

สำนักงานพัฒนาวิทยาศาสตร์และเทคโนโลยีแห่งชาติ National Science and Technology Development Agency

การพัฒนาเทคโนโลยีและการสร้างโครงสร้างพื้นฐาน
ด้านดิจิทัล สำหรับยานยนต์ขับเคลื่อนอัตโนมัติและการ
เชื่อมต่อ

สวทช.
NSTDA



Background



EECi กับอุตสาหกรรมแบตเตอรี่และขนส่งสมัยใหม่



On-going Autonomous Vehicle Project



Local research institution
(Tech. absorption & development)

Foreign partner
(Tech. transfer)



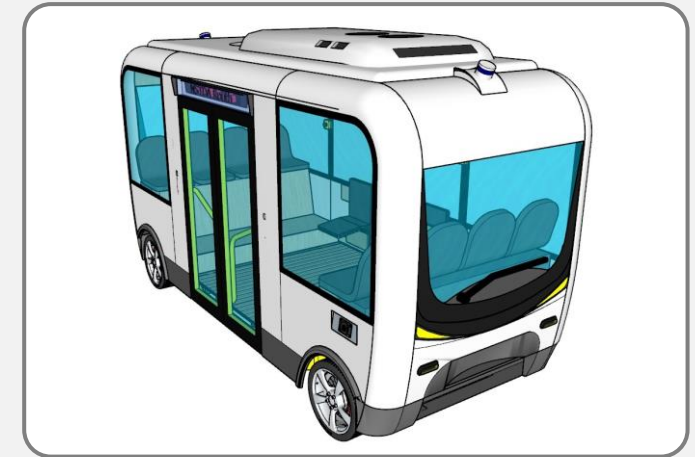
Industrial pioneer



Tech. target

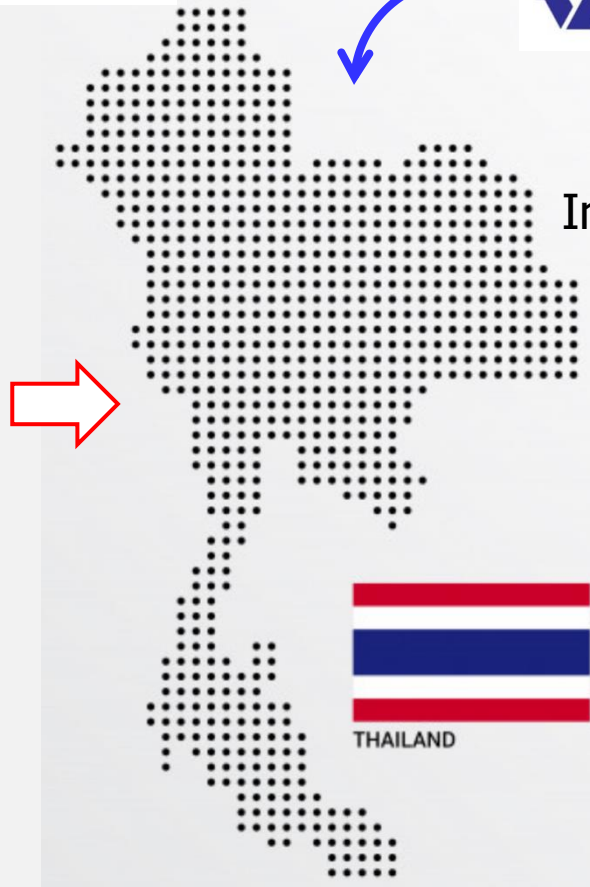
Whetron

- Sensor/Component Calibration
- Partial System Integration
- Component Testing



Autonomous-driving shuttle pod (Level#3)

- Battery electric vehicle
- Passenger: 15 (Sitting 9, Standing 6)
- Gross weight: 3,450 kg (Empty 2,400 kg)
- Max speed: 40 km/h
- Max slope: 12%
- Turning radius: <4.5 m
- Sensors: LiDAR, RADAR, Camera
- Computing: Industrial PC or NVIDIA PX2



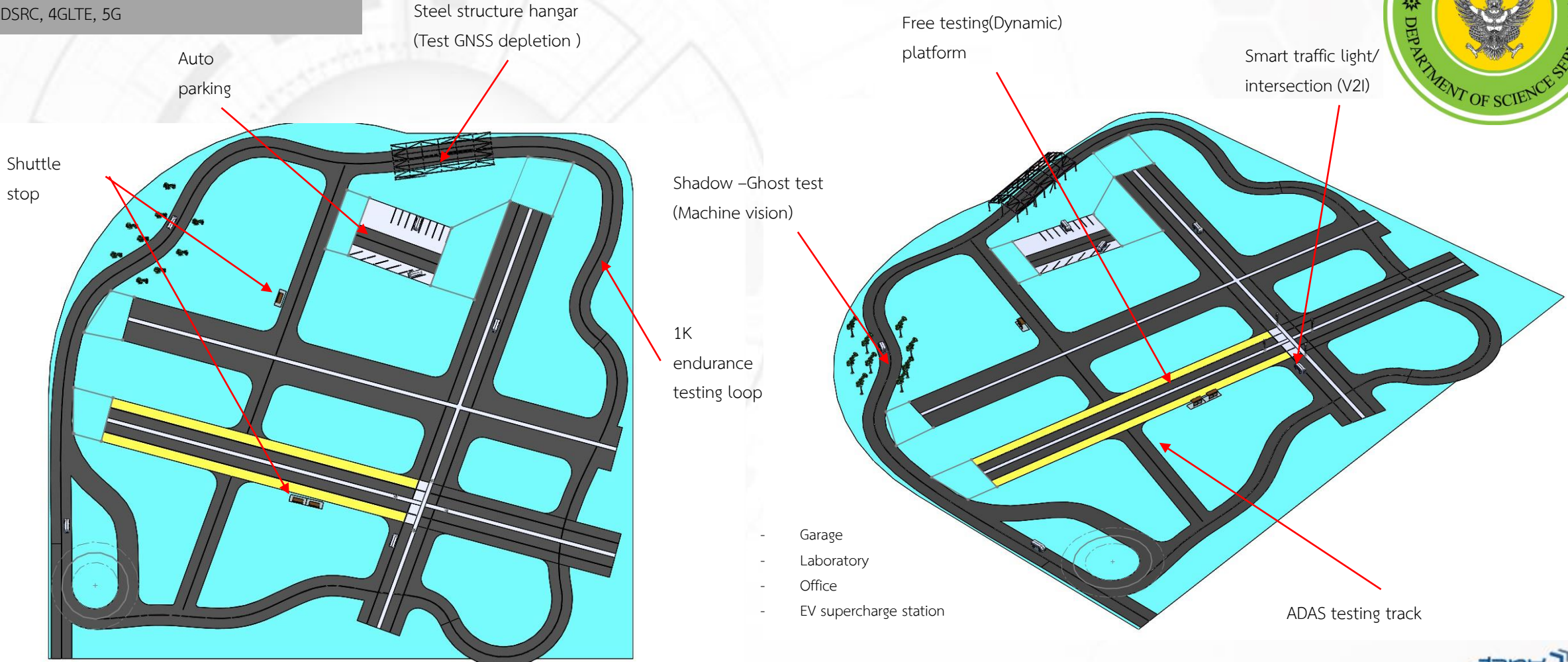
Pilot Sites: Thailand Science Park and Thammasat University Campus + EECi

CAV Testing @EECi – Proving Ground

Telecommunication for connected application testing

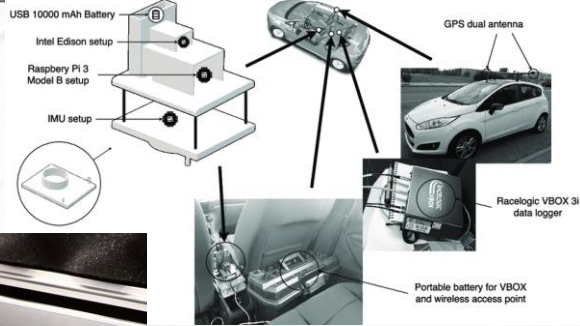
WLAN, DSRC, 4GLTE, 5G

Overall conceptual design

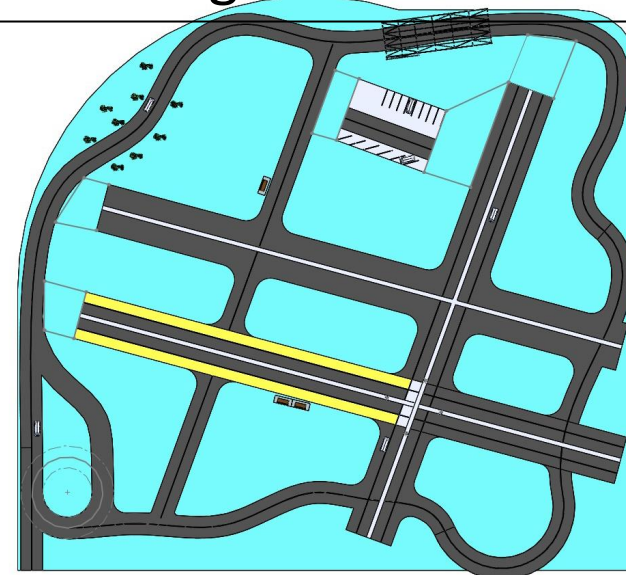


CAV Testing @EECi – Sandbox

1



Physical Testing Plan



2



ชุด GNSS แม่นยำสูง 1 ชุด
- สำหรับระบุพิกัดจริงอ้างอิงจาก Ground truth แบบเดินรังวัดจริง

ชุดอุปกรณ์เก็บข้อมูลการเคลื่อนที่ 1 ชุด

- ใช้เก็บข้อมูลตำแหน่งพิกัดจริงอ้างอิงจาก ground truth ในขณะทดสอบ
- ใช้เก็บข้อมูลด้านพลศาสตร์ของ VUT: Vehicle Under Test

อุปกรณ์เสริมรถยนต์เพื่อขับเคลื่อนแบบอัตโนมัติ 1 ชุด (ประกอบด้วยล้อของกรมทางหลวงชนบท)

- ทดสอบความเหมาะสมต่อระบบอัตโนมัติของถนนทางหลวง
- ใช้สำหรับทำแผนที่ดิจิทัลแบบ High Density Map (HD Map)
- ใช้ทดสอบโปรแกรมการขับเคลื่อนแบบอัตโนมัติ
- ใช้สำหรับทดสอบโปรแกรมขับเคลื่อนอัตโนมัติตามกฎหมายกฏเกณฑ์ถนนไทย



3



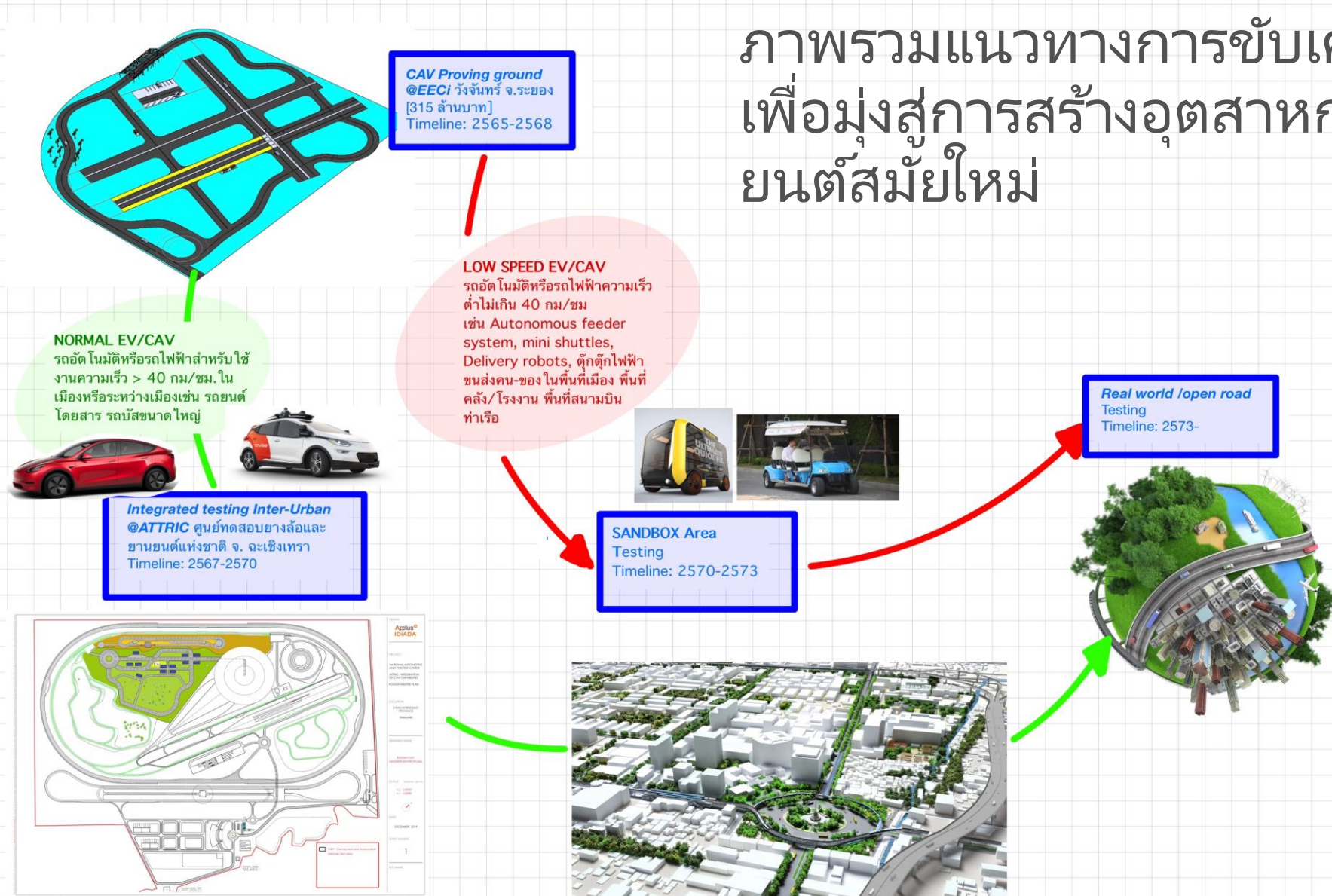
4

ชุดเลเซอร์ 3 มิติแบบแม่นยำสูง 1 ชุด

- ใช้สำหรับติดตั้งบนรถยนต์ทดสอบในการช่วยนำทางแบบอัตโนมัติแบบละเอียด
- ใช้เป็น Ground truth สำหรับพื้นที่ทดสอบที่สนใจเช่น แยกต่างๆ
- ใช้สำหรับการทดสอบระบบ V2I ตามทางแยก



CAV Ecosystem – Big Picture

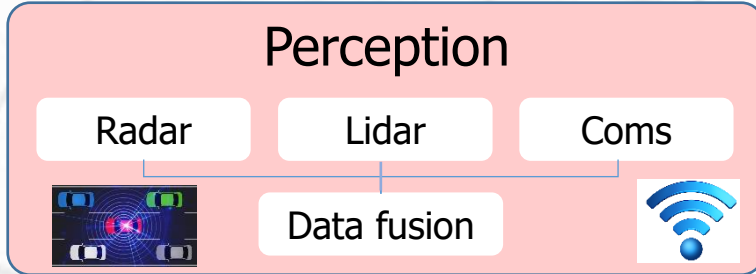


ภาพรวมแนวทางการขับเคลื่อน
เพื่อมุ่งสู่การสร้างอุตสาหกรรมยานยนต์สมัยใหม่

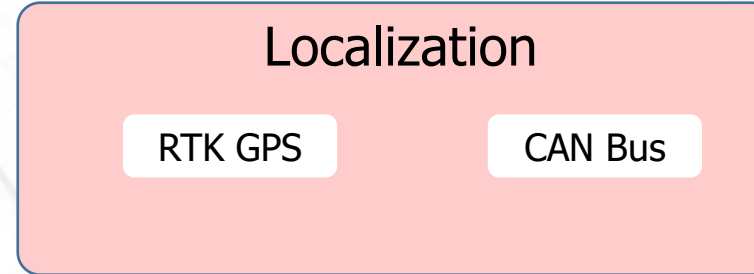
Autonomous Vehicle – System

Key components of AV

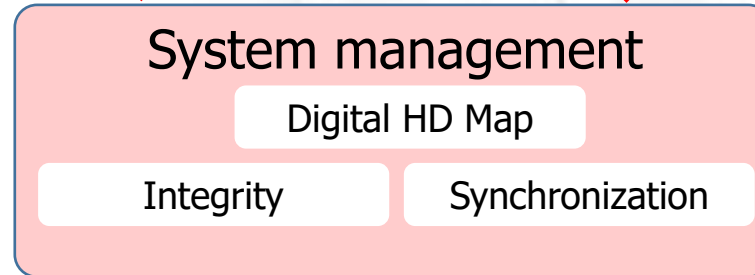
รับรู้สิ่งรอบข้าง



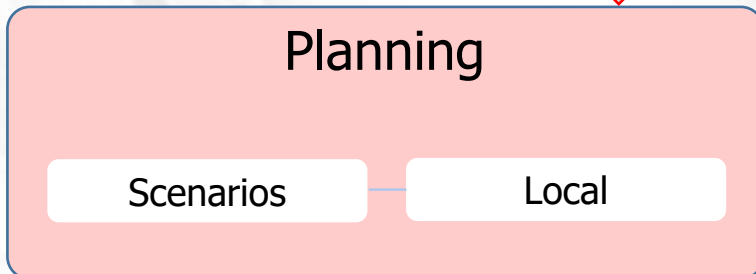
ระบุตำแหน่งรถ



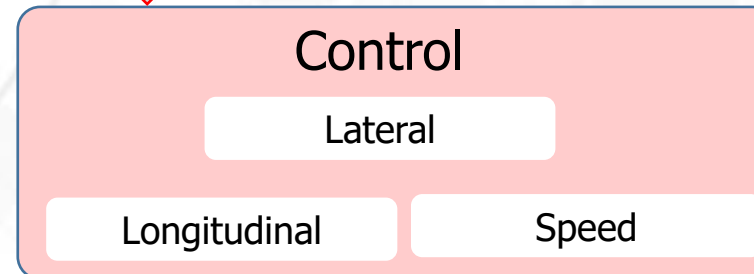
จัดการระบบ



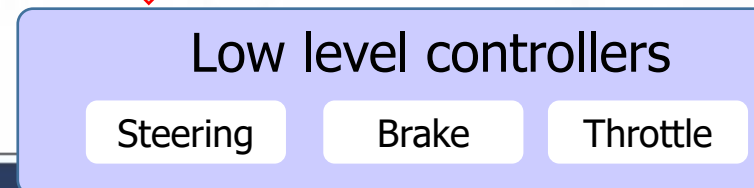
วางแผนขับขี่



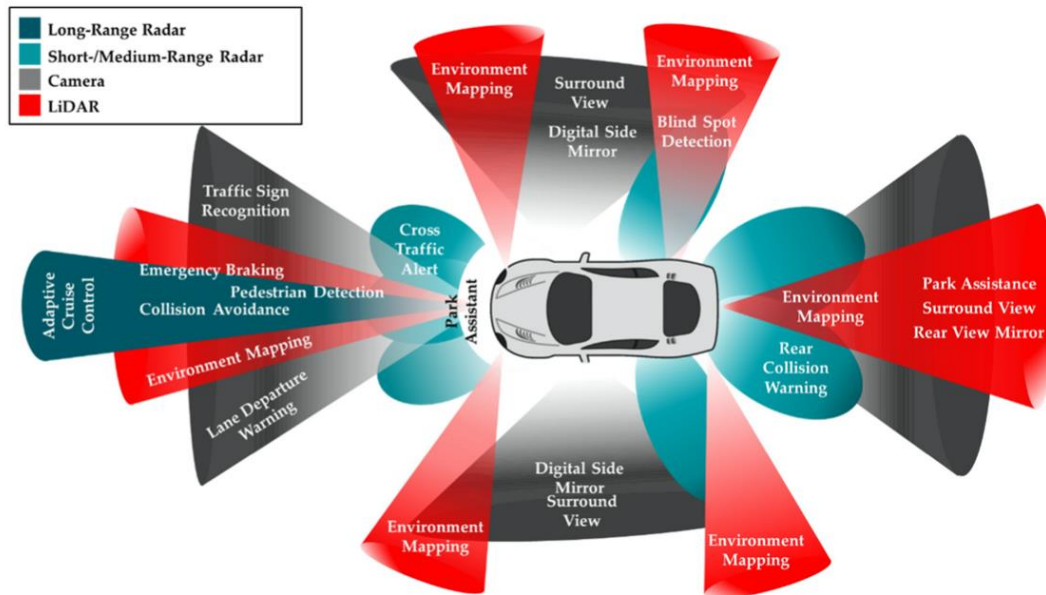
ควบคุมรถตามแผนการขับขี่



ควบคุมบังคับรถ



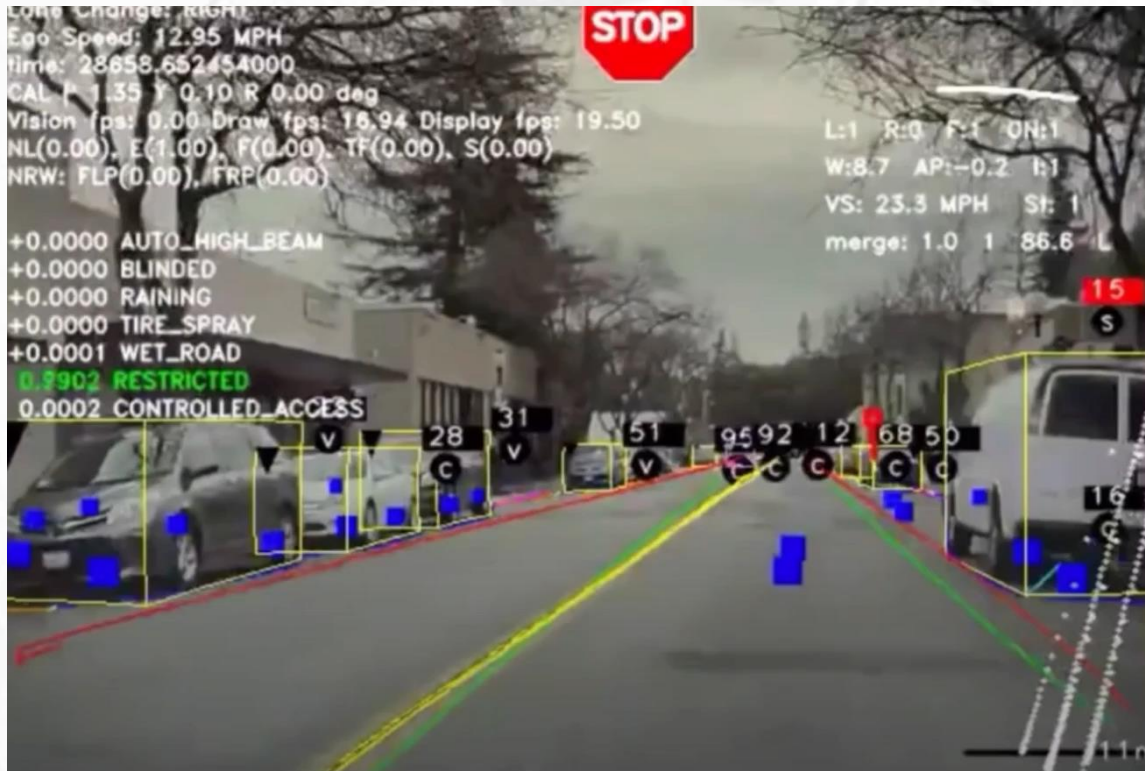
Sensor Fusion / Data Processing



(a)

Sensor Fusion Approaches	Descriptions	Strengths	Weaknesses
High-Level Fusion (HLF)	Each sensor carries out detection or tracking algorithm separately and subsequently combines the result into one global decision.	Lower complexity and requires less computational load and communication resources. Further, HLF enables standardizing the interface towards the fusion algorithm and does not necessitate an in-depth understanding of the signal processing algorithms involved.	Provides inadequate information as classifications with a lower confidence value are discarded. Furthermore, fine-tuning the fusion algorithms has a negligible impact on the data accuracy or latency.
Low-Level Fusion (LLF)	Sensor data are integrated at the lowest level of abstraction (raw data) to be of better quality and more informative.	Sensor information is retained and provides more accurate data (a lower signal-to-noise ratio) than the individual sensors operating independently. As a result, it has the potential to improve the detection accuracy. In addition, LLF reduces latency where the domain controller does not have to wait for the sensor to process the data before acting upon it. This can help to speed up the performance—of particular importance in time-critical systems.	Generates large amount of data that could be an issue in terms of memory or communication bandwidth. Further, LLF requires precise calibration of sensors to accurately fuse their perceptions and it may pose a challenge to handle incomplete measurements. Although multi-source data can be fused to the maximum extent, there is data redundancy, which results in low fusion efficiency.
Mid-Level Fusion (MLF)	Extracts contextual descriptions or features from each sensor data (raw measurements) and subsequently fuses the features from each sensor to produce a fused signal for further processing.	Generates small information spaces and requires less computation load than LLF approaches. Further, MLF approach provides a powerful feature vector and the features selection algorithms that detect corresponding features and features subsets can improve the recognition accuracy.	Requires large training sets to find the most significant feature subset. It requires precise sensor calibration before extracting and fusing the features from each sensor.

Perception(Vision) using Deep Learning – Example



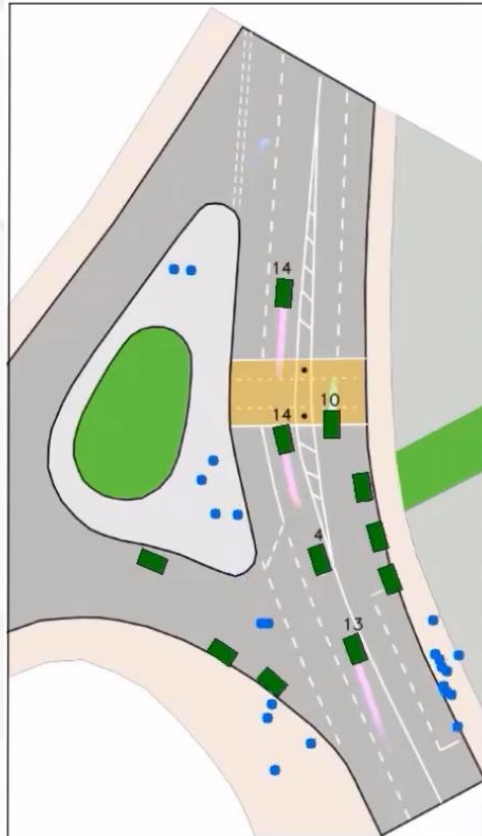
Tesla Autopilot driving environment as seen by the computer

(https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zRnSmw1i_DQ)

CAV Digital Infrastructure – Example of Vision System

3D Pedestrian & Vehicle Classification | Localisation | Trajectory Estimation | Speed Detection

Bird's eye view mapping



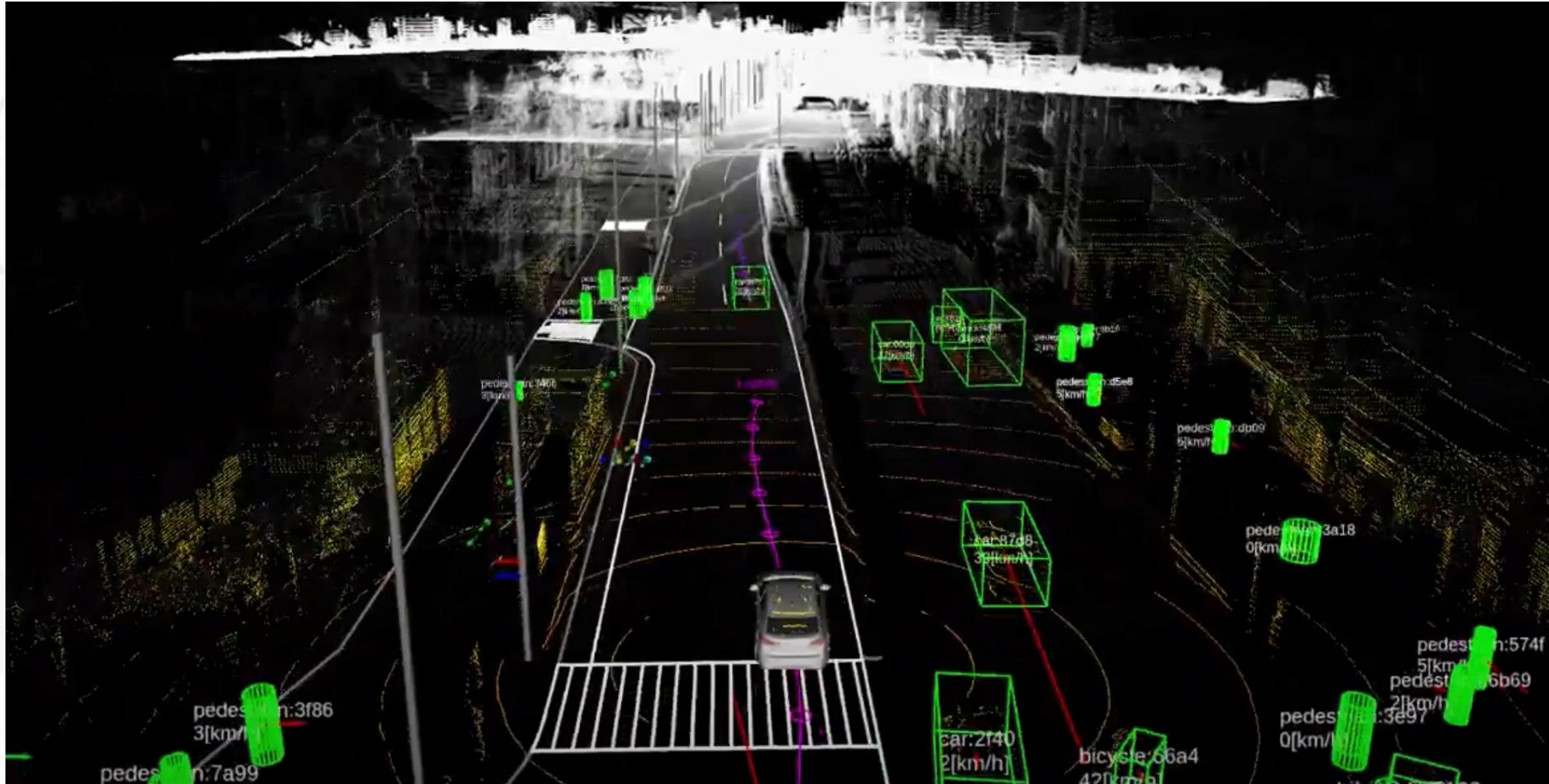
3D bounding boxes, speed detection, and angular trajectory estimation



YOLO v4 - the video is part of our research conducted at the University of Leeds, Institute for Transport Studies, UK

(<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8kPY1fQhZtk>)

CAV Digital Infrastructure – Example of Lidar System



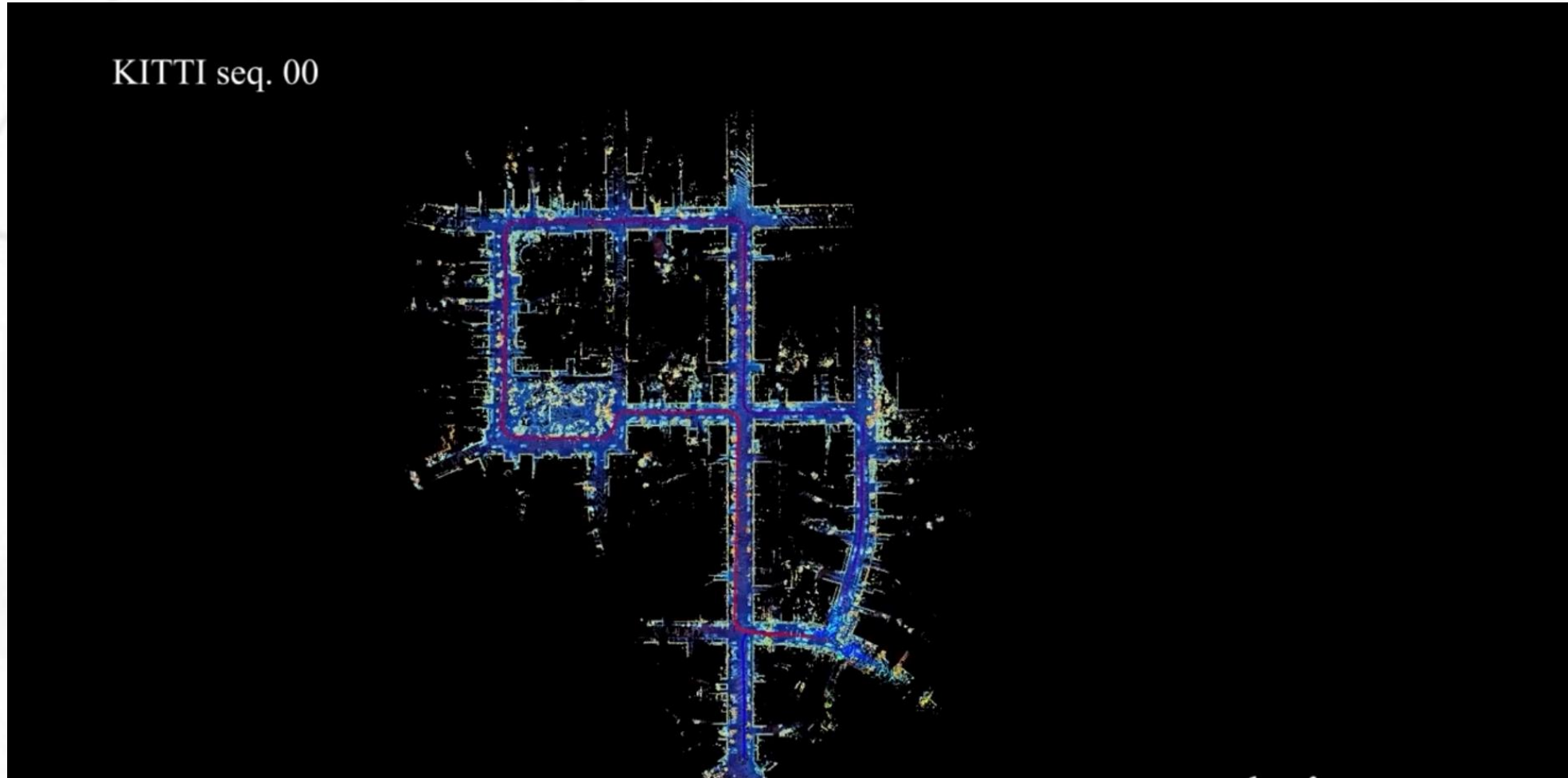
Autoware (Architecture Proposal) by Tier IV source code at: <https://github.com/tier4/AutowareArchitectureProposal.proj>
(<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=si9gamz07LA>)

Perception – Visual Odometry (Visual SLAM)



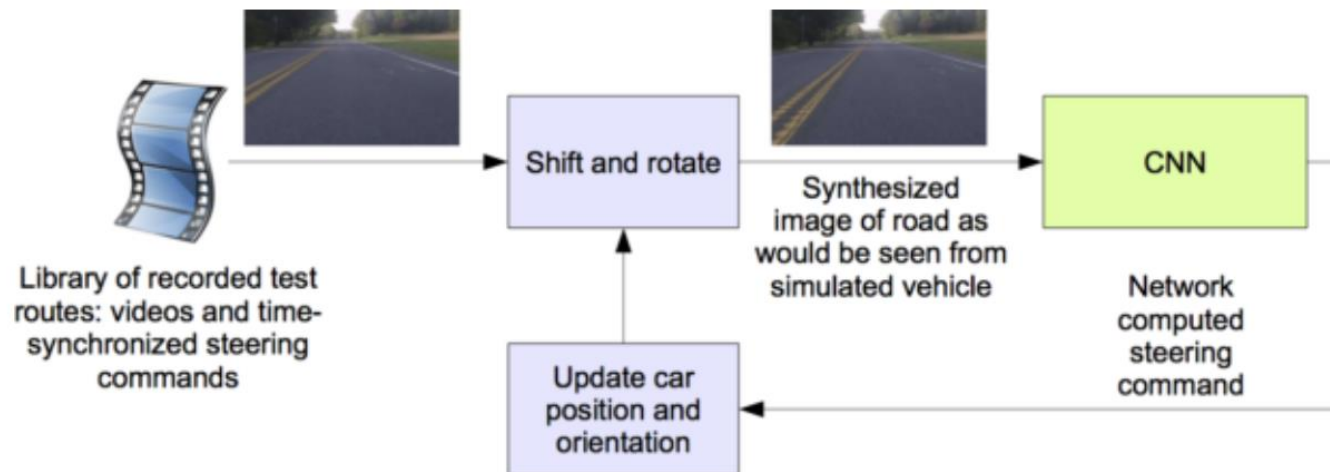
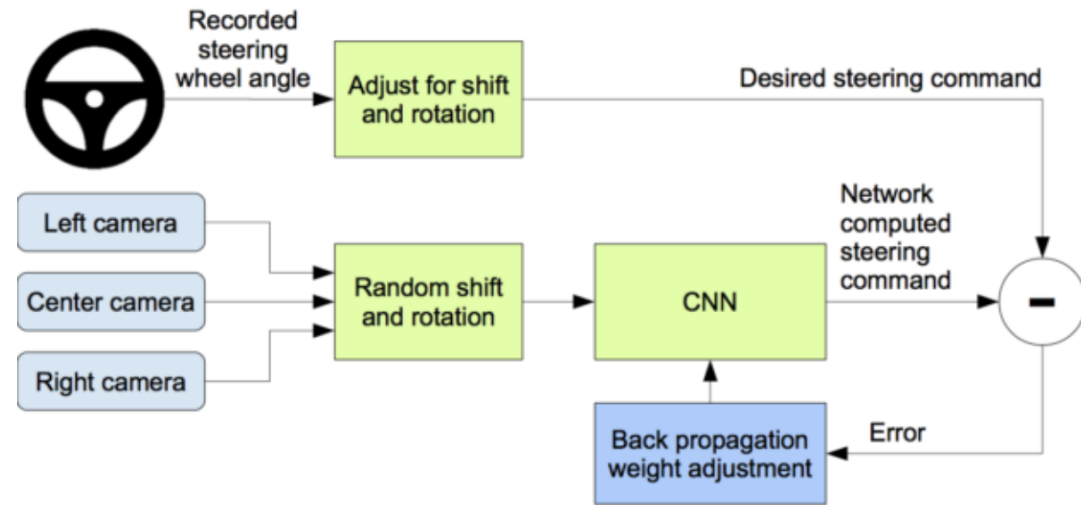
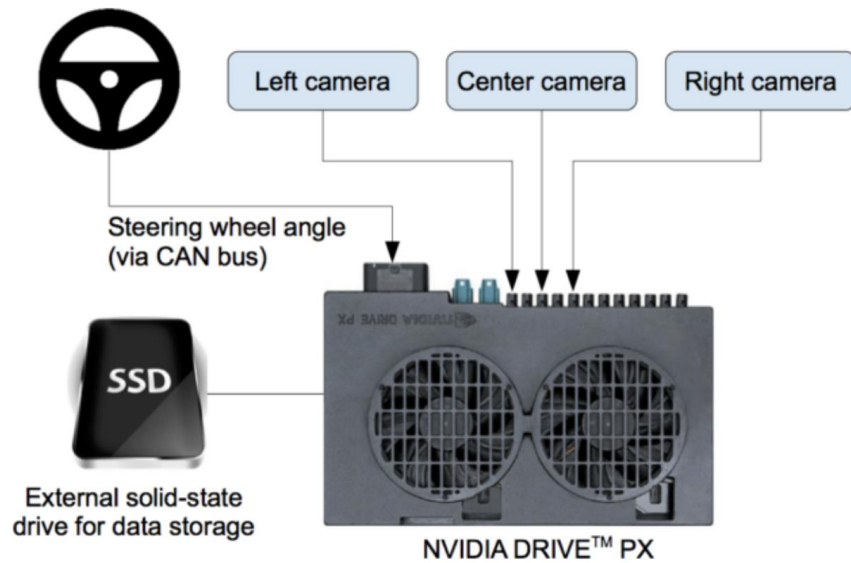
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aEsjqgLNxxY>

Perception – Visual Odometry (Lidar SLAM)



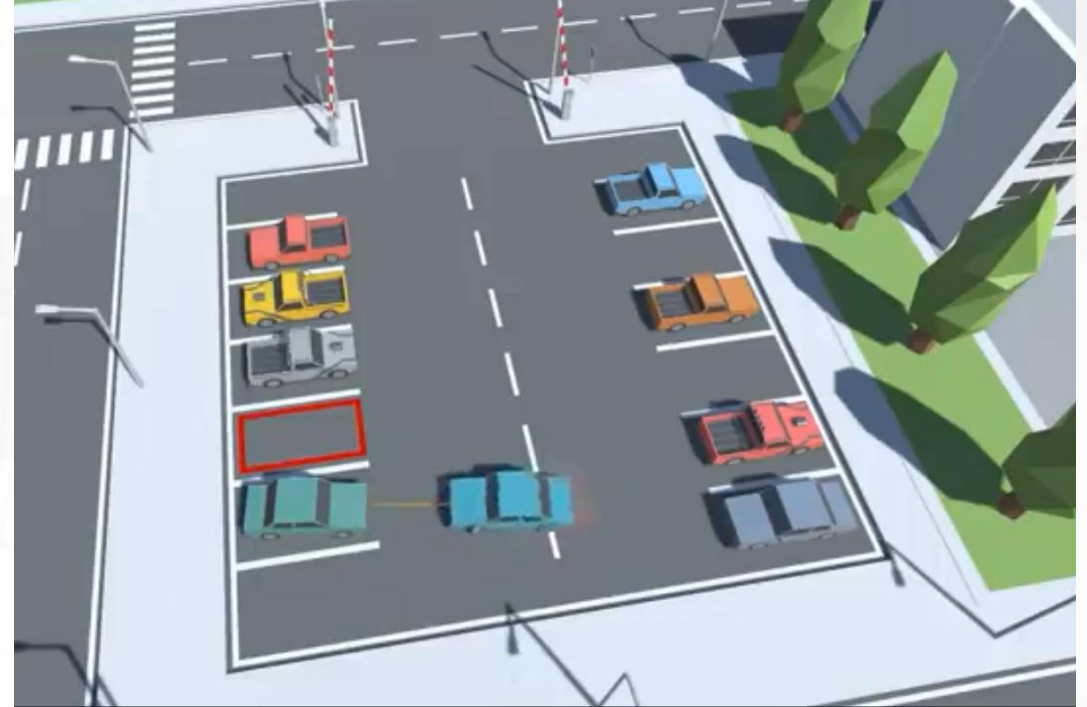
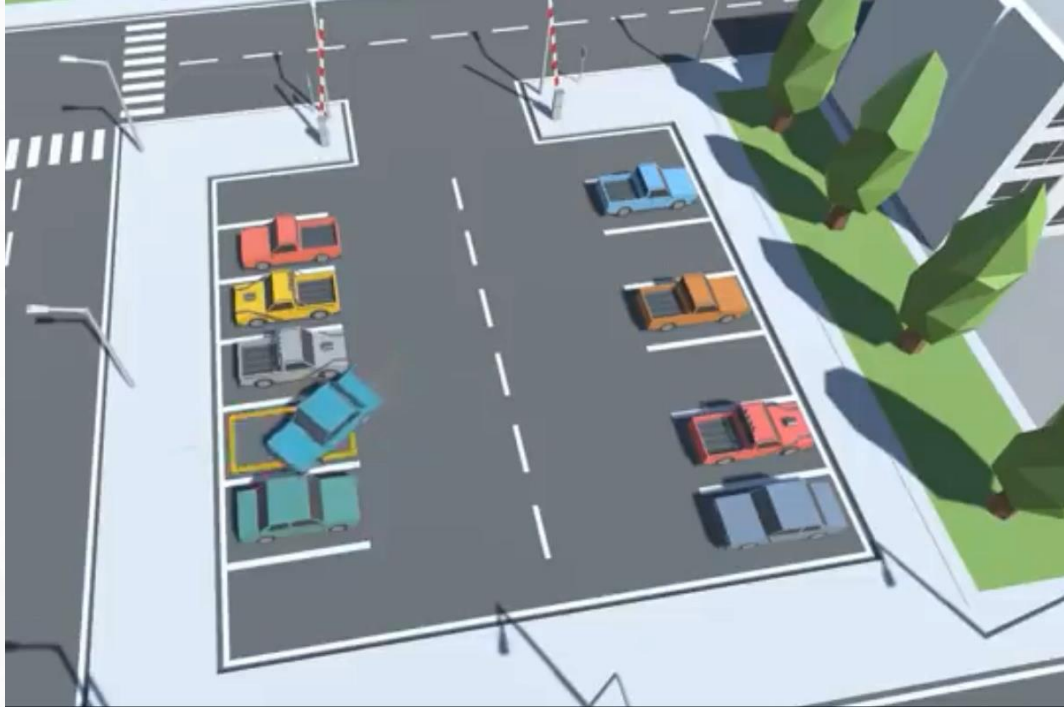
LITAMIN2: Ultra Light LiDAR-based SLAM using Geometric Approximation applied with KL-Divergence - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cDpMtXU6gQU>

CAV Digital Infrastructure – Example of AI Control System



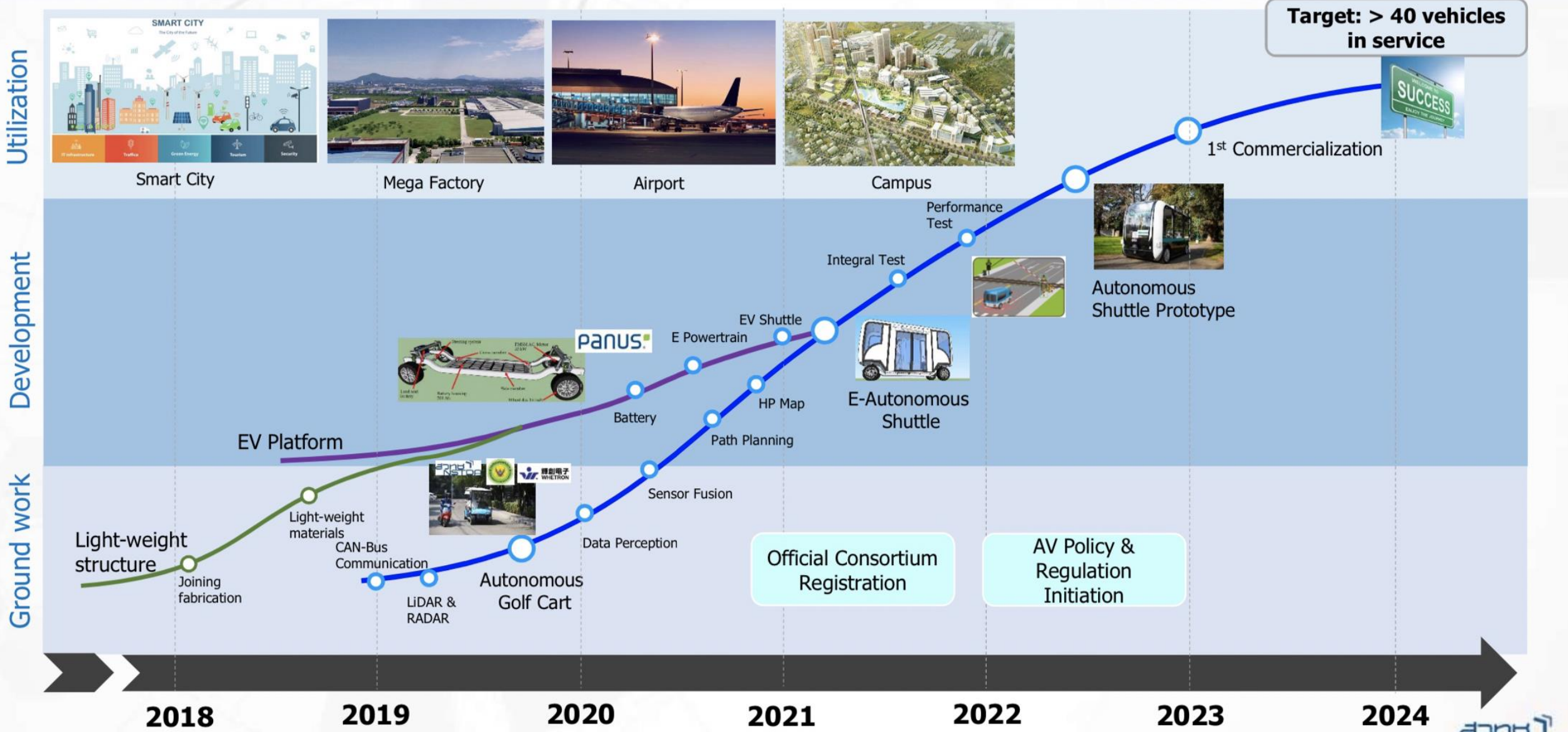
<https://developer.nvidia.com/blog/deep-learning-self-driving-cars/>

CAV Digital Infrastructure – Example of Simulation System



An AI learns to park a car in a parking lot in a 3D physics simulation. The simulation was implemented using Unity's ML-Agents framework
(https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VMp6pq6_QjI)

Research-to-Commercialization @EECi



Thank you for your attention

Questions?