

FUTURE SENSORS FOR AUTONOMOUS DRIVING

Robust Detection of Any Obstacle
Under Any Weather and Lighting Conditions

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FORESIGHT



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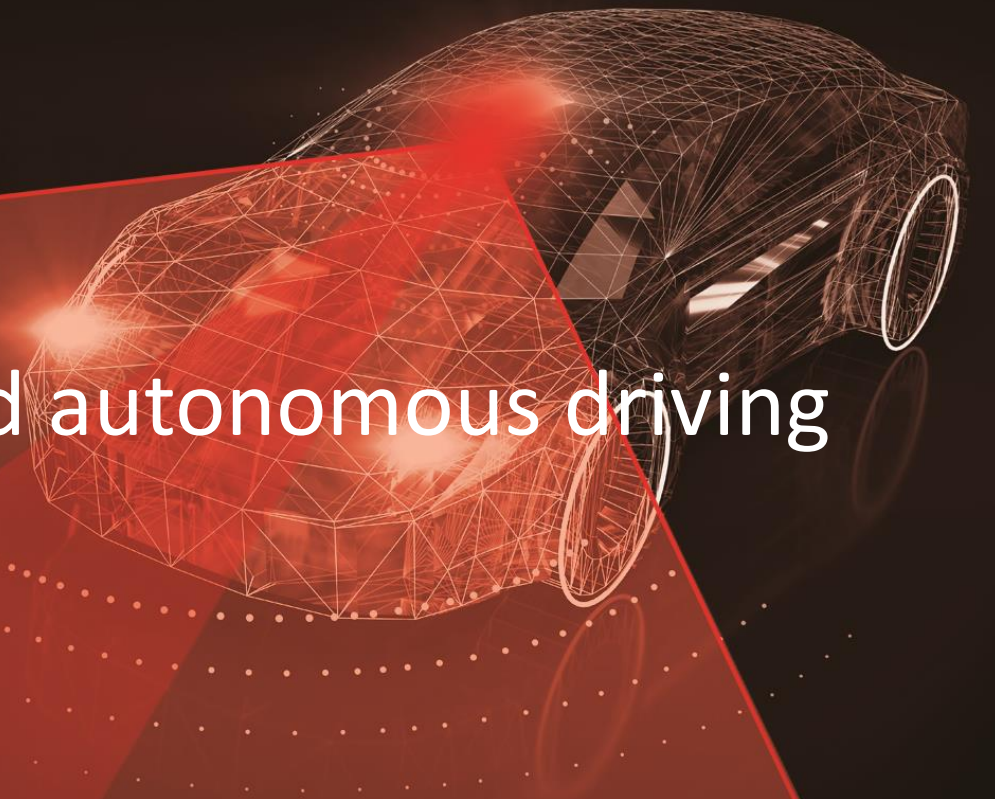
All figures are approximate.



About Foresight Automotive



- Founded July 2015, 65 employees, majority in R&D
- Technology derived from HLS solutions
- Designs and develops unique sensors for assisted and autonomous driving
- Demo systems already operational
- Extensive R&D efforts in order to complete product development



From Human To Autonomous Driving

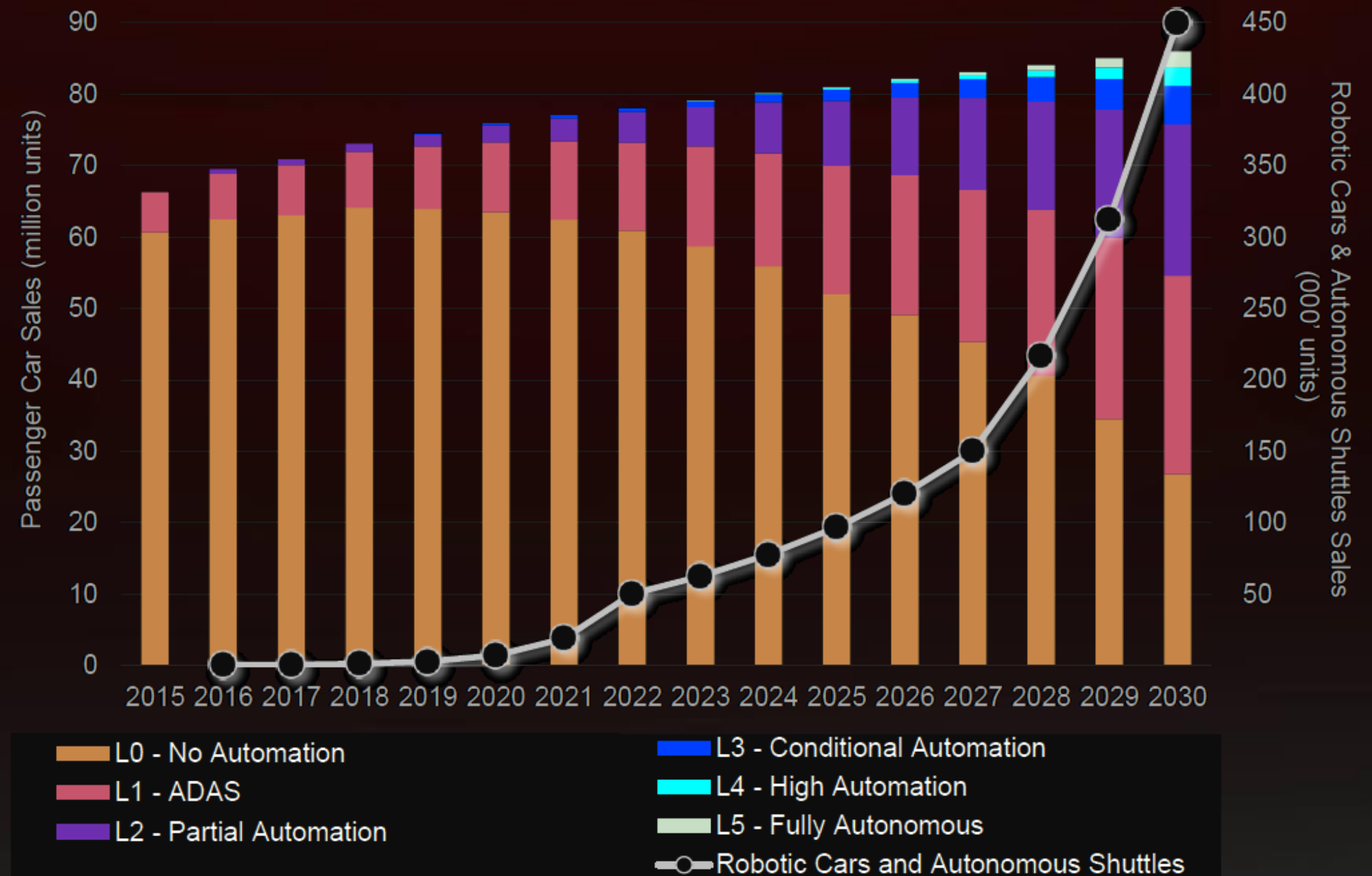


By 2019: L3 1st deployment

By 2022: L4-5 1st deployment

By 2030:

- **49** million vehicles will be equipped with some kind of ADAS and partial automation feature
- **10.2** million vehicles will have autonomous driving capabilities



Source: Autonomous Driving LiDAR Market 2018-2030, M14Intelligence, October 2018

From Human To Autonomous Driving



Automation level:	0	1	2	3	4	5
Description:	No automation	Driver assistance	Partial automation	Conditional automation	High automation	Full automation
Driver engagement:	Responsible for all driving	Hands -or- feet off	Hands + feet off (partial)	Eyes off	Brain off (or driver not even present)	
Driver support:	none	Advanced driver-assistance systems (ADAS)			only when or if human driven	
Monitors driving:	Human driver			Automated system		
Vehicle control:	Human driver		Shared		Automated system	

Source: SAE International, 2016-2018

Sensors for Automated and Autonomous Vehicles

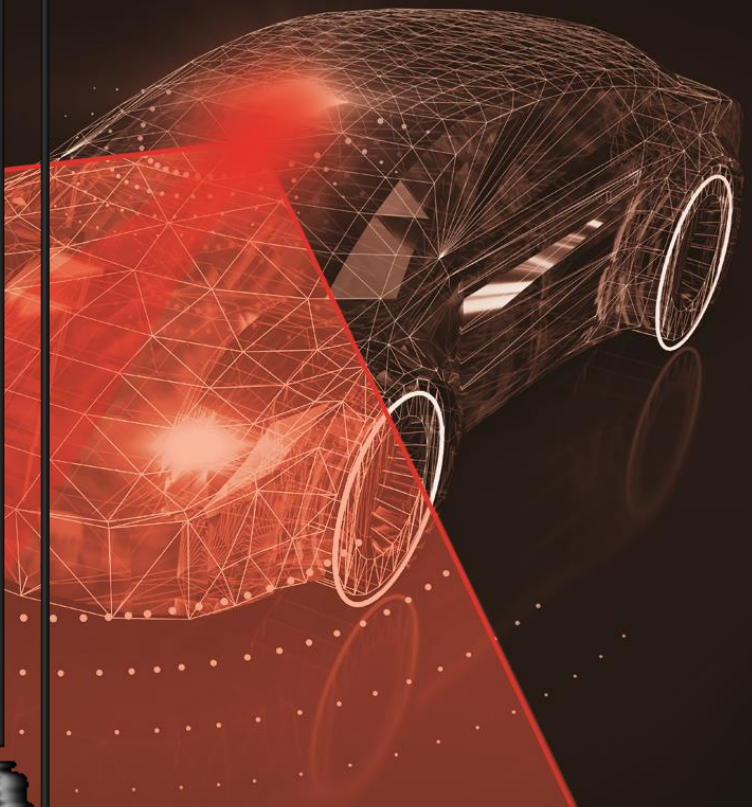


■ Most likely used fusion solution in future ● Good ● Fair ● Poor

	Camera	Radar	LiDAR	Ultrasonic	LiDAR+Radar+Camera
Object detection	●	●	●	●	●
Object classification	●	●	●	●	●
Distance estimation	●	●	●	●	●
Object edge precision	●	●	●	●	●
Lane tracking	●	●	●	●	●
Range of visibility	●	●	●	●	●
Functionality in bad weather	●	●	●	●	●
Functionality in poor lighting	●	●	●	●	●

"Sensor fusion is key because the more complex features get, the more redundancy you need. Every autonomous vehicle is going to have some combination of LiDAR, Radar and camera."

— ADAS engineer at a prominent OEM

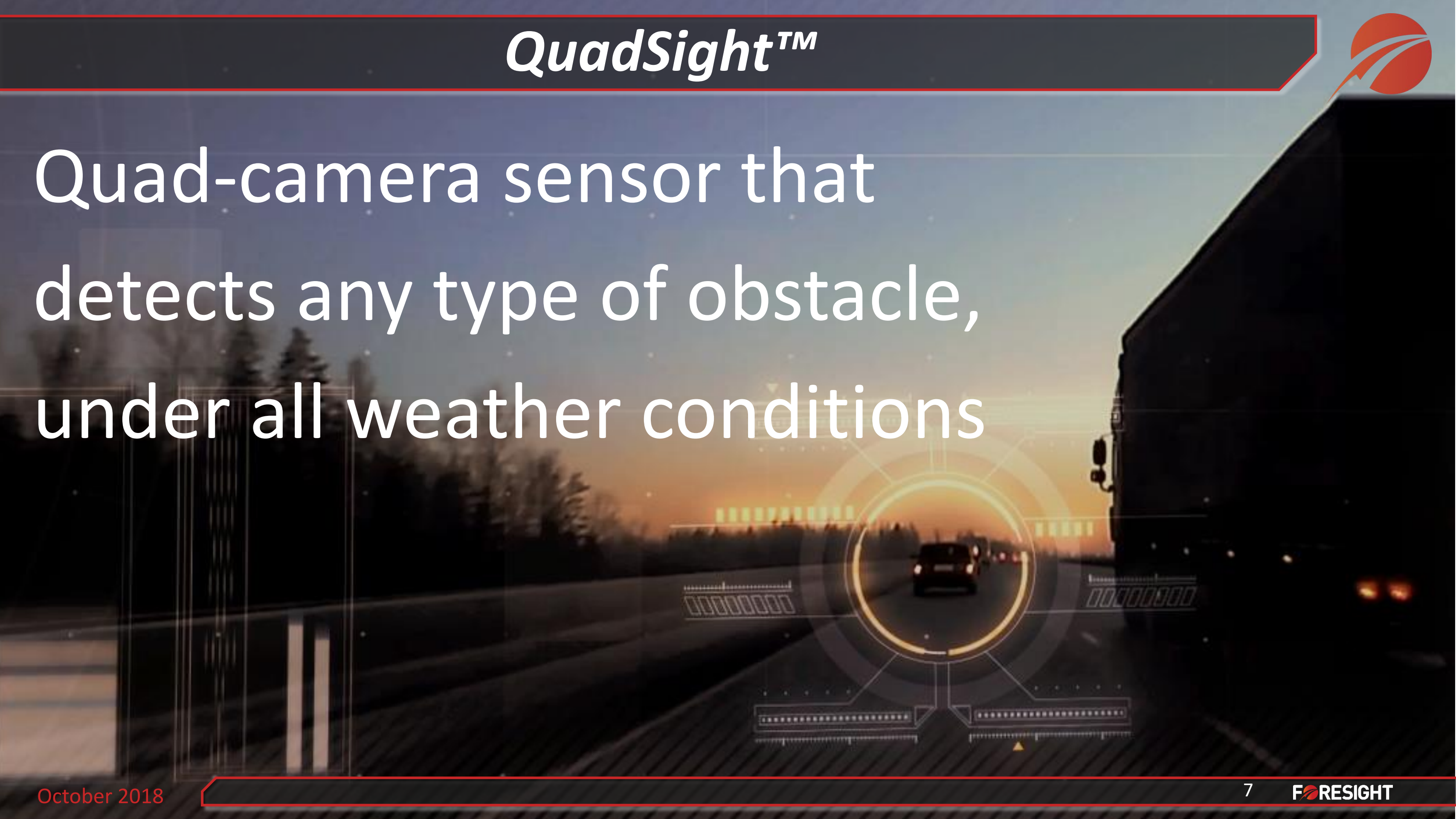


Source:
Woodside Capital Partners, 2016

Automated (L3) and autonomous (L4-5) driving requires the use of multiple redundant sensors



Quad-camera sensor that
detects any type of obstacle,
under all weather conditions



QuadSight™ Technology



- Fusion of stereo visible and stereo thermal imaging
- Advanced algorithms for 3D image analysis
- Detection by first frame (NO classification needed)
- Passive sensor, free of mutual interference

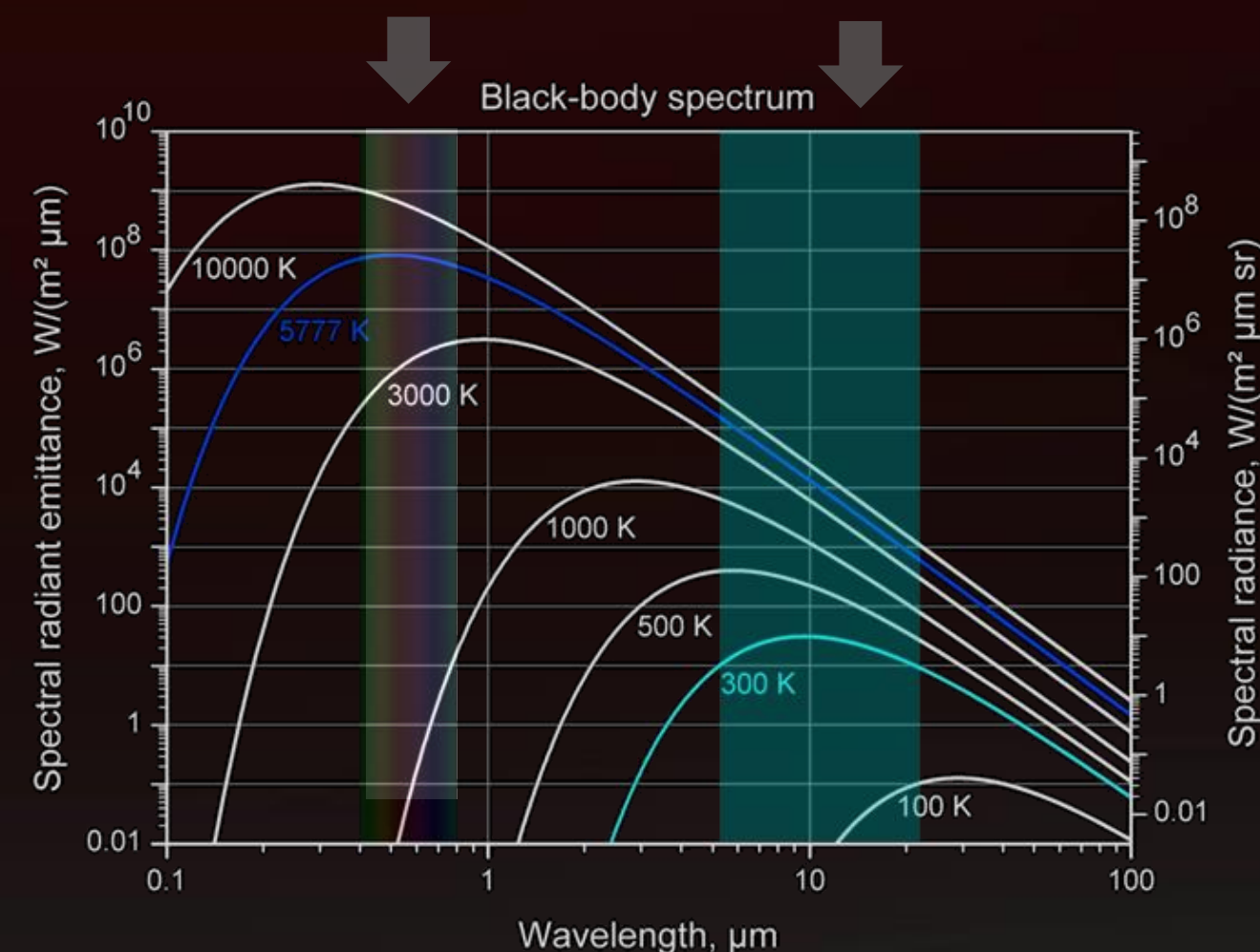
Why Thermal?



- A visible light camera system is working with the same or less information than the human eye

Thermal adds the parameter of heat

- Captures a very unique representation of the world
- Independent of scene illumination
- Unaffected by severe conditions:
 - Fog
 - Heavy Rain
 - Snow
 - Darkness
 - Directly viewing the sun
 - Reflected glare



Visible and thermal sensing together offer dense point cloud information for all weather and lighting conditions

Why Thermal?



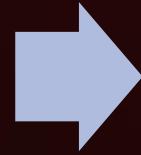
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Number	Dist(m)	SizeX(cm)	SizeY(cm)	
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46	985	79	158	
47	985	59	158	
48	985	59	158	
49	985	59	158	
50	985	59	158	
51	985	59	158	

Why Stereo?

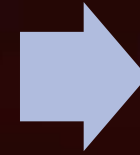


Typical camera ADAS

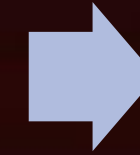
Deep Learning



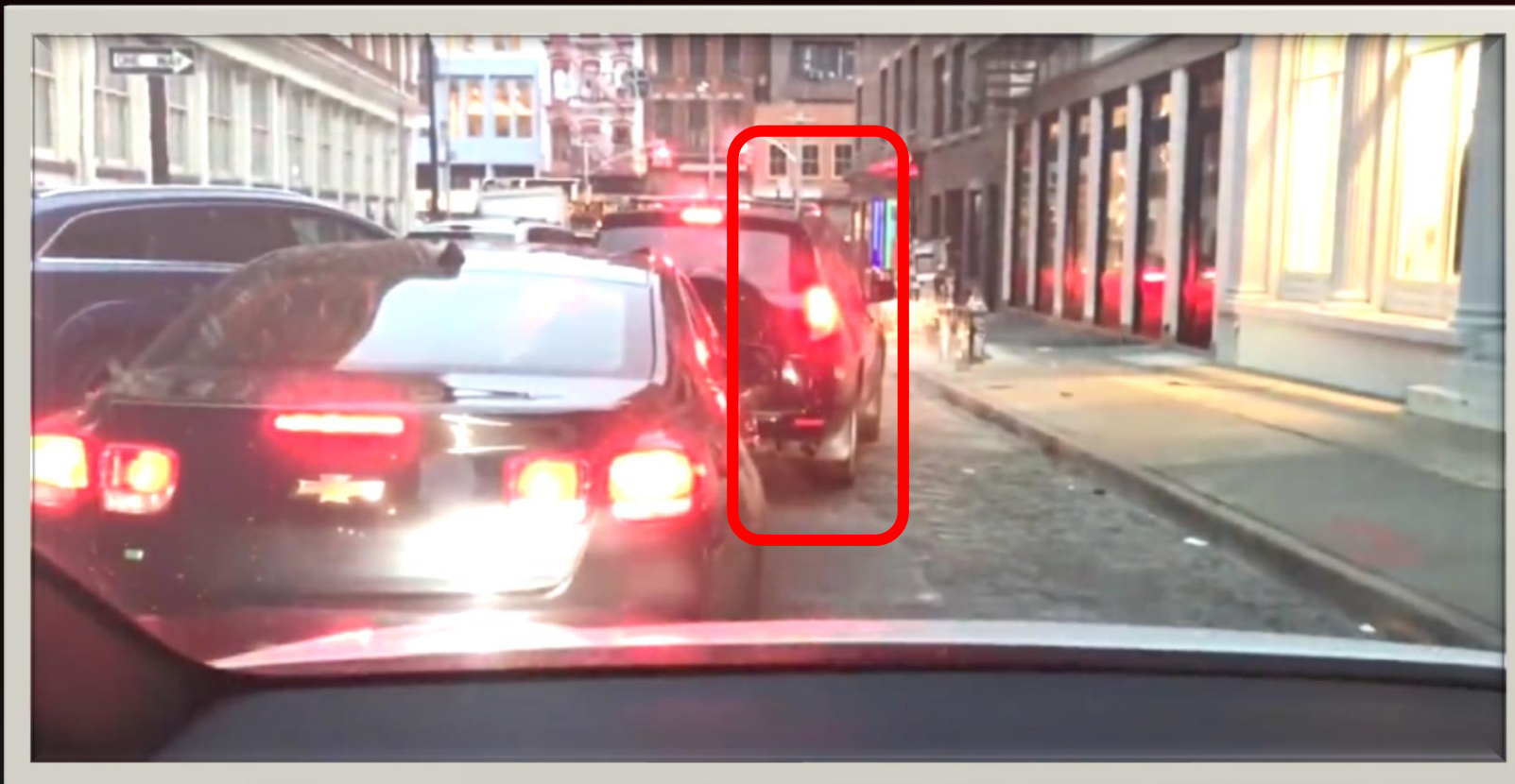
Classification



Detection



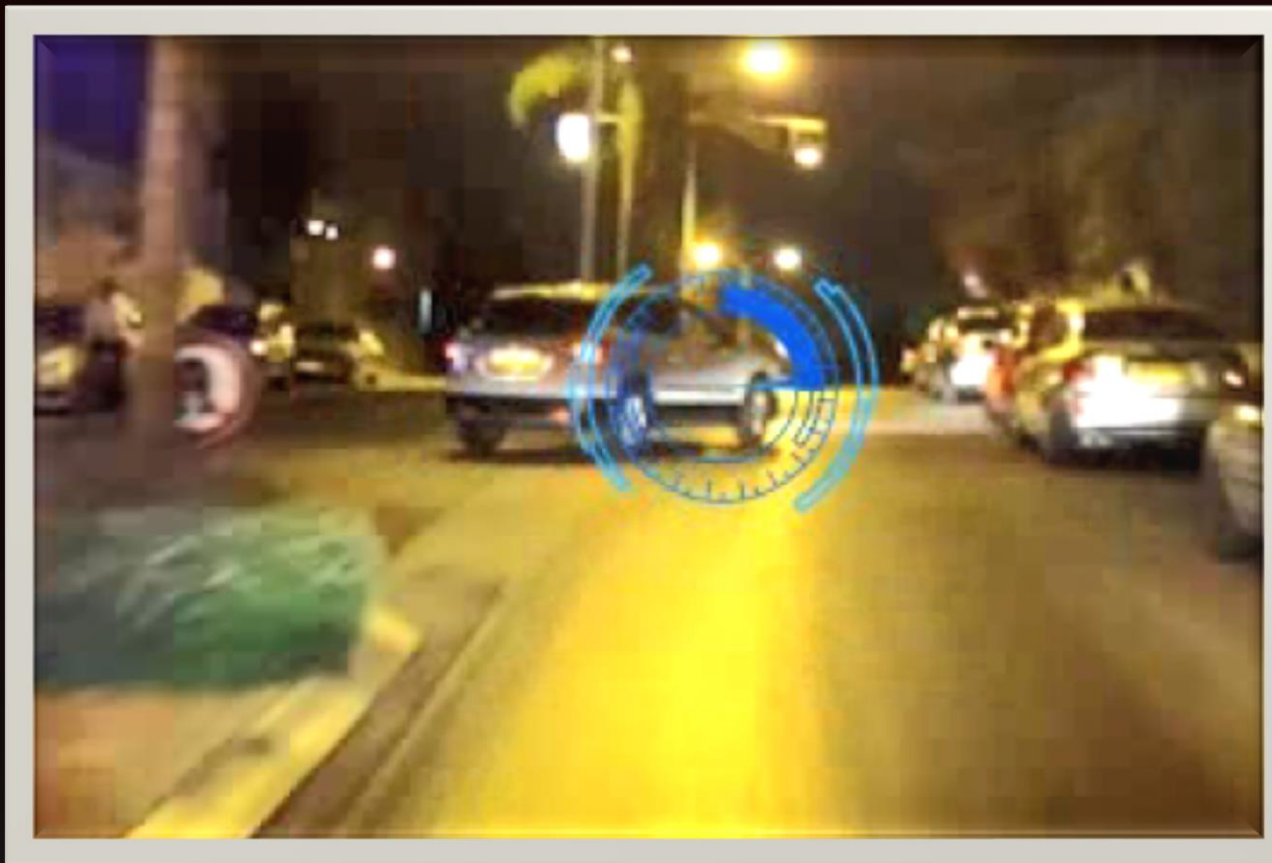
Alert



Why Stereo?



- All the capabilities of a monocular vision solution
- Provides depth information like LiDAR and Radar systems
- Observes the displacement between two images and calculates accurate 3D scene



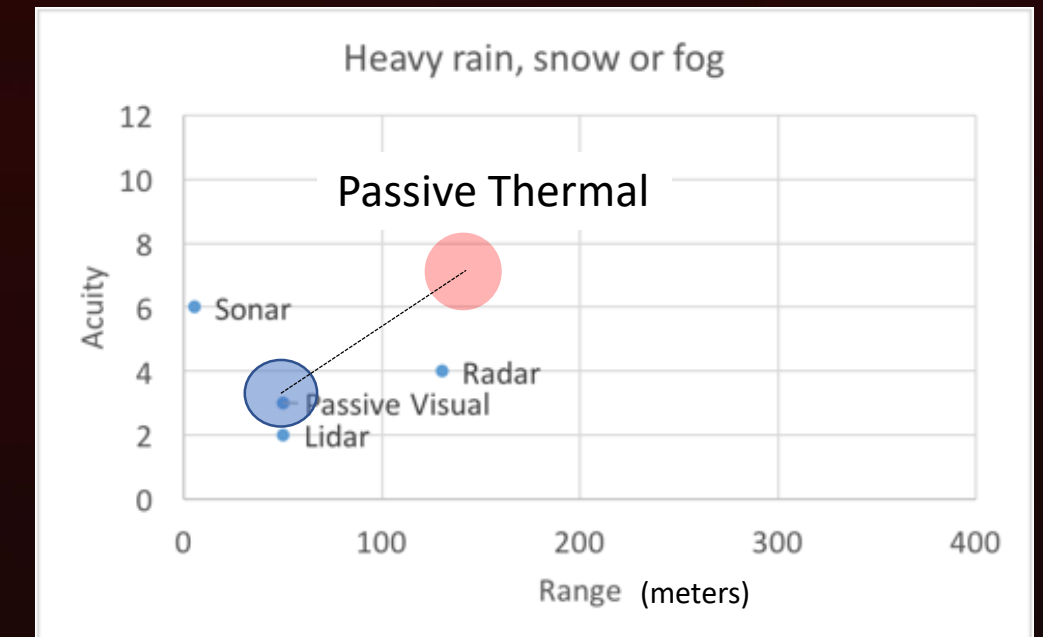
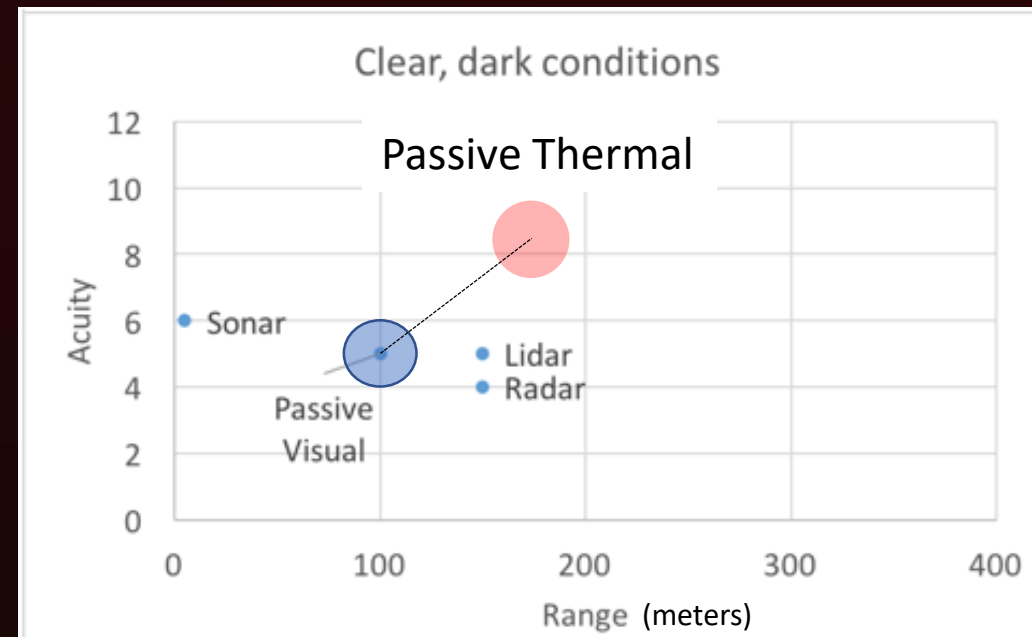
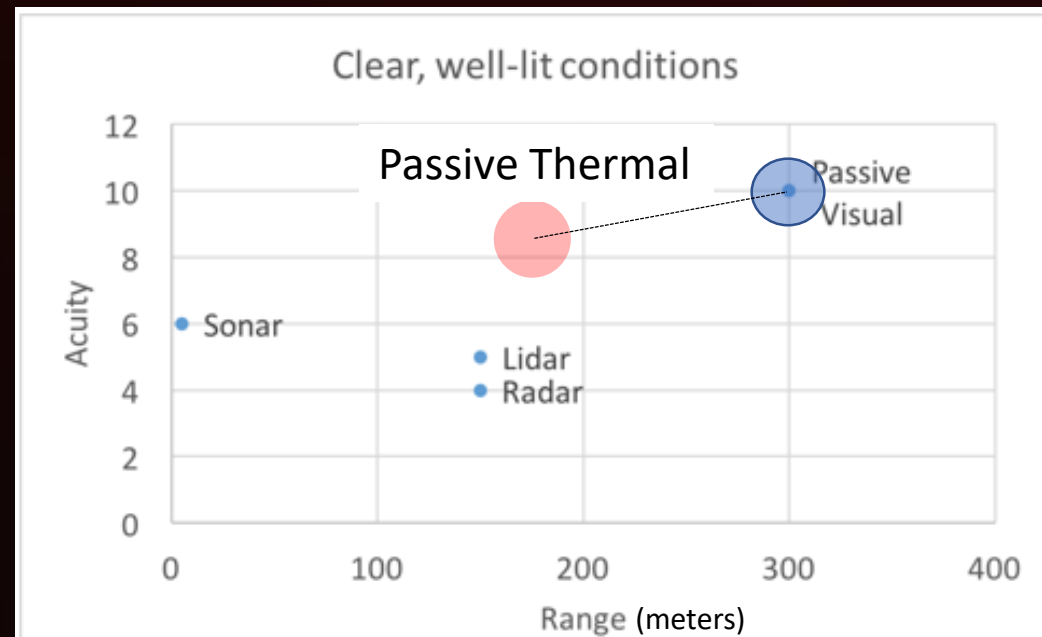
Vehicle merging on the left

The merging vehicle was detected ahead of time **before** it merged completely into the lane



Autonomous vehicles are
required to operate in
challenging conditions

Performance Under Different Conditions



Source: [Tesla & Google Disagree About LIDAR — Which Is Right?](#), Jul 2016

- “Acuity” is an image quality based on a combination of resolution, contrast detection, and color detection
- Passive visual has the longest range and best acuity in good conditions
- It degrades rapidly in terms of the quality of information it can provide under adverse conditions
- LiDAR provides excellent 3D image but degrades under fog, snow, or heavy rain

Design of Experiment



- QuadSight™ sensor system
- 32 channel mechanical LiDAR
- Simulated glare from oncoming traffic, rain, fog (smoke)

Blinding by Front Vehicle and Rain



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Daylight camera

Thermal camera

LiDAR



- Daylight camera totally blinded by headlight beams of the oncoming vehicle and by rain
- No effect of glare on LiDAR
- Rain drops are "seen" by LiDAR and require filtering by algorithm
- Thermal camera completely unaffected neither by glare nor by rain drops

Blinding by Front Vehicle and Fog / Smoke

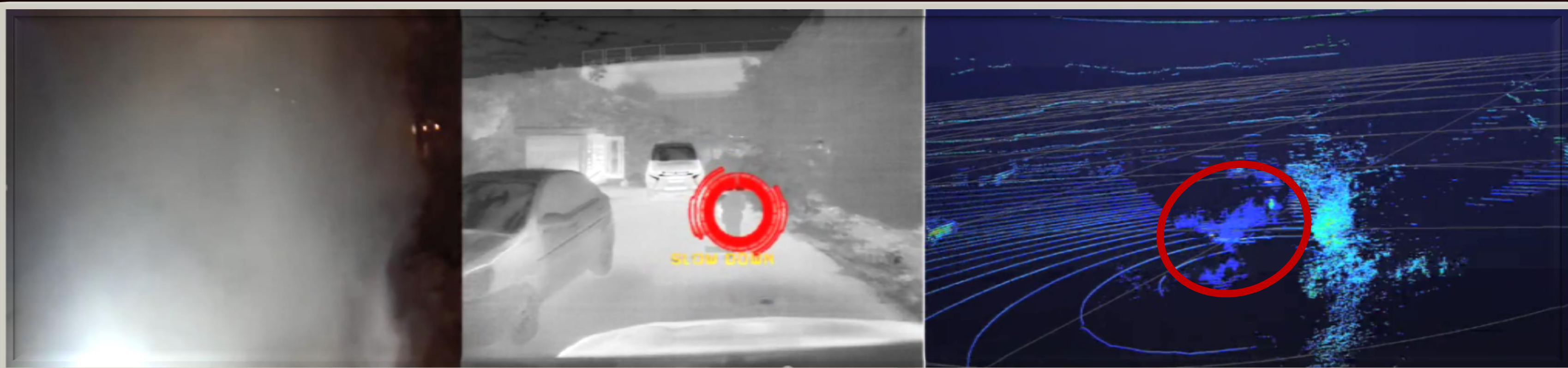


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Daylight camera

Thermal camera

LiDAR



- Daylight camera totally blinded by "fog" / smoke
- No effect of glare on LiDAR
- LiDAR cannot see through "fog" / smoke
- Thermal camera completely unaffected

Fusion of Daylight and Thermal Sensors – Not Just Night Vision



Daylight camera



Thermal camera



Fusion of daylight and thermal











Source: [Fusion of Thermal and Visible Cameras for the Application of Pedestrian Detection](#), Dec. 2016

The combination of LWIR and visible images produces the best detector in the daytime (about 5% less average miss rate) compared to just visible or just LWIR features

QuadSight™ - Reflected and Emitted Information



	Mono visible camera	Long Wave IR mono camera	LiDAR	QuadSight™
Reflected light	 Mono			 Stereo
Emitted waves (heat)		 Mono		 Stereo
Information	Deep Learning required Range	Deep Learning required Range	3D point cloud All objects detected	3D point cloud (reflected & emitted) All objects detected



Thank you