

# All-Weather Capable and ODD Defragmenting Fine Resolution Radar for Automated Driving

6th-7th September 2023 • 1st HiDrive Summer School, Porto Heli/ Greece

Marc-Michael Meinecke, Thomas Gisder, Heiko Kurz (Volkswagen Group Innovation, Wolfsburg)



## **Early Developments of Automotive Radar Systems**

# Automated Driving on Stress-Test-Parcour in Proving Ground Ehra (1)

- Volkswagen operates a Proving Ground in Ehra (close to Wolfsburg)
- Prototypical cars are stress-tested in specific parcours consisting of bumpy and curvy road conditions. Mechanical stress applied to prototype is factor 10 higher than under real conditions.
- To reduce test drivers' physical load the idea of an automated test was born.



## Automated Driving on Stress-Test-Parcour in Proving Ground Ehra (2)

- Exploration project 1998 – 2000  
(first project on automated vehicles  
at Volkswagen)
- Test-driver was replaced by a driving robot
- Localization based on Differential-GPS
- Environmental perception  
on lidar, camera and radar

# Automated Driving on Stress-Test-Parcour in Proving Ground Ehra (3)

## Challenges:

- Hardware:  
Not existing electronical controllable actuators (gas, brake, steering, gearbox) made the undertaking challenging
- Perception:  
Signal processing algorithms for cameras and radars brought computers to their limits
- Architecture:  
Multi-sensor-system laid foundation for modern sensor fusion technology in terms of object fusion strategies



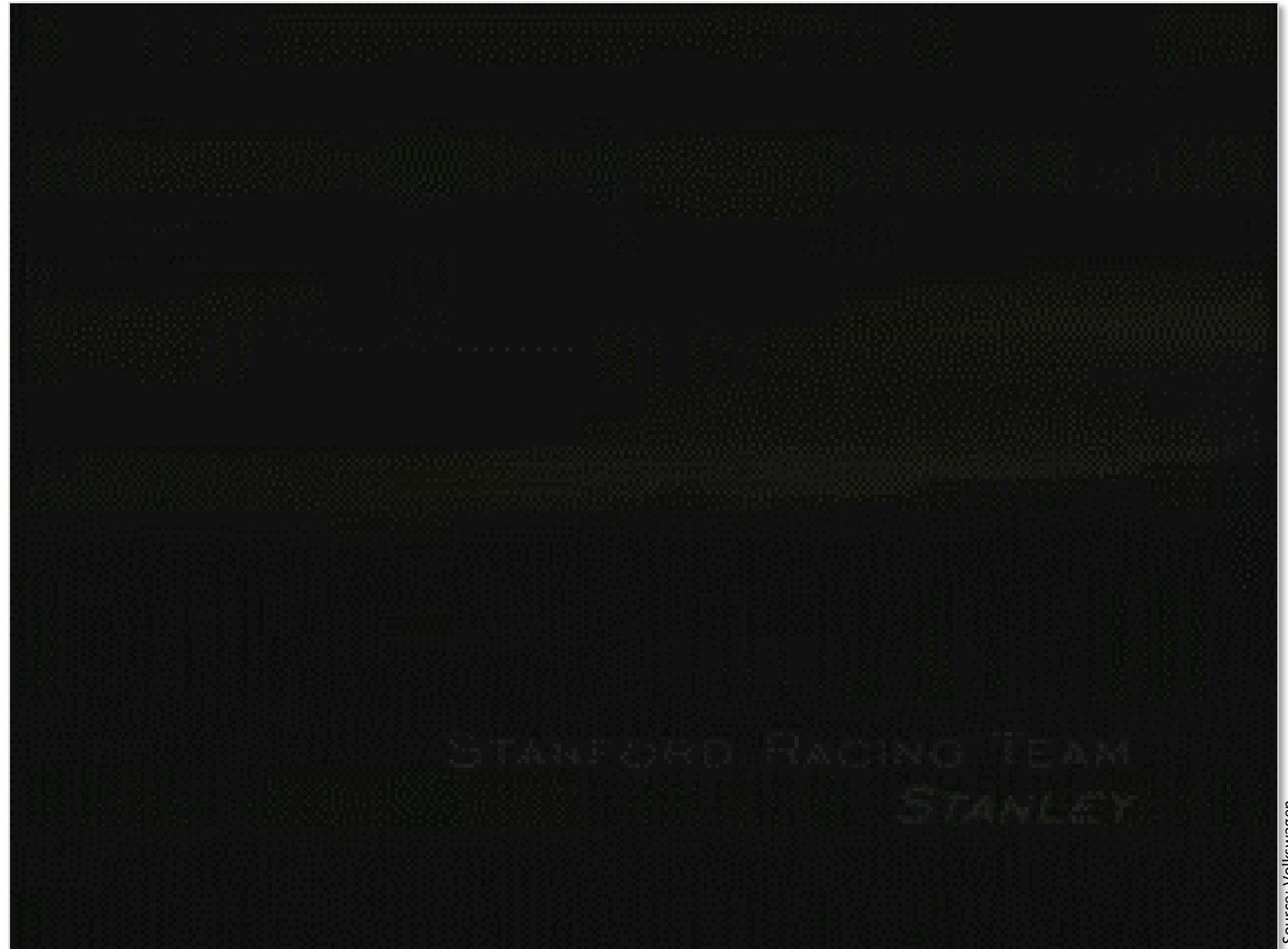
Source: Rhein-Zeitung

# Off-Road Driving during DARPA Grand Challenge, 2005

- Given Challenge:
  - 200 km autonomous race
  - desert environment
  - no map, rough driving corridor info only
- Vehicle:
 

Automated Volkswagen Touareg equipped with lidar, radar, GPS, camera
- Result:
 

Volkswagen won against 200 competing teams

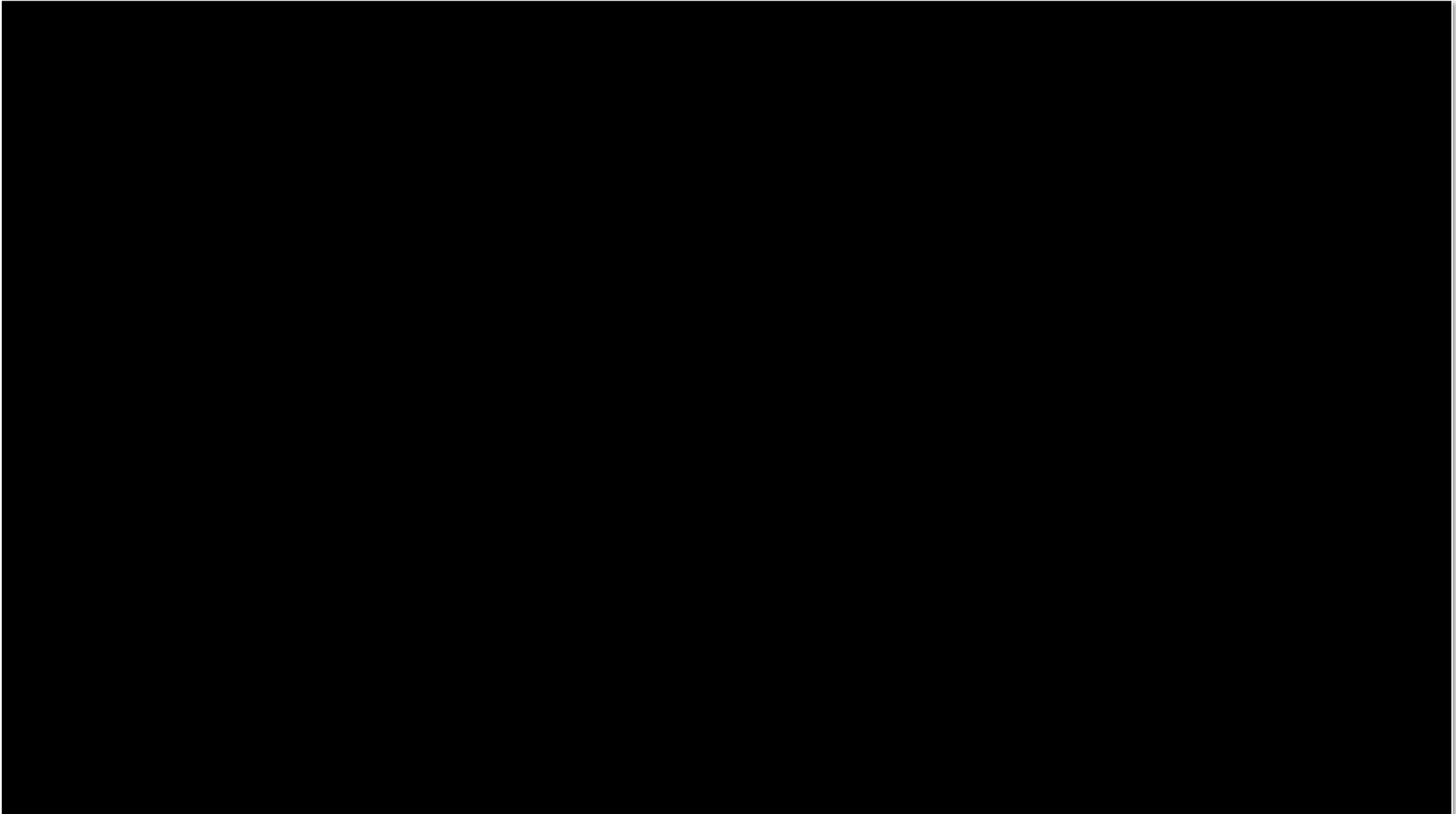


## Automation of Heavy Duty Vehicles in Public Traffic – Traffic Jam Pilot, 2014

- Automation of a SCANIA truck in traffic jam situations on highways up to speeds of 50 km/h
- Purpose:
  - Reduce workload from truck drivers in traffic jams
  - Prolong legal drive time of a truck per day
- Perception system:
  - 5 radar sensors
  - 10 ultrasonic sensors
  - 1 stereo-camera
  - No digital map
- Actuators:
  - Electronic controlled gas
  - Electronic controlled brake
  - Electronic controlled steering



# Automation of Heavy Duty Vehicles in Public Traffic – Traffic Jam Pilot, 2014



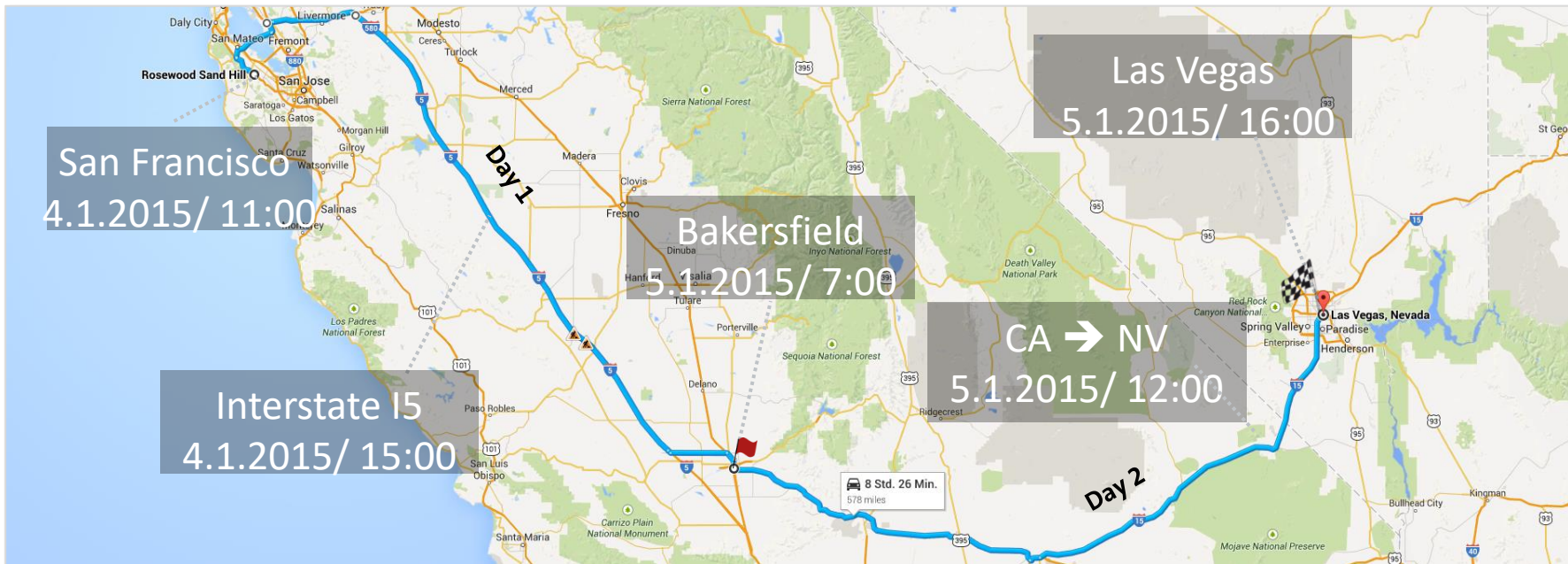


# Autopilot – Automated Driving on Public Highway, 2015

- Demonstration of technology for automated driving under real world conditions, in real traffic
- Route from San Francisco to Las Vegas (~900 km), a 2-day drive
- Journalists seated at driver’s seat (accompanied with safety co-driver)

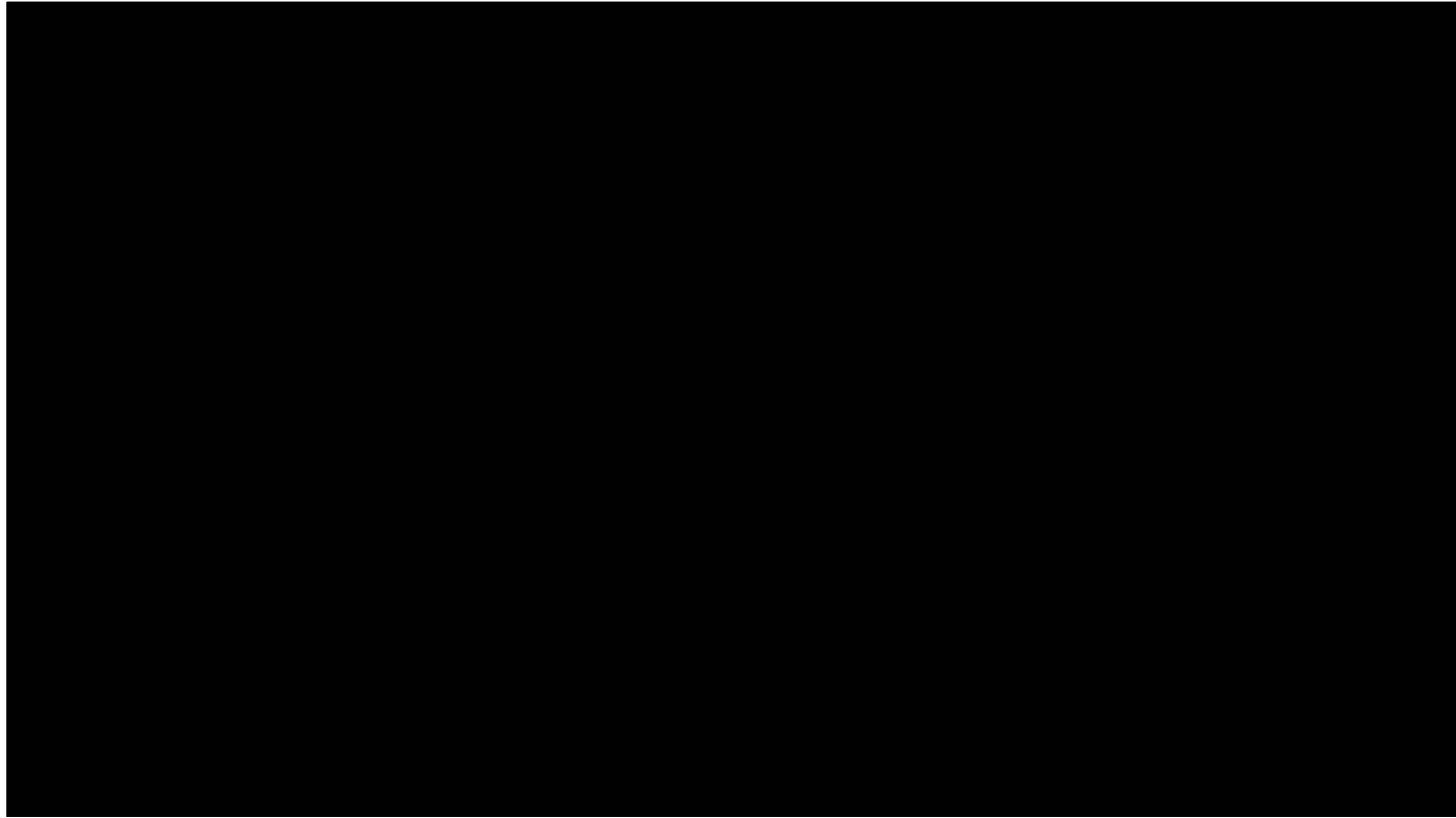


Source: Volkswagen



# Automation of Heavy Duty Vehicles in Mining Environment, 2016

- Automation of a SCANIA and MAN trucks in mining environment (off-road)
- Purpose:
  - Reduce workload from truck drivers
  - Operate a mine 24/7
- Perception system:
  - Multiple sensors
  - Occupance grid map
  - Path planner



## Example of automatized SCANIA Trucks in Rio Tinto Mine/ Australia

- Automation of tipper in Dampier salt mine in Rio Tinto/ Australia (real customer operation)
- Automated truck follows a salt harvester machine and is being loaded. Afterwards the loaded truck drives automatically to an unload station.



## Optimized Vehicle Body for Automation Purposes

- Former reserved body space for cabin is now used to extension of loading volume
- Leads to significant increase in economy and efficiency



# Automated Driving Inner-City 2019, 2021

- Characteristics of inner-city scenarios:
  - Non-structured environment
  - Multiple objects (e. g. Pedestrians, bicyclists)
  - Objects in vicinity to ego vehicle
  - Some traffic participants not sticking to traffic rules (e. g. kindergarten kids, e-scooters)
  - Intersections, traffic lights
  - Curb stones instead of lane markings
  
- Urban scenario very challenging for perception system
  
- Automated driving inner-city is king's discipline



# Automated Driving Inner-City 2019, 2021



# Research Steps in Automotive Radar Technology

- Early research activities in radar technology in 1974 (integrated in VW Golf I) based on RF waveguides, parabola antenna, analogue computing
- Development of a 77 GHz radar by Volkswagen, Rockwell, TU Braunschweig (based on waveguides) in 1995 – 1997
- First series radars introduced in Audi A8 and VW Phaeton around millennium
- Since ~12 years all cars inside Volkswagen Group are equipped with at least 1 front radar



Source: Volkswagen



Source: TU Braunschweig



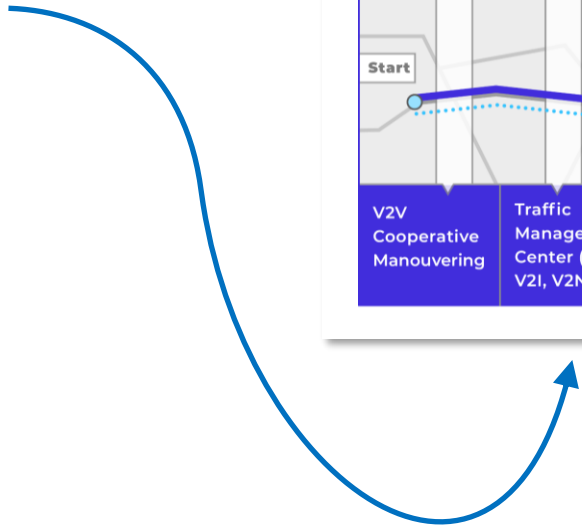
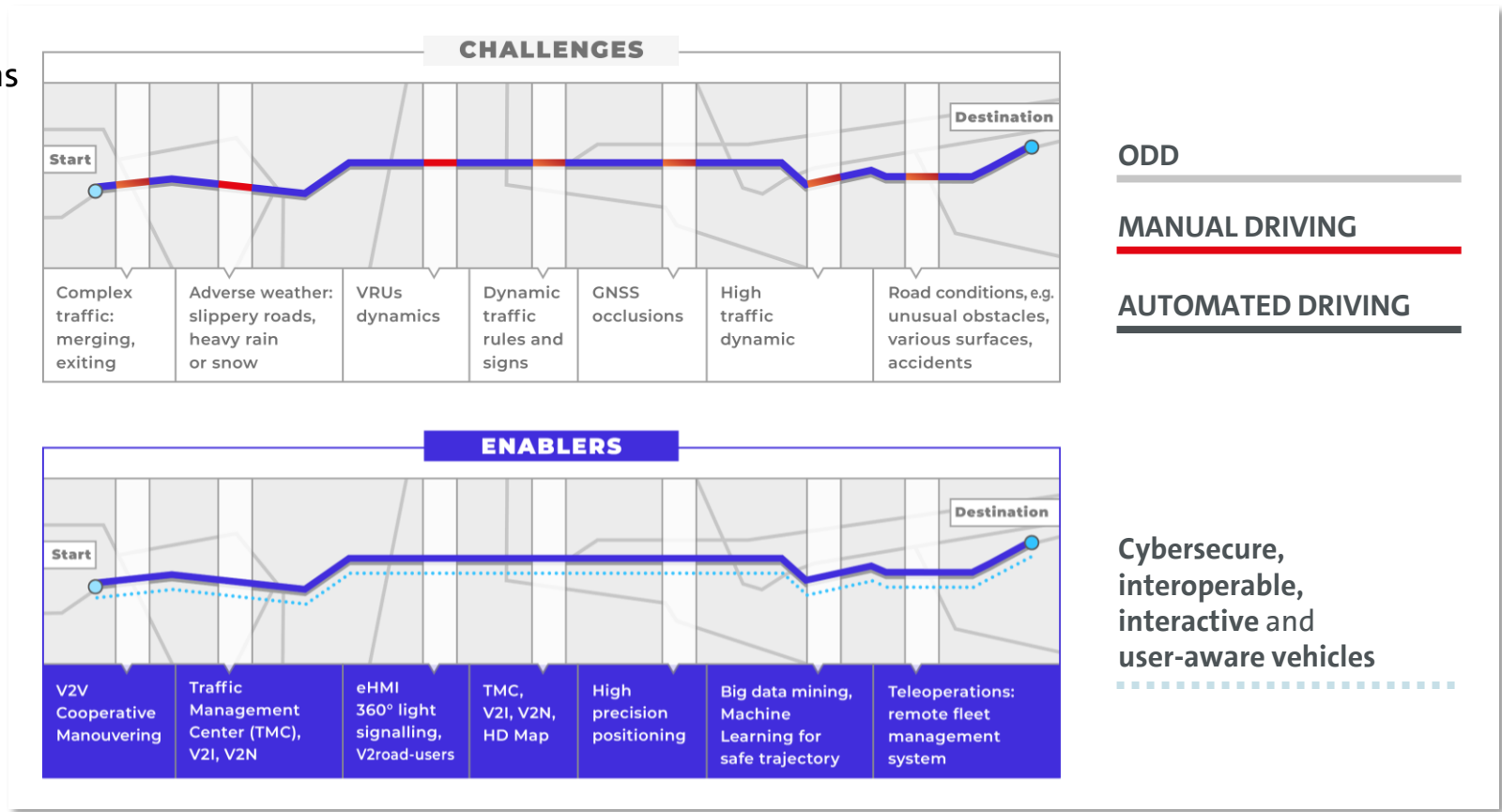
Source: Volkswagen

## **Task of the Day**



# Task of the Day – Defragmentation of the Operational Design Domain (ODD)

- Decreasing ODD (Operational Design Domain) fragmentations for L3 - L5
- Strengthen perception system by less fragmented sensor sources (e. g. radar)
- Possible improvements in novel radar technology
  - Angular resolution of 0.1°

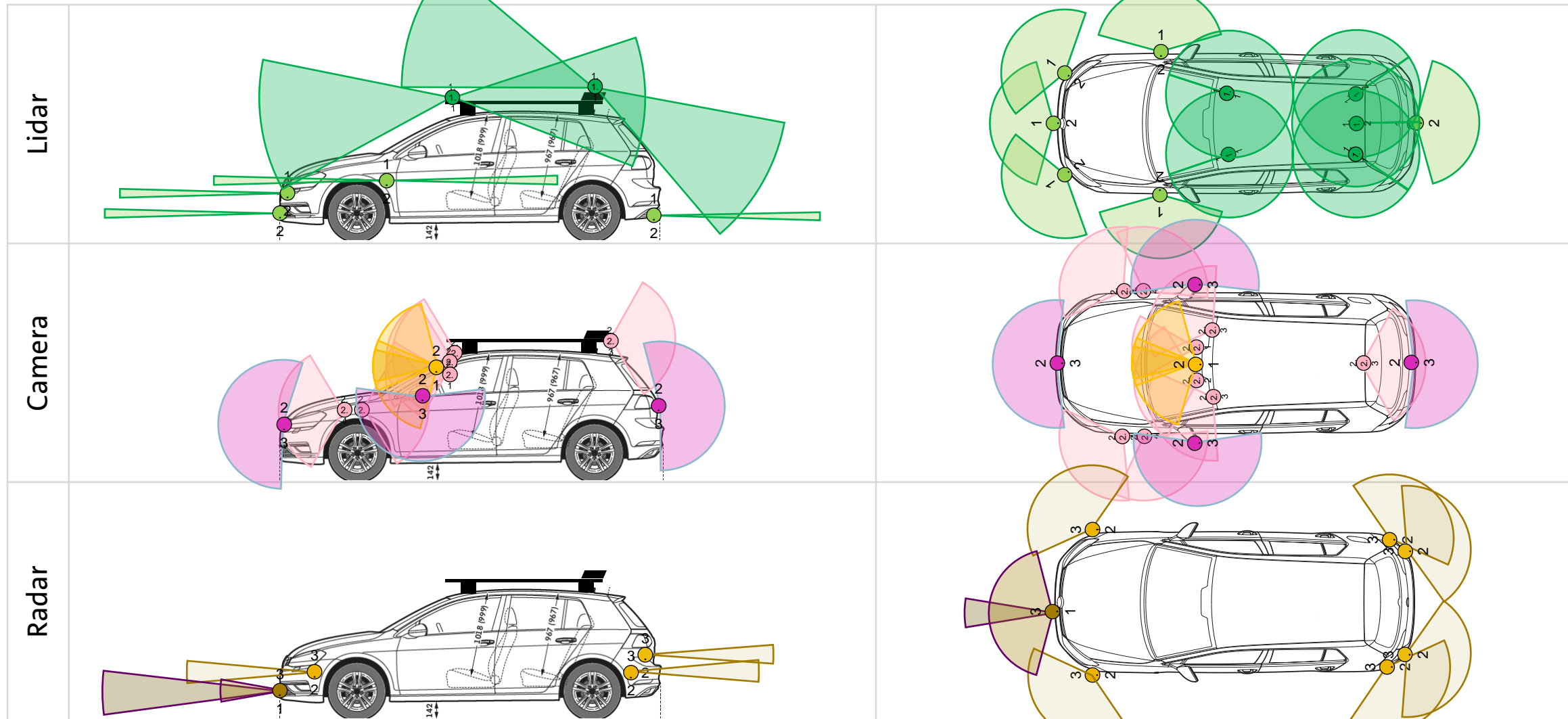


# Example of a Perception System for Inner-City Operation

- Environmental recognition in urban scenarios requires all modalities of sensors.

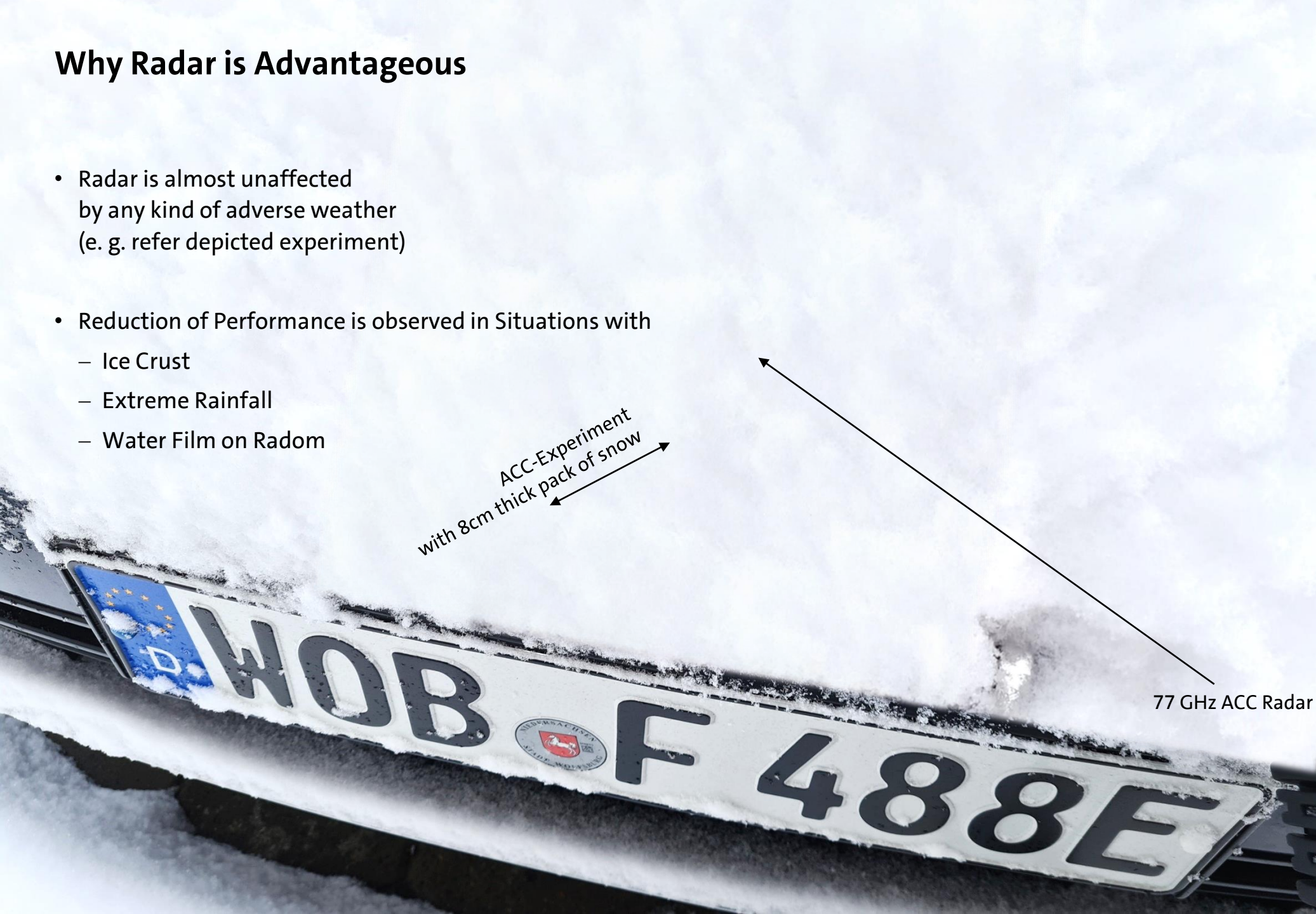


Source: Volkswagen

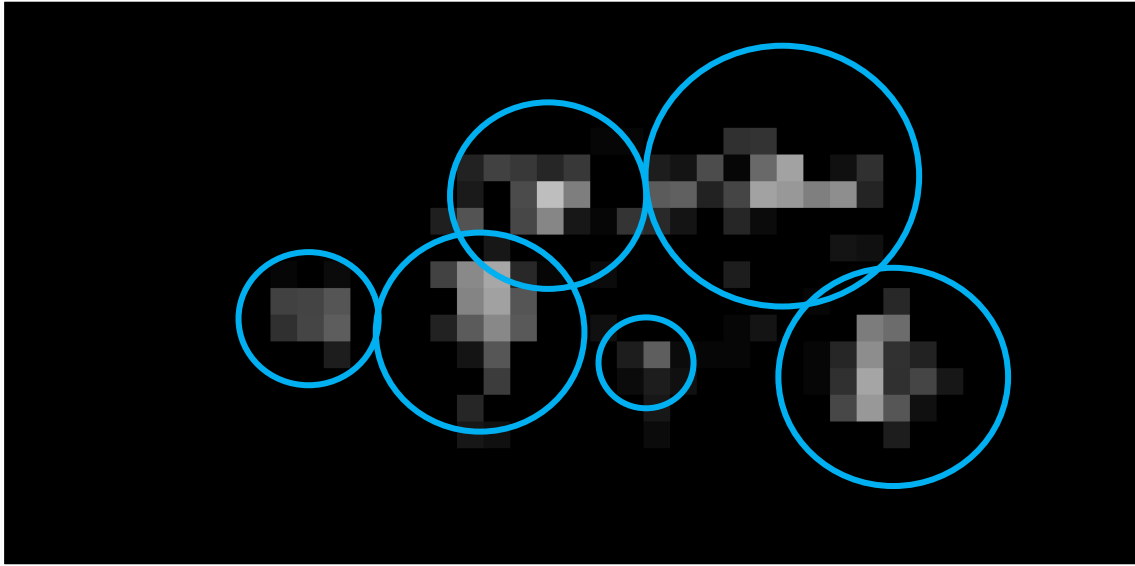


## Why Radar is Advantageous

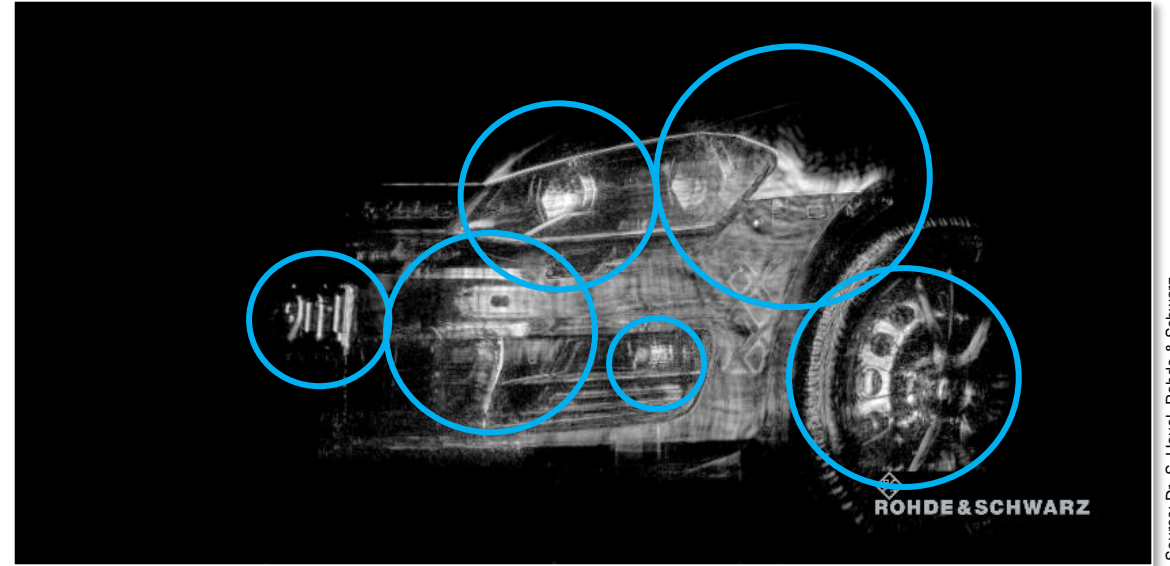
- Radar is almost unaffected by any kind of adverse weather (e. g. refer depicted experiment)
- Reduction of Performance is observed in Situations with
  - Ice Crust
  - Extreme Rainfall
  - Water Film on Radom



# Angular Resolution Matters



Low Resolution Radar Image (77 GHz)



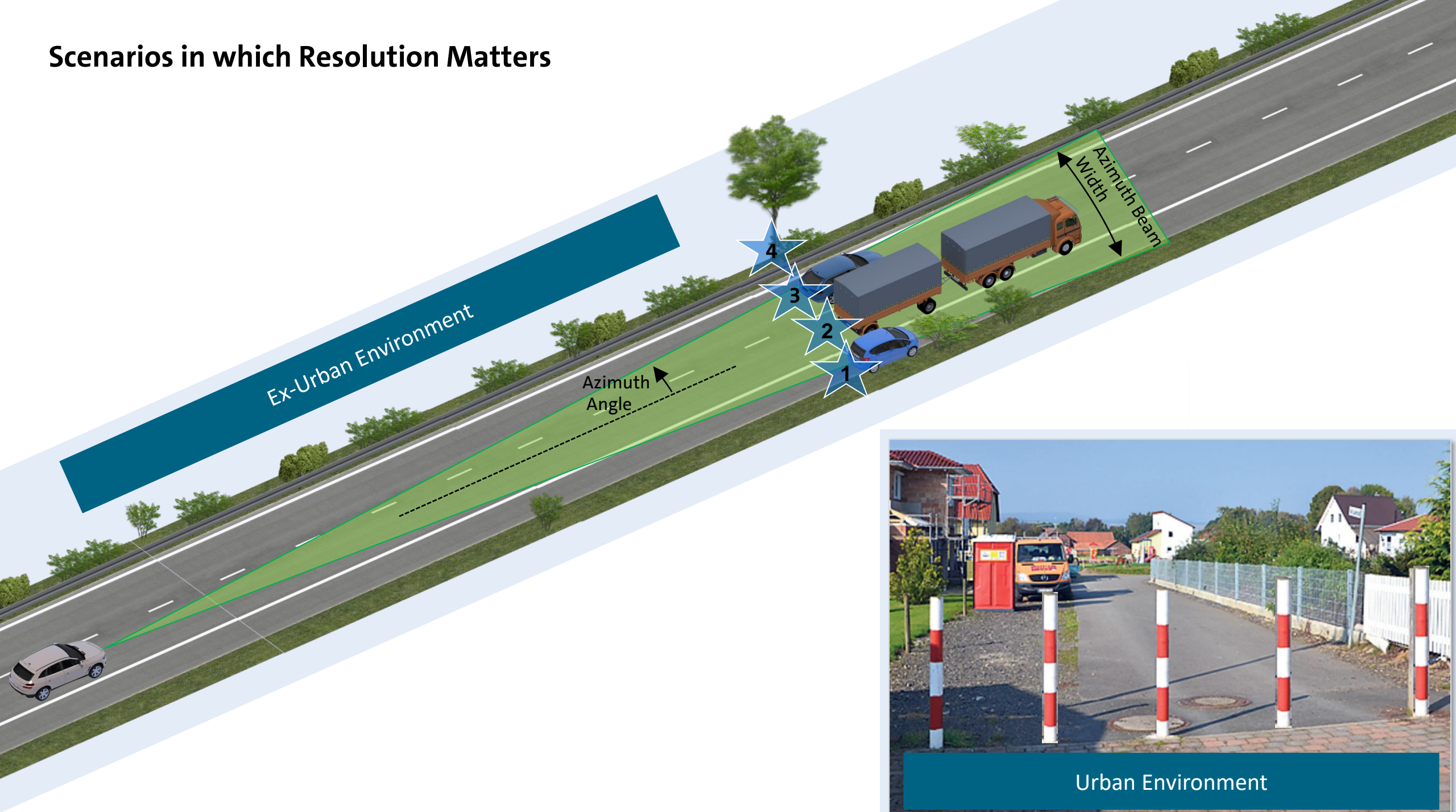
Fine Resolution Radar Image (77 GHz)

Source: Dr. S. Heuel, Rohde & Schwarz

- Fine angular resolution is beneficial for imaging radar of next generation in automated driving functions (L4, L5)

## **Idea of Distributed Antennas to Enable Automated Driving (Level L4, L5)**

# Scenarios in which Resolution Matters



# Coherent Distributed Radar

- Automated driving requires extremely reliable environmental perception system
- Real angular resolution can be guaranteed by large antenna aperture only (approach follows well-known physical relations)
- Physical relation between angular resolution  $\Delta\theta$  and antenna aperture  $D$  is given by

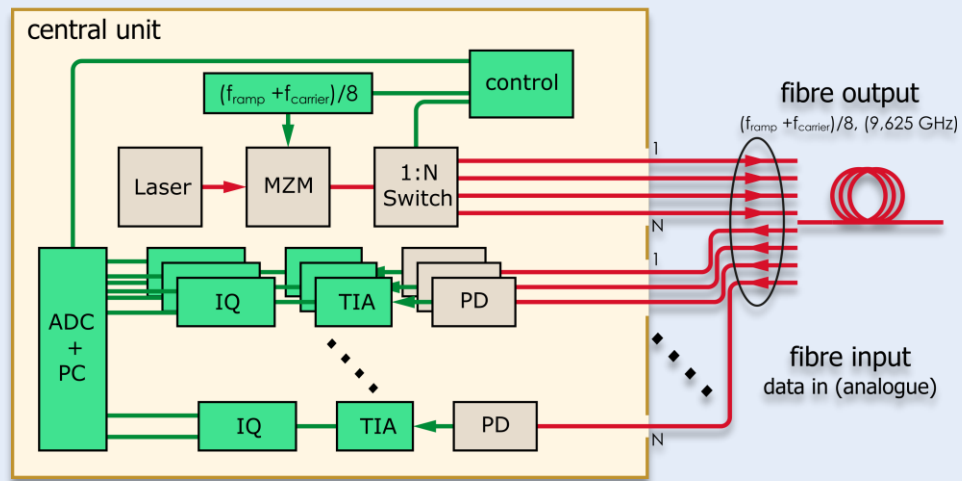
$$\Delta\theta = \arcsin\left(\underbrace{0.5 \cdot 1.22}_{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{MIMO}}} \cdot \frac{\lambda}{D}\right)$$

- A large aperture  $D$  is required. This antenna has to be coherent. It might be curved. It might be a sparse array.



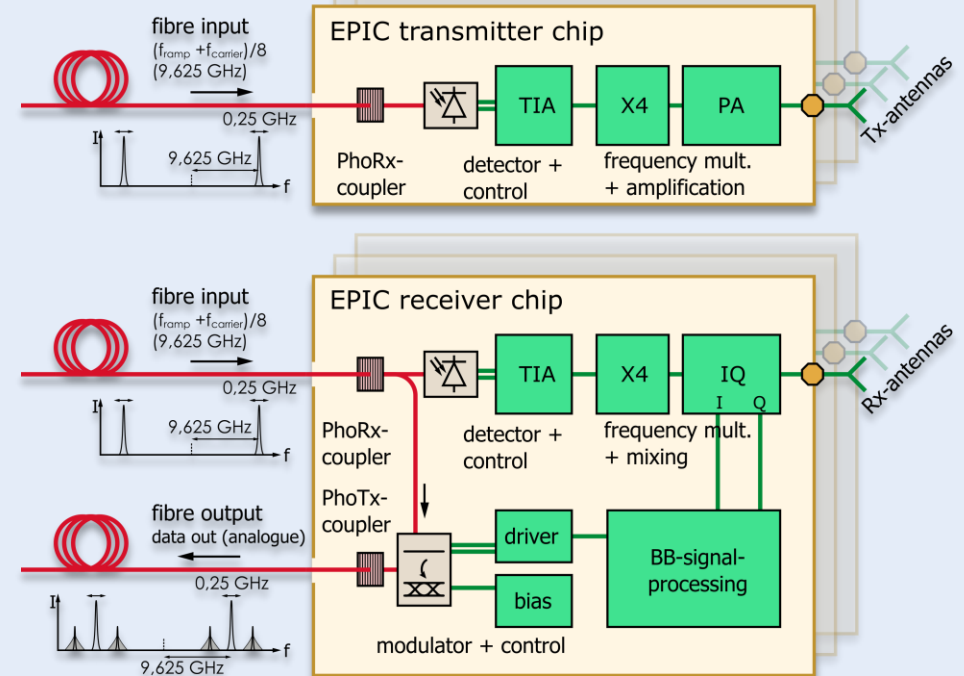
# Coherent Distributed Radar - Concept

## Signal Generation and Processing



- ▶ Optical carrier
- ▶ Modulation of chirp sequence with  $77\text{GHz}/8$

## Rx / Tx Antennas

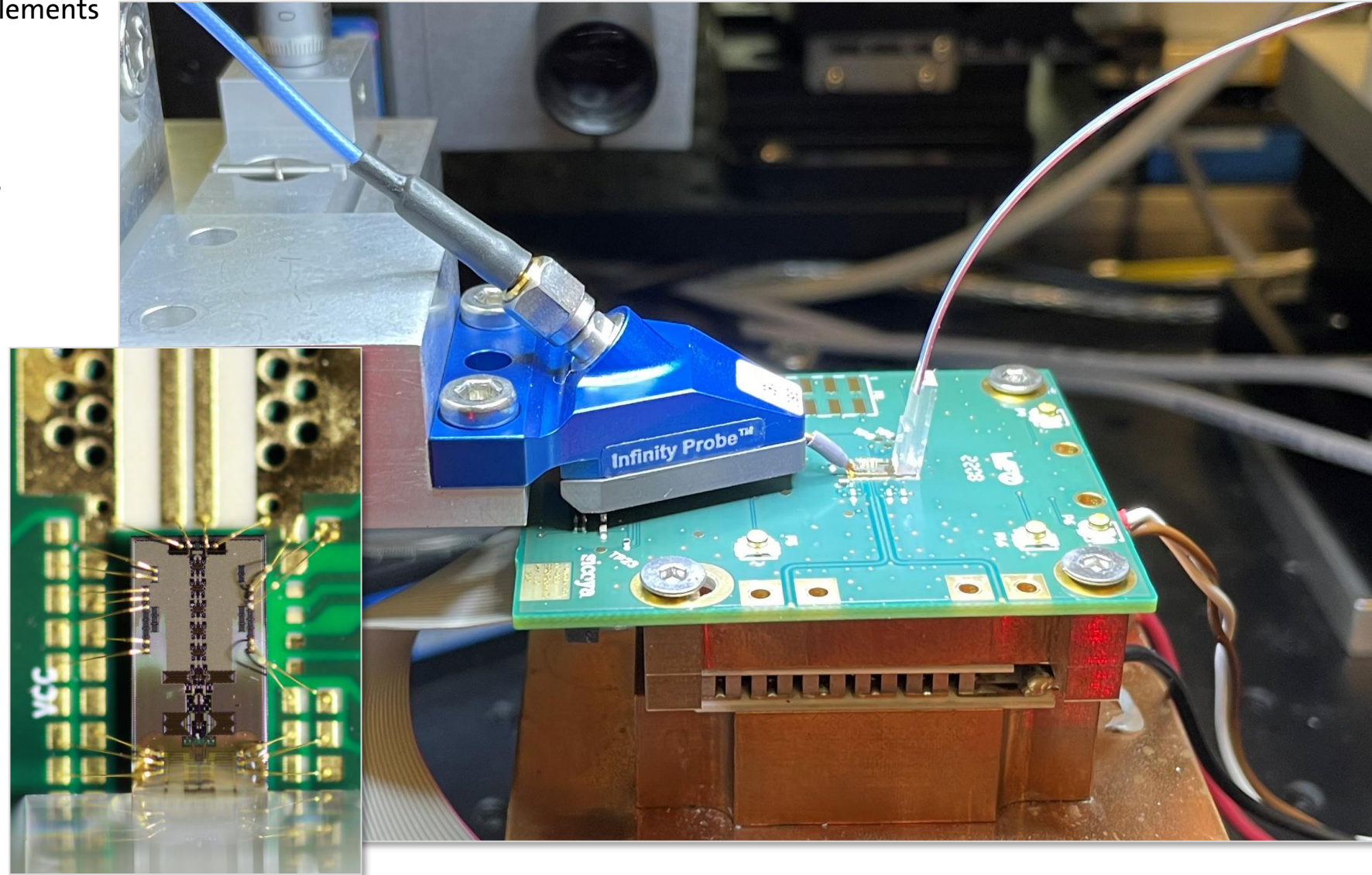


- ▶ Frequency octiplation on the chip
- ▶ Signal transfer via fiber



# Coherent Distributed Radar – Electronic Photonic Integrated Circuits

- Coherency among distributed antenna elements is guaranteed by **optical links**
- Integration of both, electrical as well as photonic circuits in a combined chip (**EPIC**) enables coherent radar systems



## Summary and Outlook

## Summary and Outlook

- Automation of vehicles is a dream since decades.
- Radar sensors play an essential role in the sensor set for an automated vehicle
- Distributed coherent radars have the potential to increase robustness of automated vehicle

