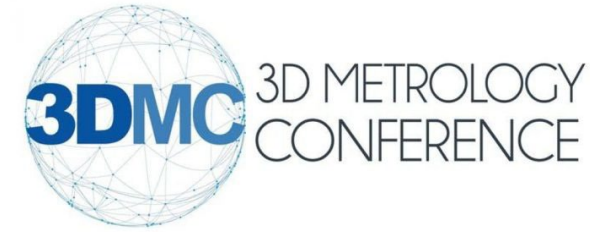


Centre for Sensors, Instruments and  
Systems Development  
UNIVERSITAT POLITÈCNICA DE CATALUNYA  
Shaping light to your needs



Bilbao 26-28th September 2023

# High resolution lidar with embedded data fusion for all-weather robotic vehicles

**S.Royo**, P.García-Gómez, G.DeMas, J.R.Casas, E.Bernal, J.Riu,

**September 28th 2023**



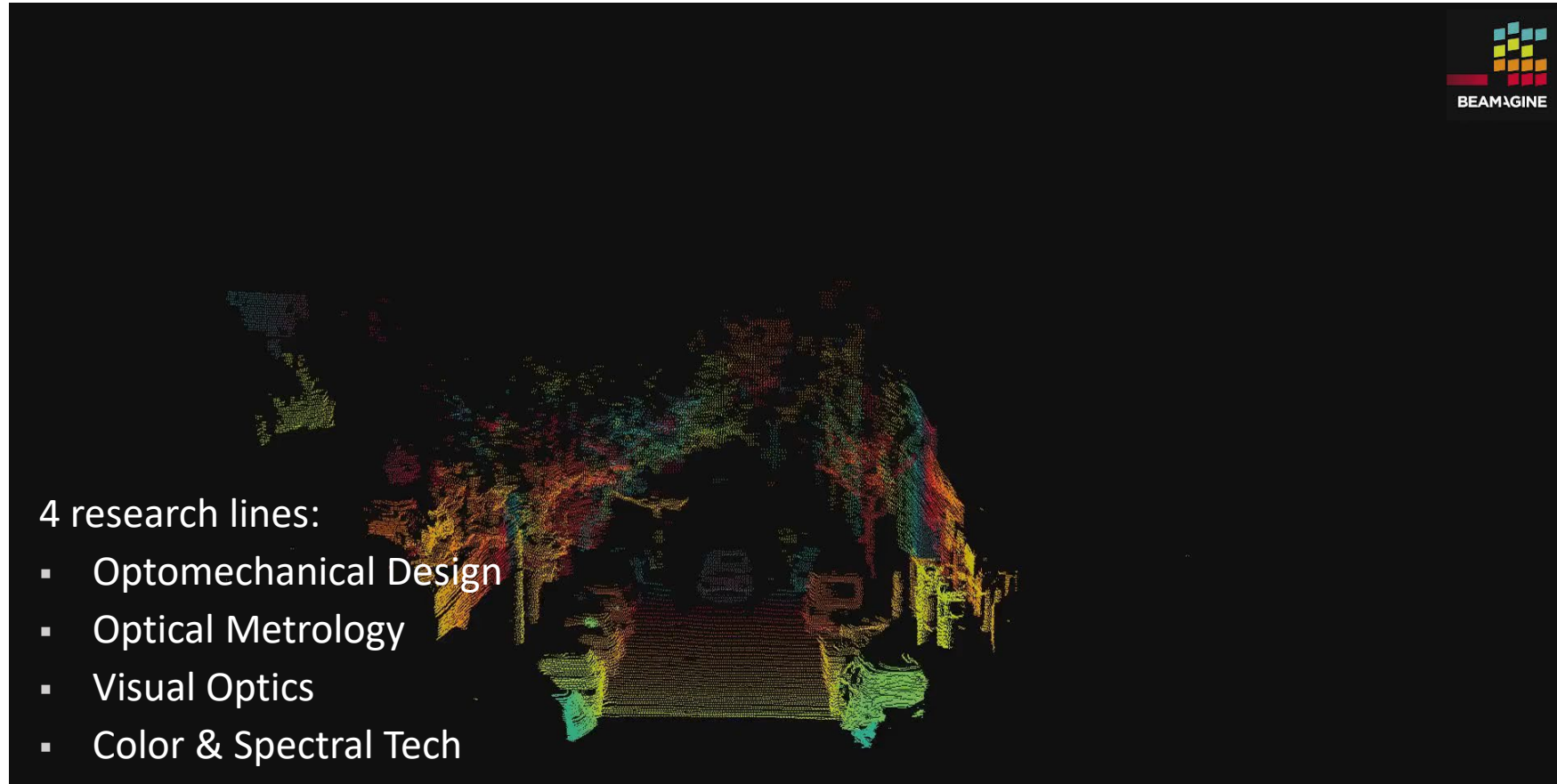
[santiago.royo@upc.edu](mailto:santiago.royo@upc.edu)

# Optical Engineering CD6 - UPC

- ▶ Staff: 37 people
  - ▶ 10 researchers
  - ▶ 15 R+D Engineers
  - ▶ 8 PhD Students
  - ▶ 4 Management
  - ▶ 9+3 spin-off companies
- ▶ Multidisciplinary:
  - ▶ Optics
  - ▶ Mechanics
  - ▶ Electronics
  - ▶ Software
- ▶ Site:
  - ▶ 1800 m<sup>2</sup>
  - ▶ Research labs
  - ▶ Mechanic & Electronic Workshops

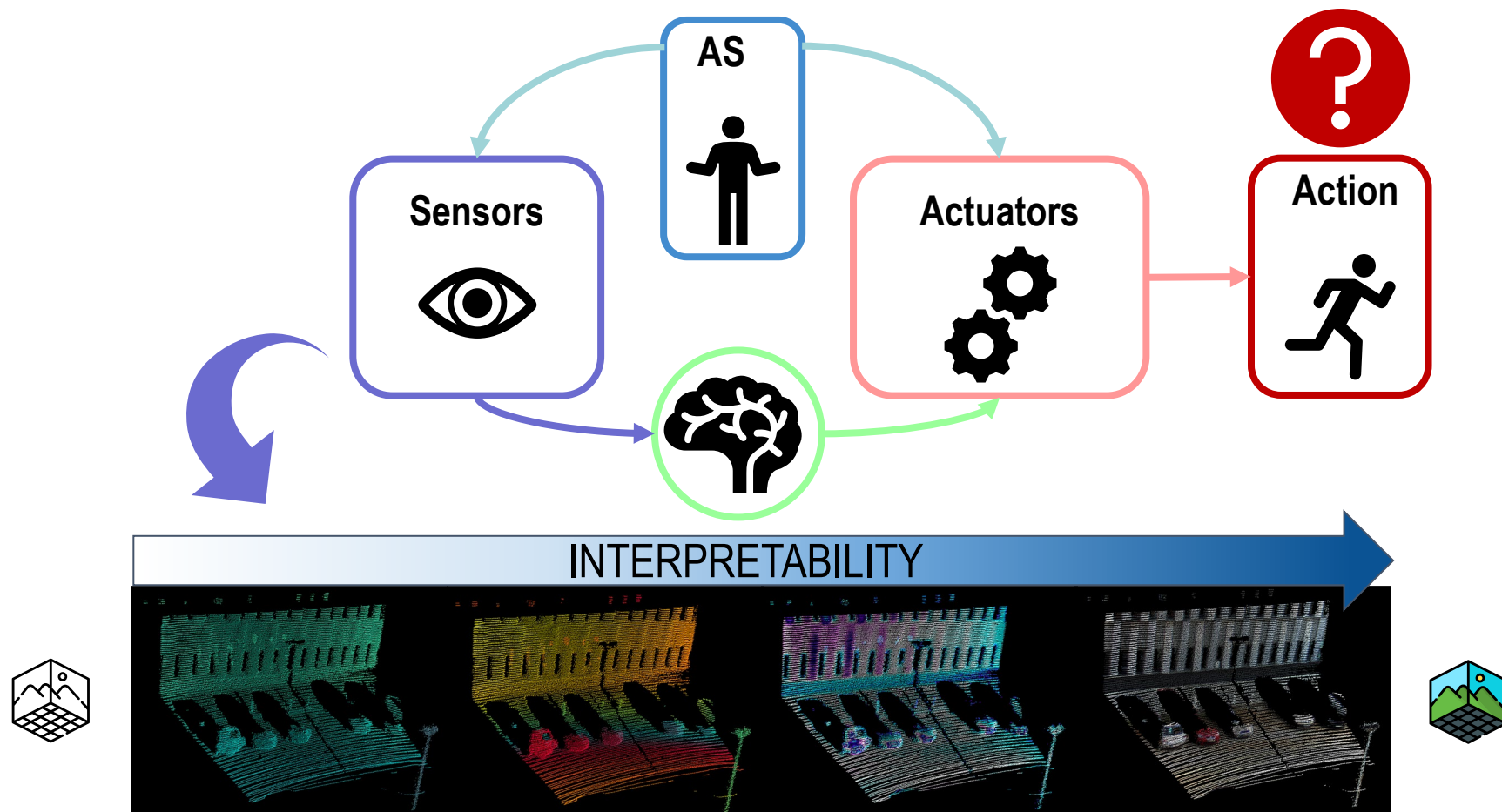
## 4 research lines:

- Optomechanical Design
- Optical Metrology
- Visual Optics
- Color & Spectral Tech



Development of prototypes and turn-key instruments

# Data fusion for autonomous systems



**1. Motivation**

**2. Working Principle**

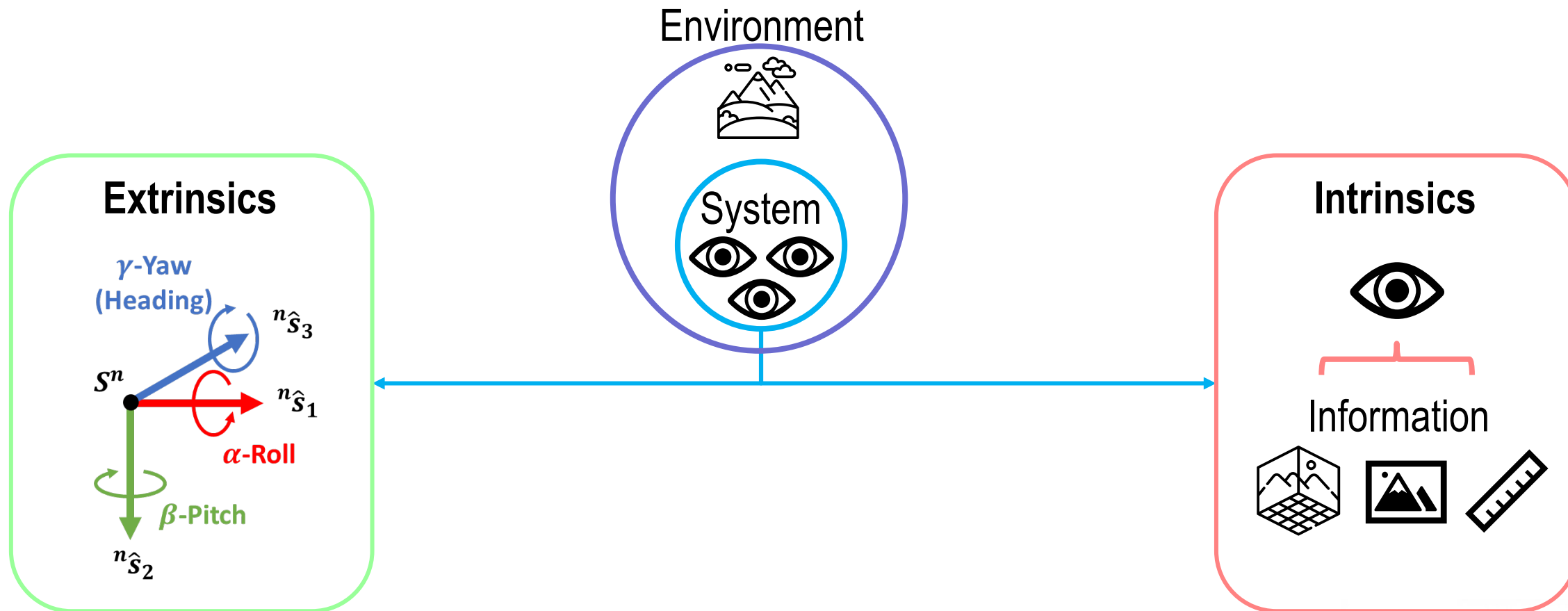
**3. Experimental setup**

**4. Results and Applications**

**5. Conclusions**

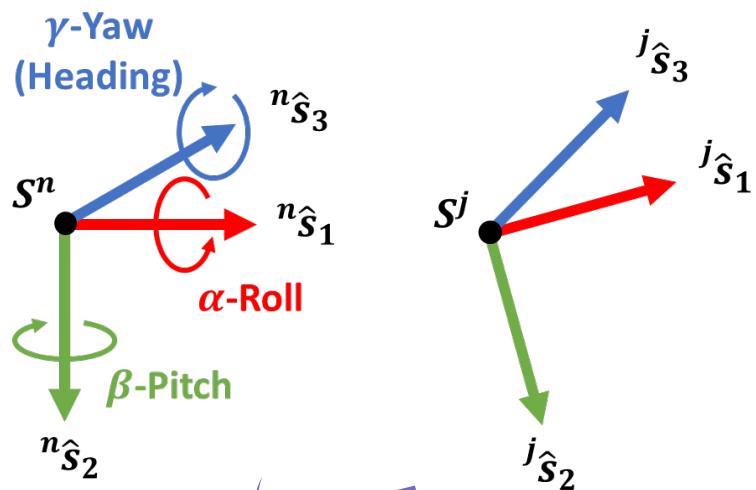
# Basics of image fusion in computer vision

## Data fusion in Multimodal Imaging



# Basics of image fusion in computer vision: extrinsics

●  $\mathbf{p} = [X, Y, Z]$



6 DOF

$${}^{S^n} \mathbf{p} = \begin{bmatrix} {}^{S^j} \mathbf{p} \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{O}_{S^j || S^n} \\ \mathbf{loc}_{S^j || S^n} \end{bmatrix} \leftarrow H_{S^j S^n}$$

Orientation

Location

# Basics of image fusion in computer vision: intrinsics

**LiDAR (pulsed solid-state MEMS)**

**DISTANCE**

$k^t_{TOF}$  Start

Stop

Source

MEMS

Optics

FOV

$L_k \hat{S}$

**Point Cloud**

$$L_k \mathbf{p} = \frac{c}{2} k^t_{TOF} L_k \hat{S}$$

**Cameras**

Yeong et al. 2021

Camera Projection

- Projection
- Distortion

$P = (X, Y, Z)$

$(u, v)$

Image Coordinate System

Principal Point  $(c_x, c_y)$

$z = f$

Optical Axis

$Z_c$

Camera Coordinate System

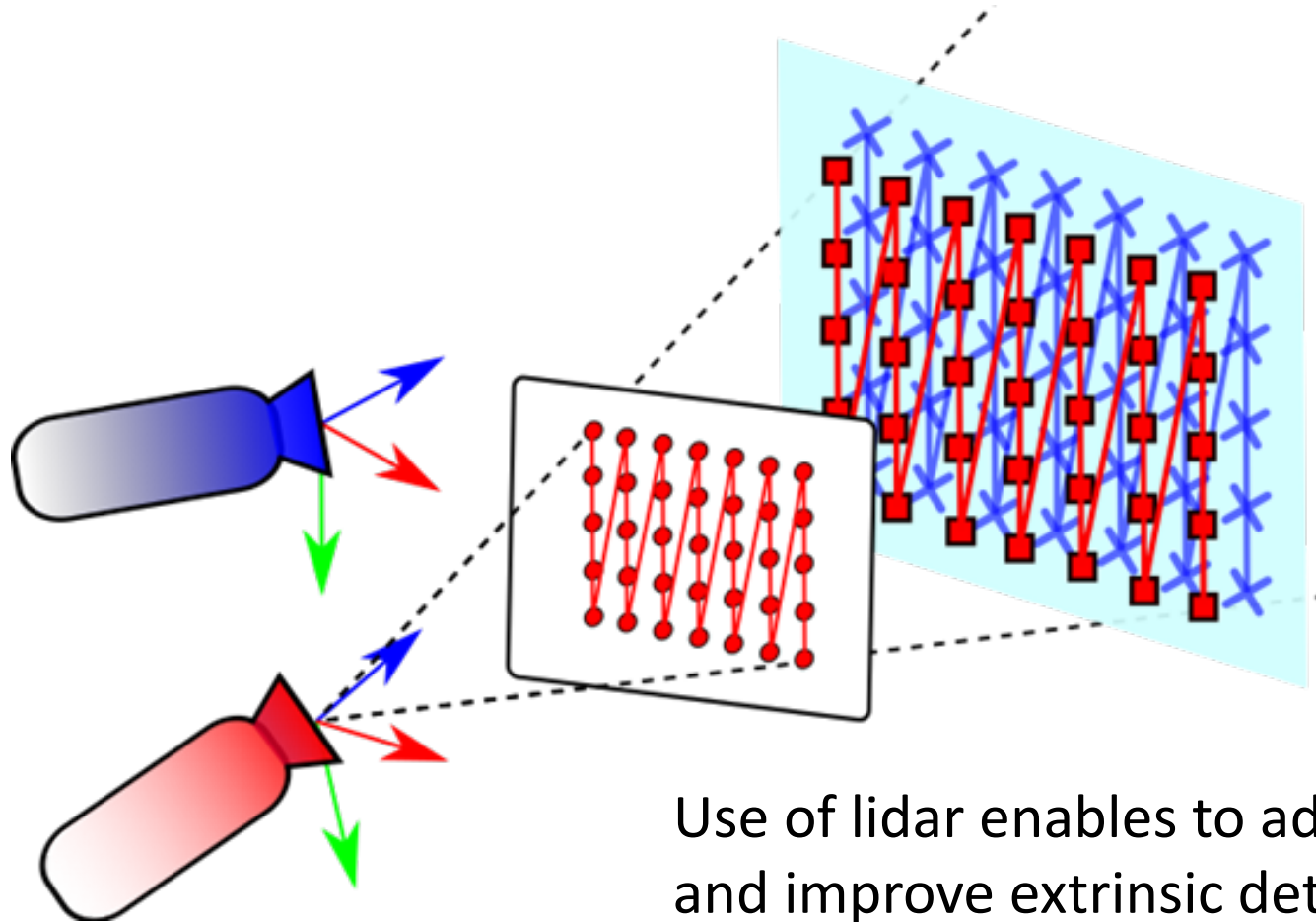
$X_c$

$Y_c$

$$\lambda [u_k, v_k, 1] = {}^C_k \mathbf{p} \begin{bmatrix} f_x & 0 & 0 \\ s & f_y & 0 \\ u_c & v_c & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

**Image**

# Basics of image fusion in computer vision: calibration



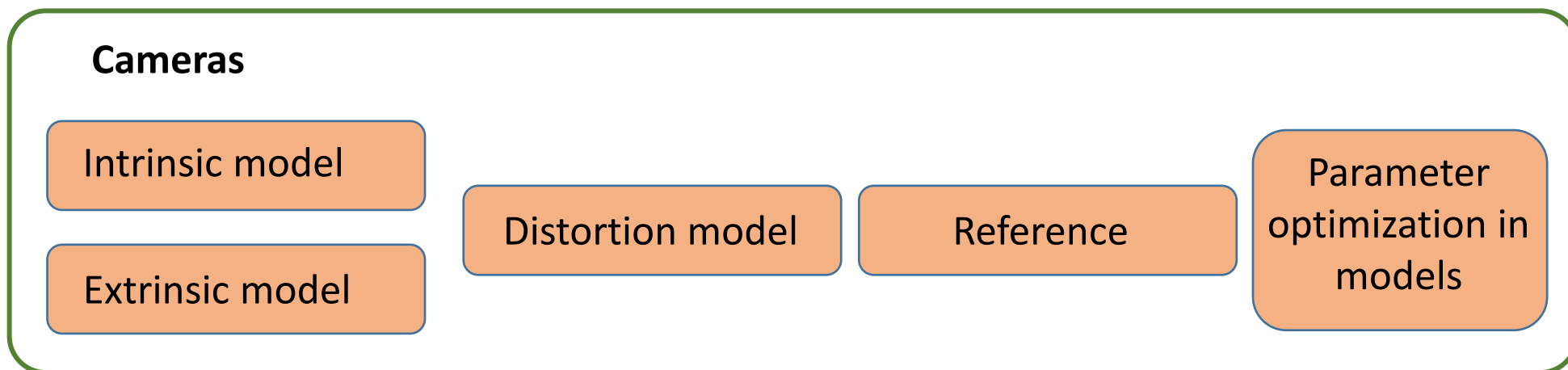
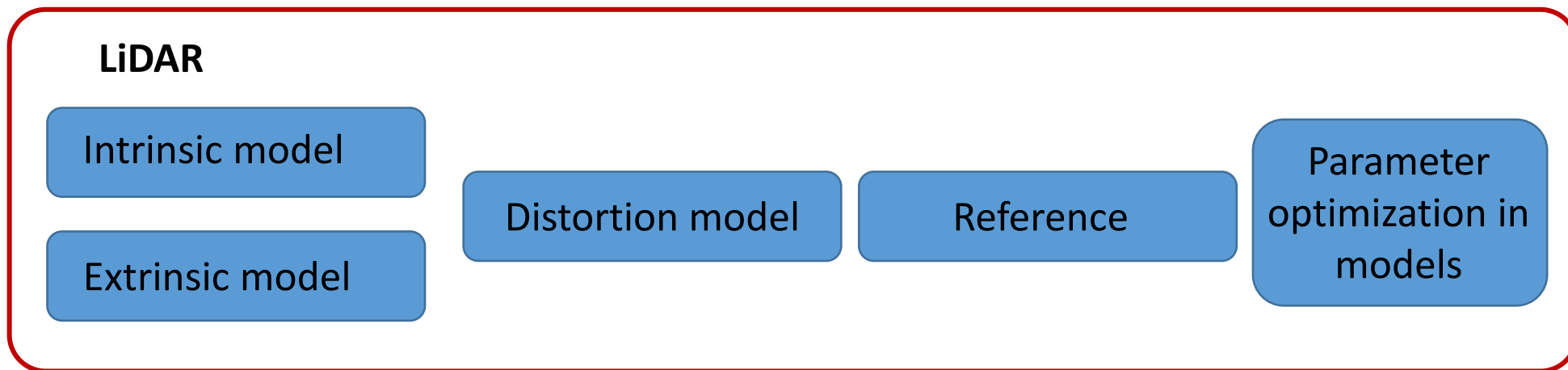
- Checkerboard as reference for calibration
- Distortion model [1]

Use of lidar enables to add on the depth information and improve extrinsic determination :  
**Improved data fusion error!**

[1] <https://doi.org/10.3390/s20102898>



# Overall approach



Final extrinsic optimization with shared reference

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## Hardware arrangements

TRL7  
Max dimension 20 cm



Courtesy of Beamagine SL



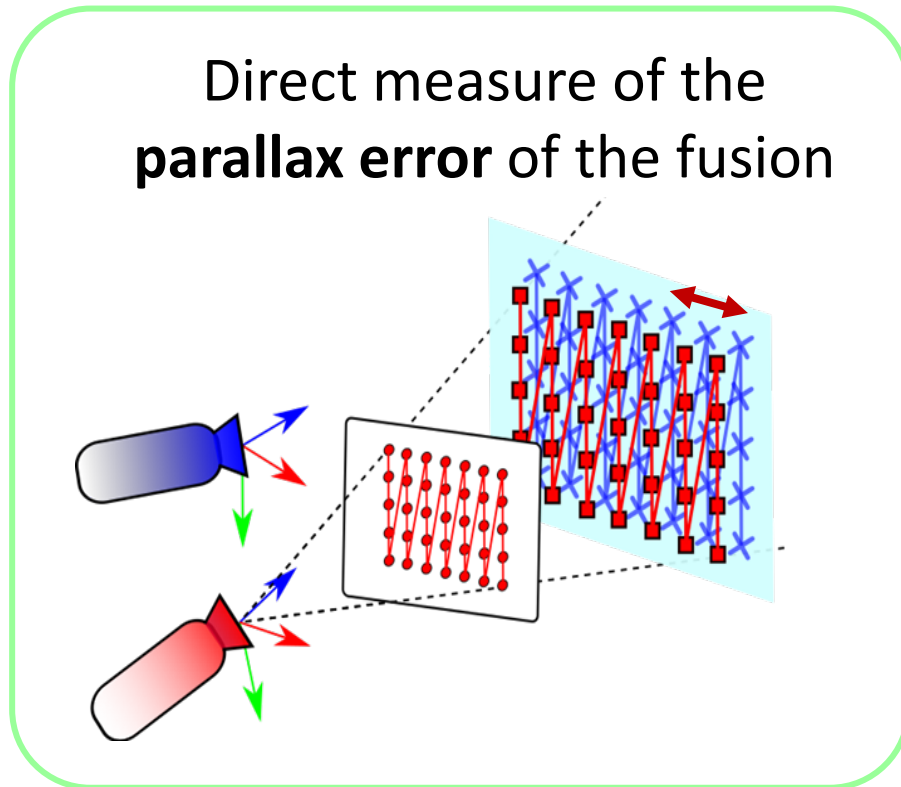
TRL 9  
Max dimension 18cm



Courtesy of Beamagine SL

SENSOR		FOV [°]	Size [pix]	Measure
Lidar	L3CAM	60 x 20	480 x 150 (72 kpx)	3D point cloud
RGB	See3CAM CU130	68 x 40	4224 x 3156 (13Mpx)	Colour
Pol	PHX050S-QC	56 x 42	2448 x 2048 (5 Mpx)	Colour & Linear Pol.
LWIR	MosaicCORE C3	69 x 60	320 x 240 (76.8 kpx)	Temperature

# Fusion results: parallax error



Literature mainly based on Location of sensors

Sensor Pair	Parallax Error [deg]	Parallax Error [mrad]
Lidar-RGB	0,271	4,7
Lidar-Pol	0,288	5,0
Lidar-LWIR	0,300	5,2
RGB-Pol	0,120	2,1
RGB-LWIR	0,183	3,2
Pol- LWIR	0,234	4,1
Average System	0,232	4,1

**1. Motivation**

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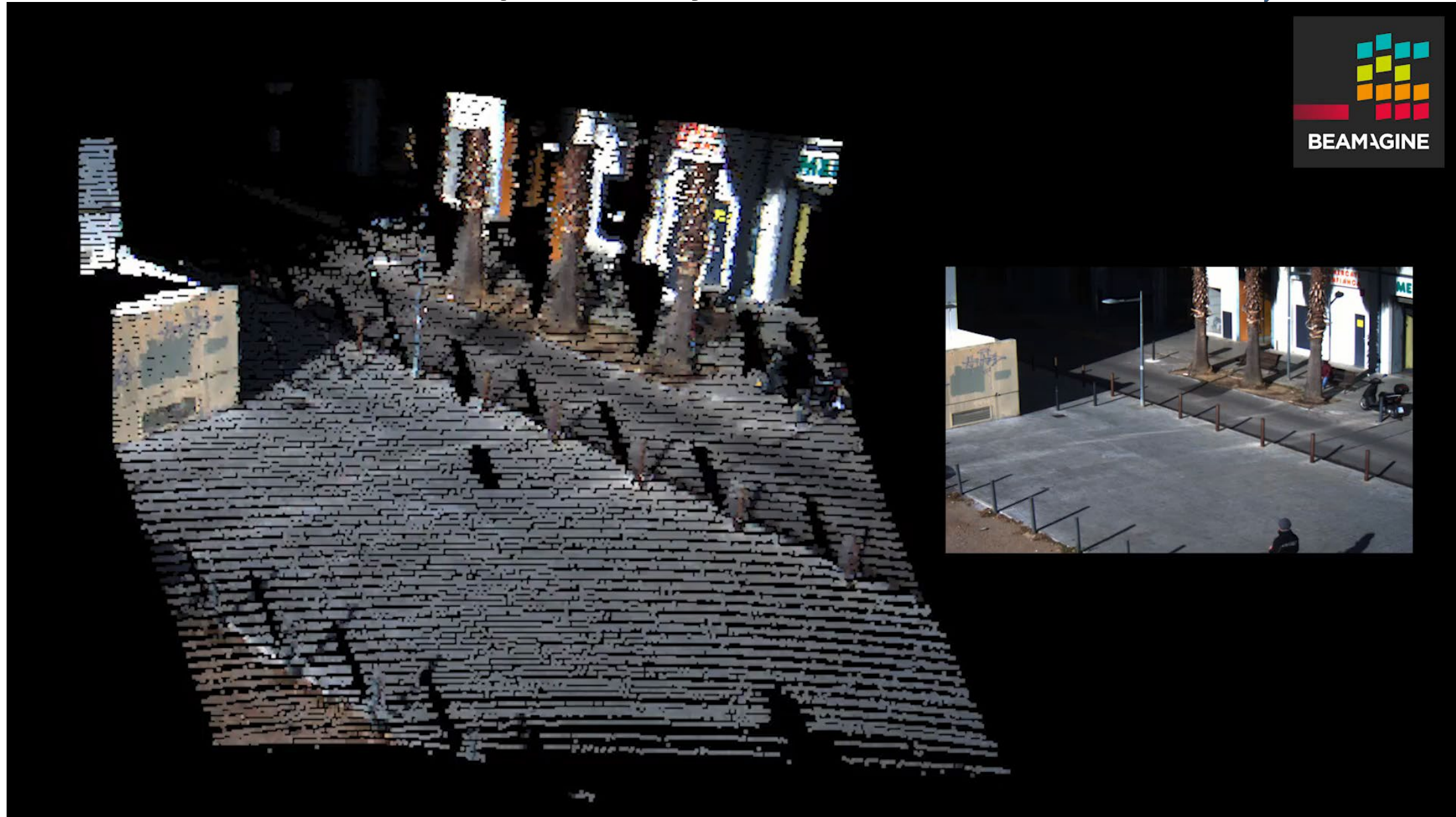
**4. Results and Applications**

**5. Conclusions**

# Fusion results: enhanced interpretability



INTERPRETABILITY







# Fusion results: improvement of failure modes (automotive, adverse weather)

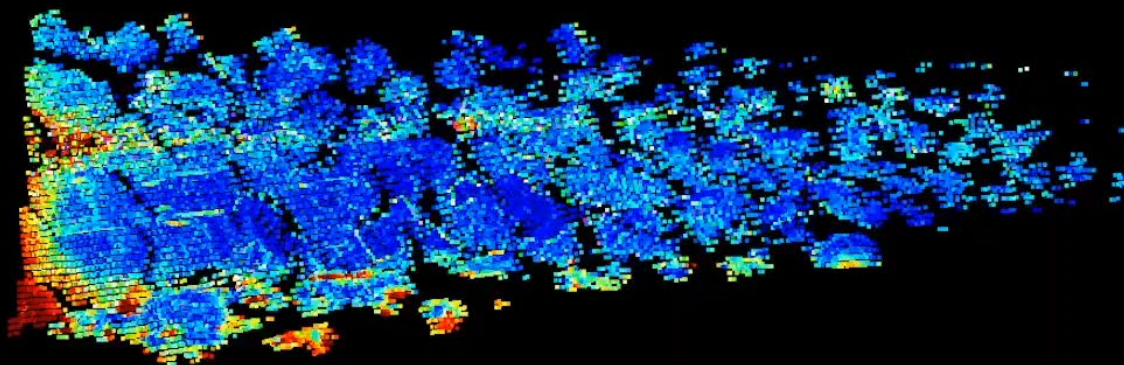
LiDAR  
+  
Polarization

RGB

Polarization

# Fusion results: redundancy of imaging modes (maritime)

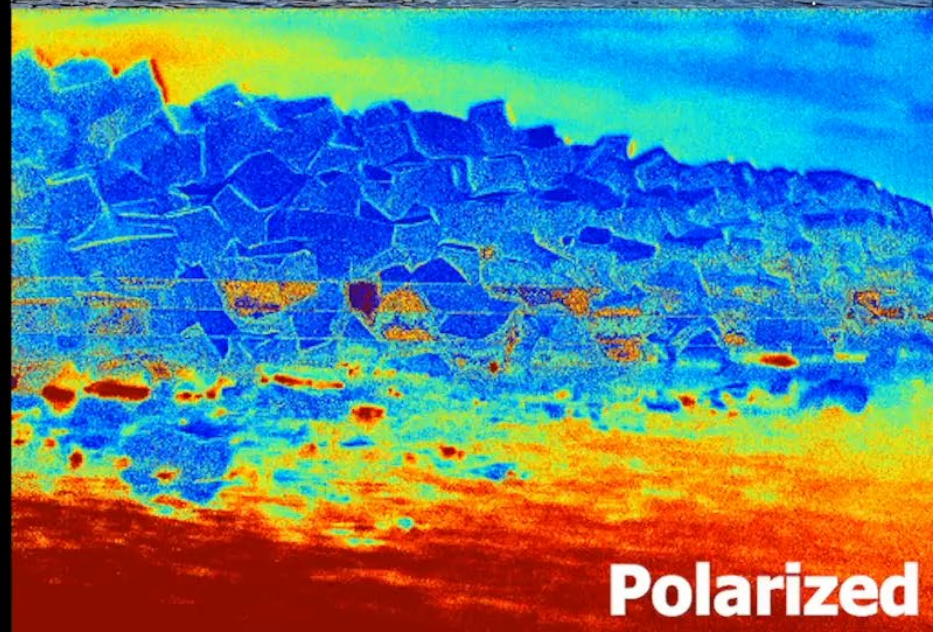
## Overwater detection



**LiDAR (3D real time)**



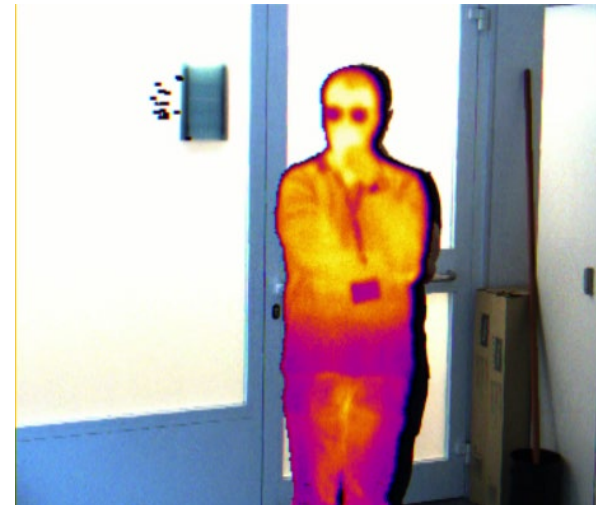
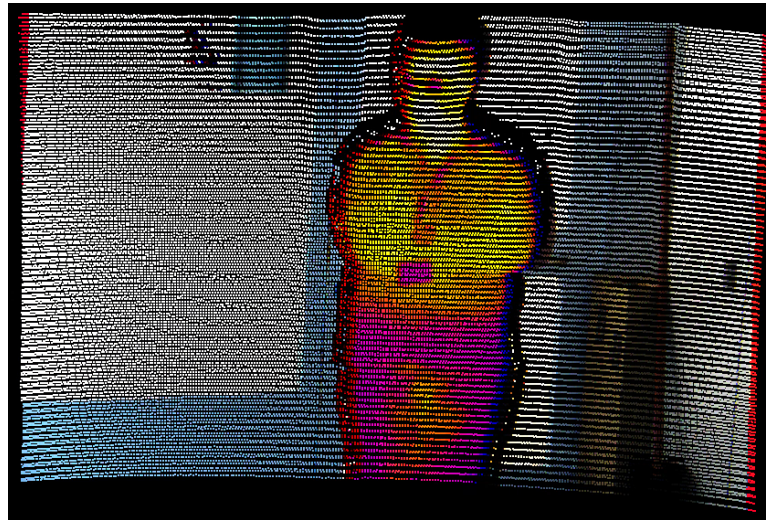
**RGB**



**Polarized**



# Fusion results: high accuracy 2D registration through 3D



Registered  
LWIR+RGB  
image

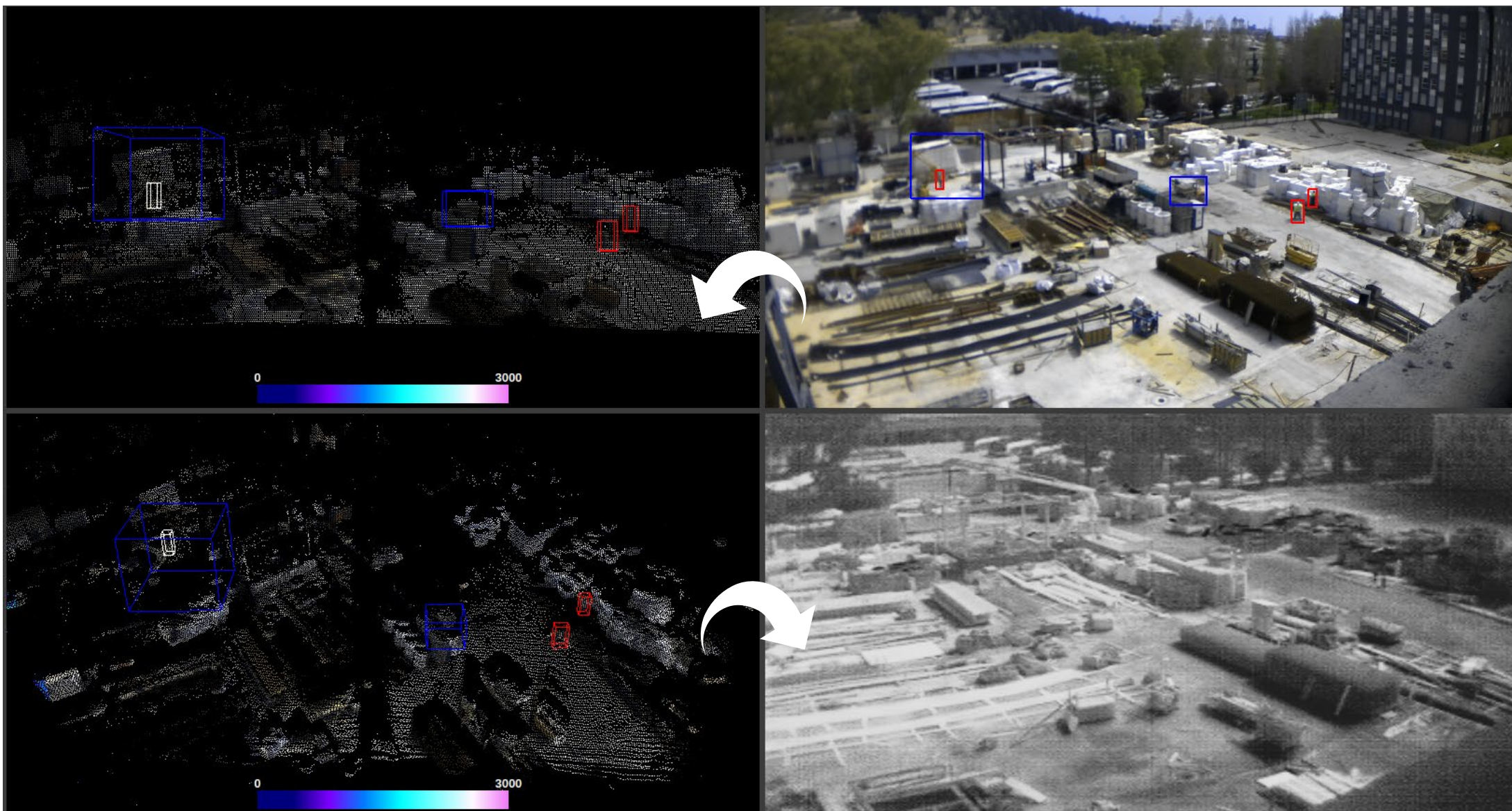


## Fused Point Cloud

- Colour
- Thermal



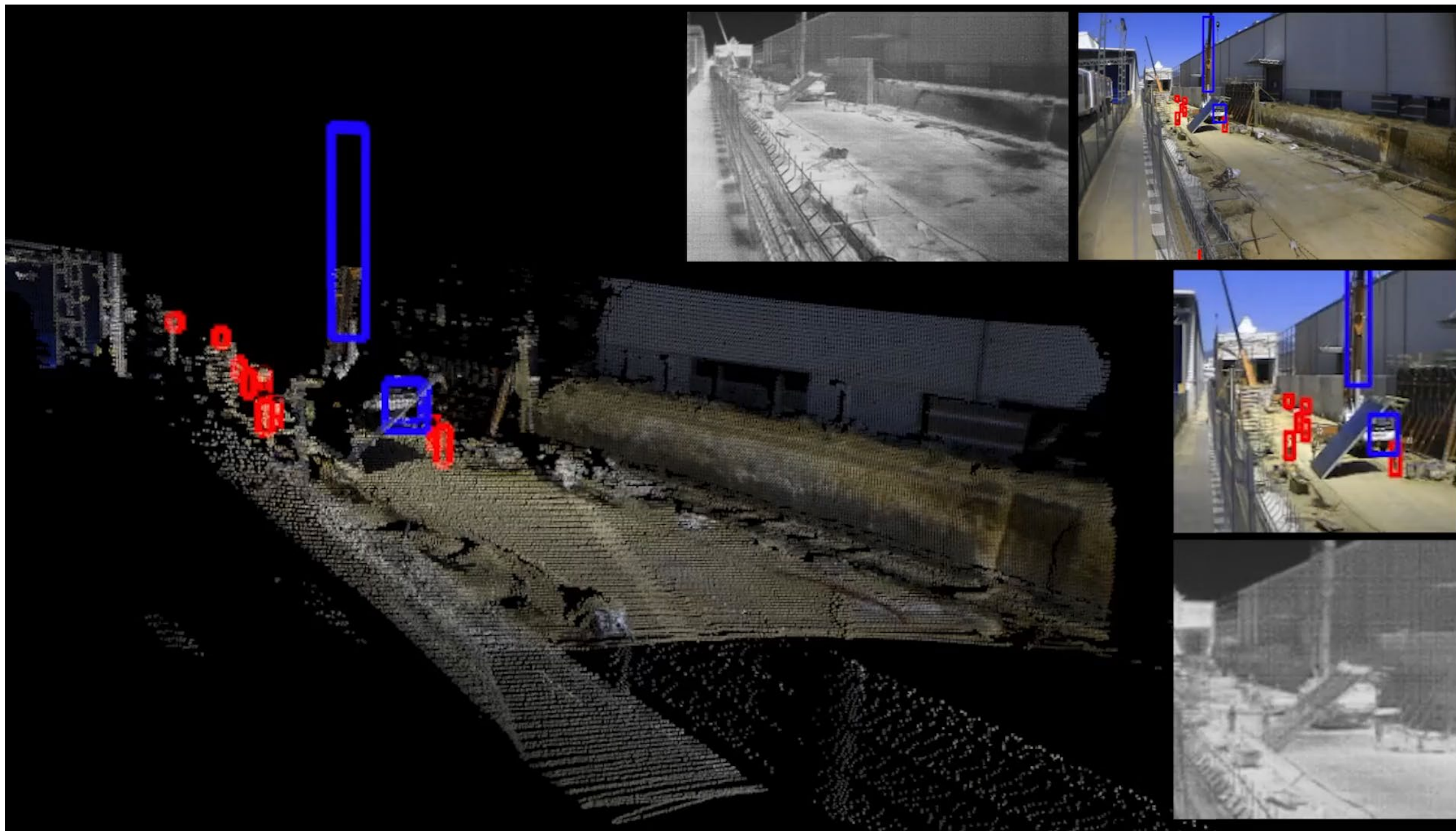
# Fusion results: Perception in complex scenarios







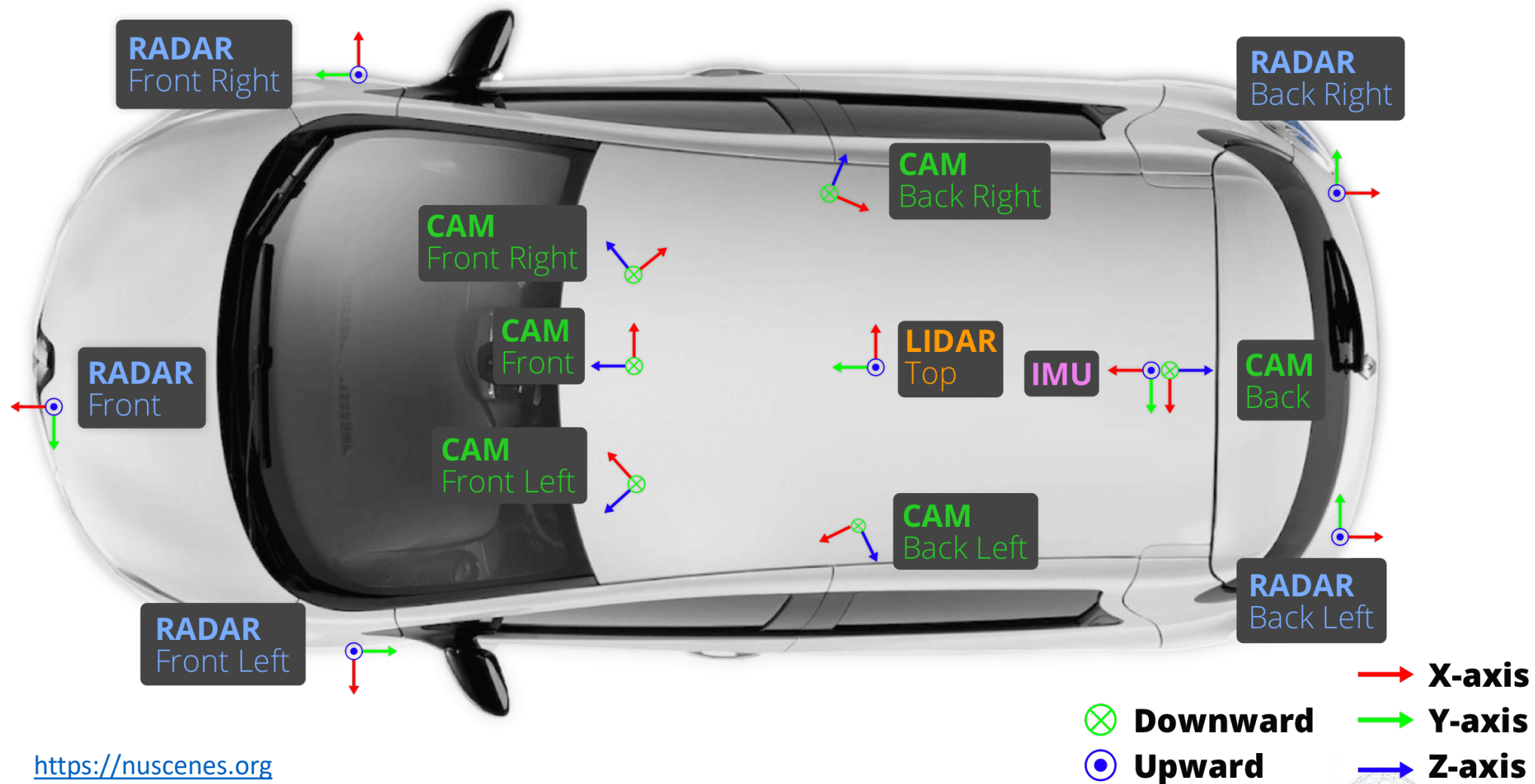
# Fusion results: Perception in complex scenarios



# Conclusions

- Data fusion is a critical tool for AS technology and robotics, as failure modes are compensated and redundancy of perceptions/complementary information achieved
- Using depth information from a high-density LiDAR device enables improving data fusion (both 2D-3D and 2D-2D) to the 4mrad regime
- Multimodal imaging enhances perception of the environment: complementary data with unshared failure modes, redundant data, management of complex scenes,...
- Perception based on multimodal imaging systems demonstrates greater accuracy and robustness in different working conditions & scenarios easing AI applications.

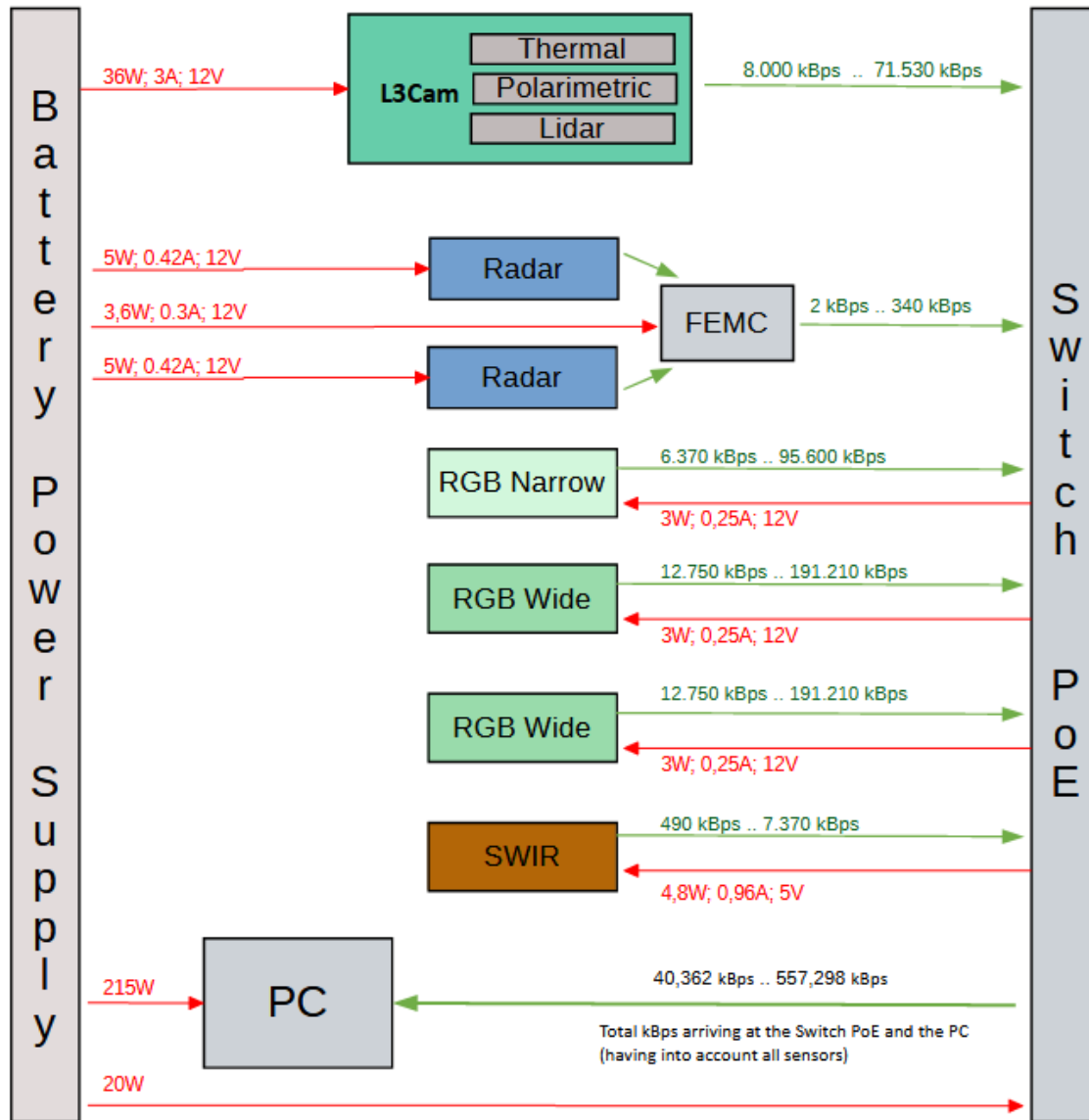
# Multimodal sensing vehicle under construction (end 2023)



<https://nuscenes.org>



# Multimodal sensing vehicle under construction (end 2023)



# Team

## Senior researchers



Frédéric Bernardin



Josep R. Casas

## Postdoctoral researchers



Pau Santos



Pablo García

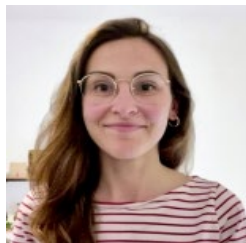


Sara Peña

## PhD students



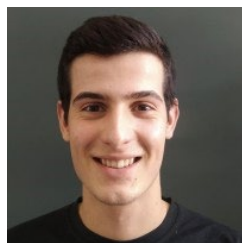
Carlos Yáñez



María Ballesta



Gerard de Mas



Aleix R. Bobi



Sara Giménez

## Research Engineers



Adriá Subirana



Jordi Segura



Noel Rodrigo



Eduardo Bernal

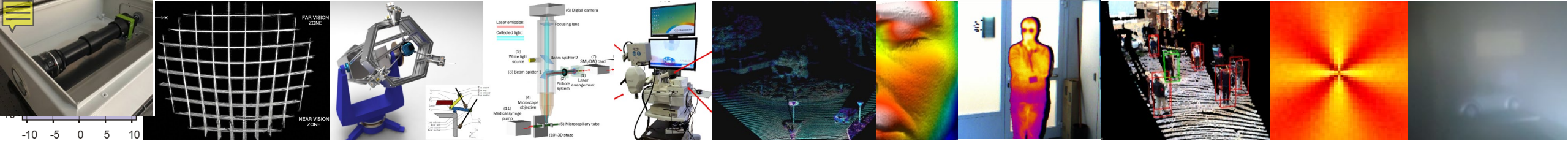
## Workshop technicians



Xavier Murcia



Fermín Alarcón



# Thank you!

Santiago Royo

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## Acknowledgment

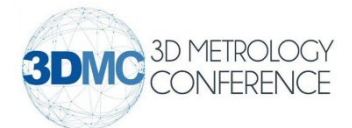
This work was supported by the Spanish Ministry of Science and Innovation (MICINN) under projects PID2020-119484RB-I00, TED2021-132338B-I00, and PDC2021-121038-I00.



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