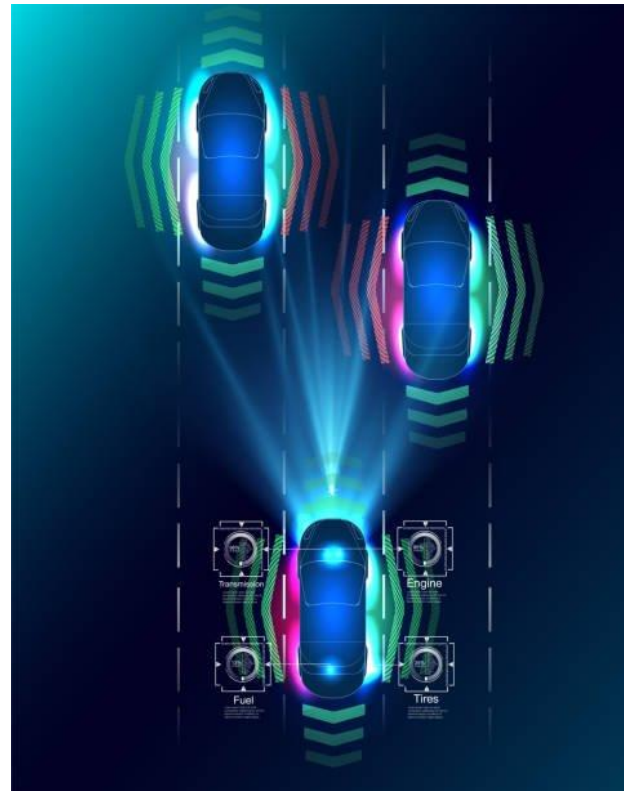
Smart City and Infrastructure

Fostering more sustainable, efficient and secure cities and infrastructures



Autonomous Mobility

Driving the automotive industry to the next level



Industry 4.0 and Energy

Automating and improving industrial processes



SEEVIA AUTO

Already providing solutions in AV domain



Renault DIVEC



Seevia Digitalizer



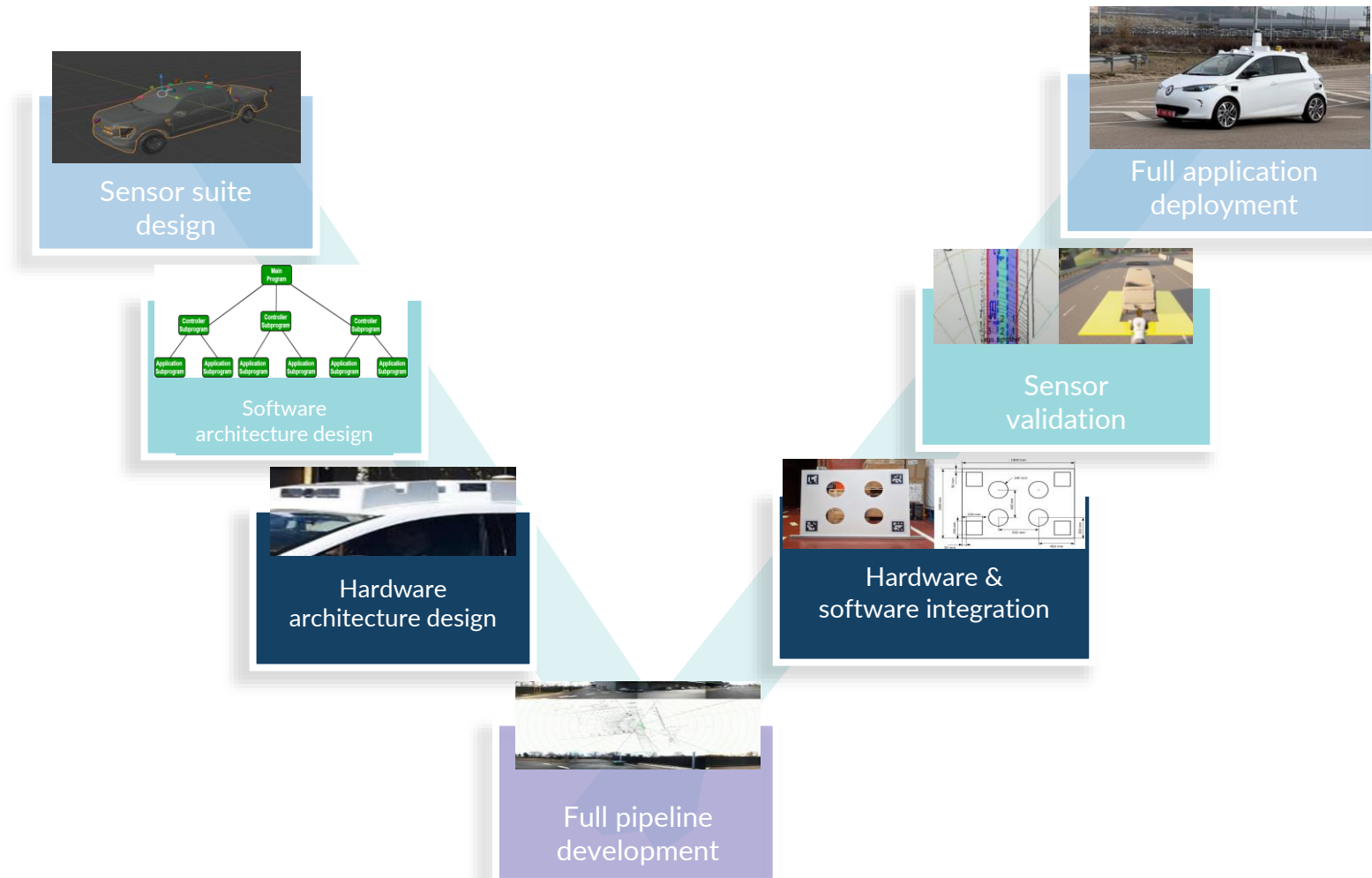
Crisalion Ground Service

SEEVIA AUTO

Already providing solutions in AV domain

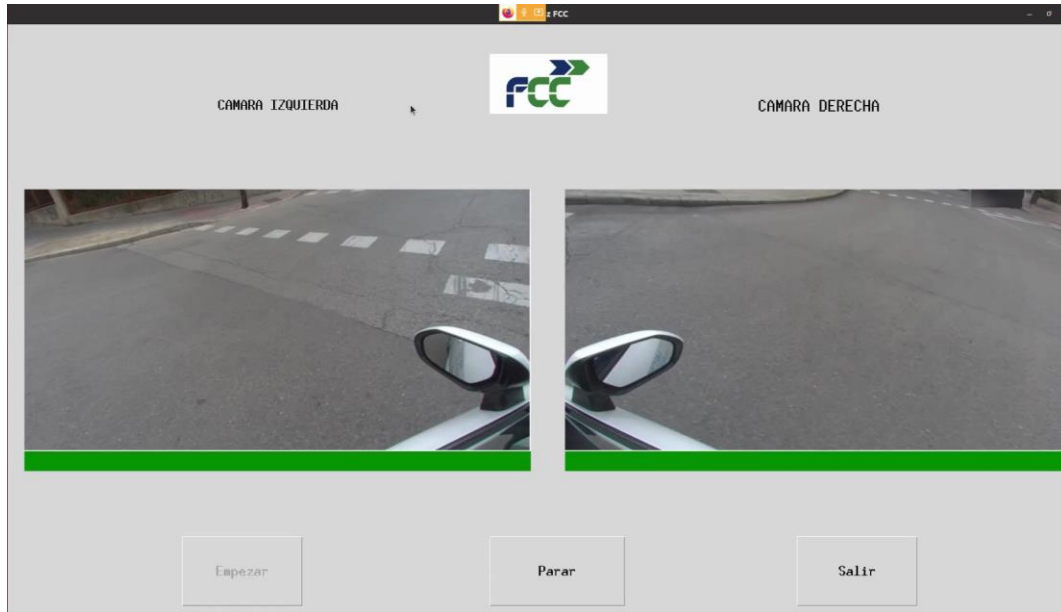


SEEVIA AUTO

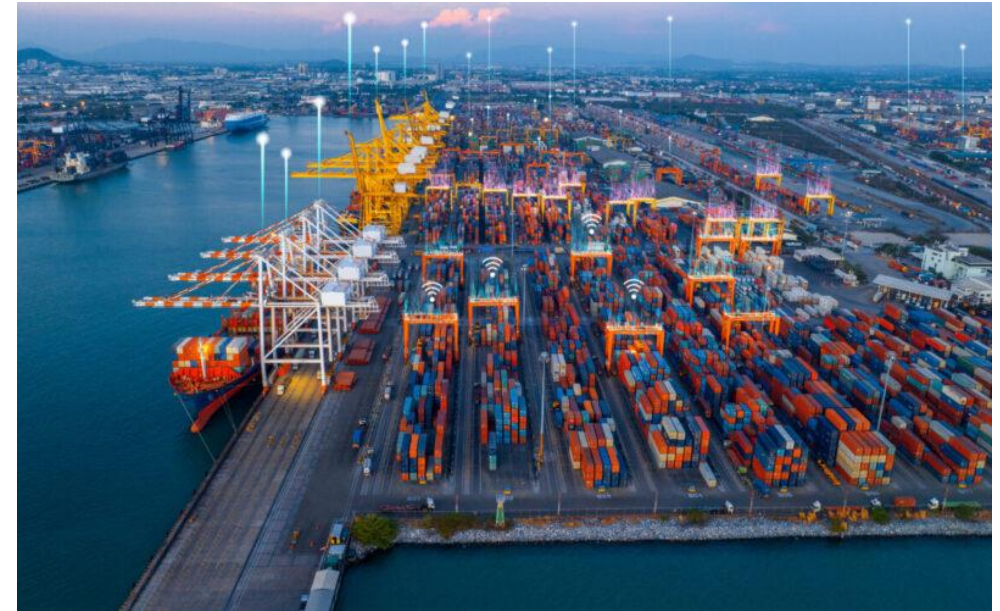


SEEVIA CITY

Smart city applications in development



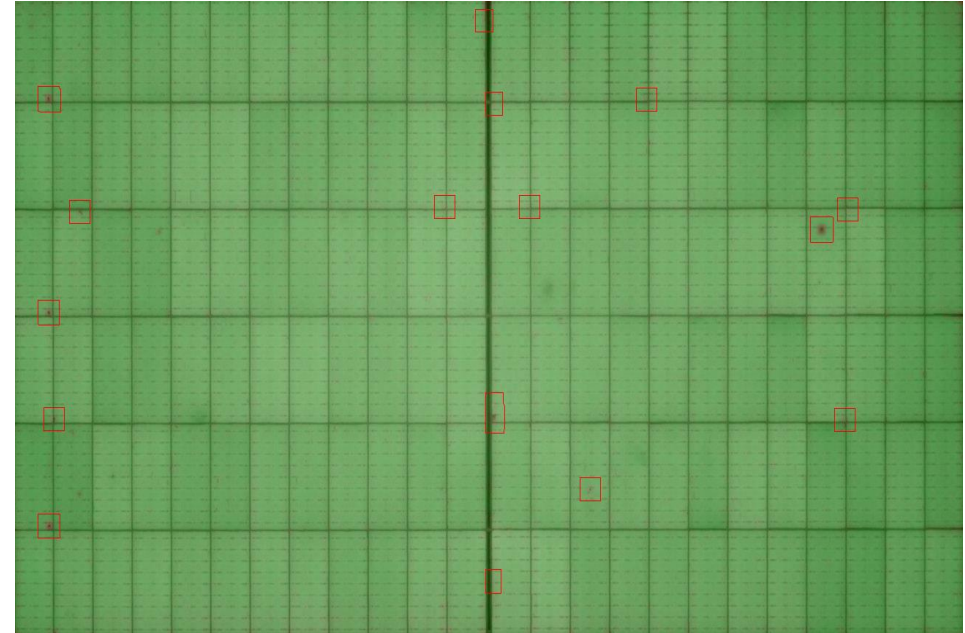
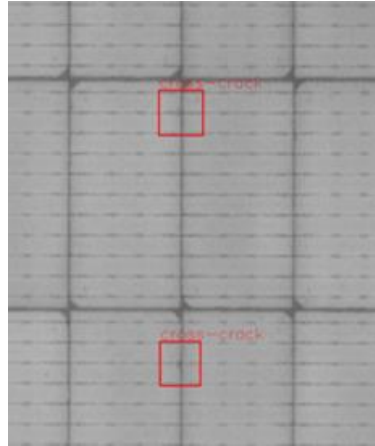
Smart garbage detector



Smart ports

SEEVIA I 4.0

Solutions for inspection in industrial applications



Leading **AI-Powered** Perception and Automation Solutions

SEEVIA develops advanced technological solutions based on **Artificial Intelligence** and **Computer Vision**.

We **support our clients** in adopting these technologies, **adding value to their businesses** and processes.



THANK YOU

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Prof. Fernando Garcia
fegarcia@ing.uc3m.es

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