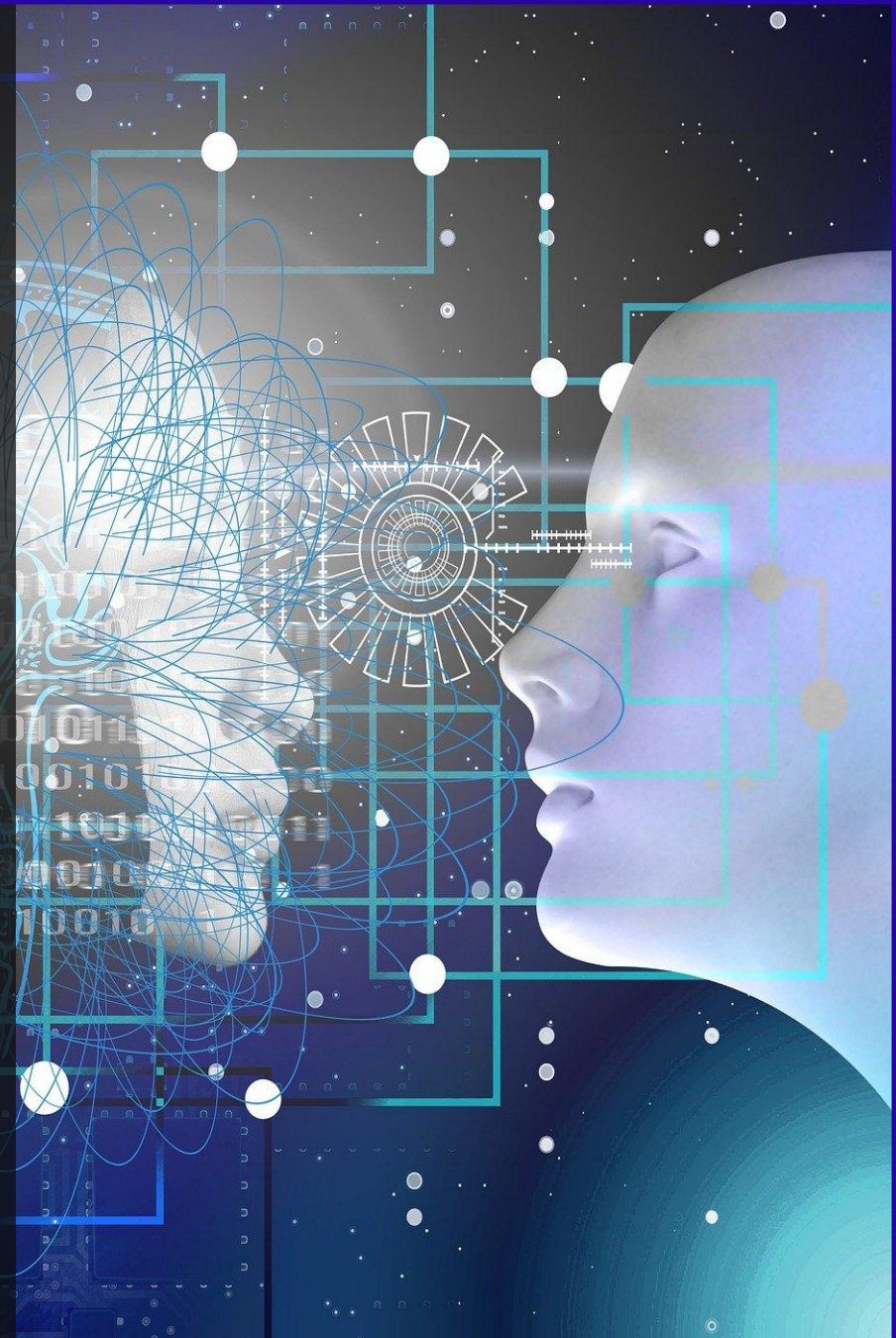


K-Digital Training

# ADAS 센서 원리 및 퓨전 이해

한양대학교 전기공학과  
Prof. Chang Mook Kang



# 자율주행 주요 센서

센서 종류	설명	장점	단점	실제 영상 예시
카메라	2D 이미지 획득	고해상도, 저렴함	거리 측정 약함, 빛에 민감	Lane detection 영상
레이더	전파 기반 거리/속도 탐지	거리/속도 정확, 날씨 강인	해상도 낮음	자동차 전방 추적
라이다	레이저 기반 3D 거리 정보	정밀한 3D 인식	고가, 날씨 민감	LiDAR Point Cloud 애니메이션
IMU/GPS	움직임 + 위치 정보	자율 위치 추정에 필수	단독으로 누적 오차	GPS-IMU 통합 지도



● 운전자가 수행

● 운전자가 조건부 수행

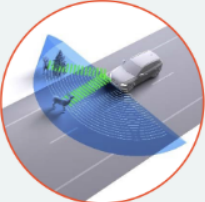
● 시스템이 수행

# 자율주행 주요 센서

## Sensor Fusion

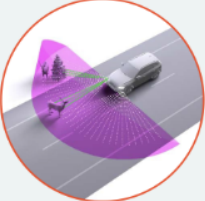
Multiple sensing modalities required; sensor fusion brings them together

**RADAR**



- Long-range sensing
- Object movement
- All-weather performance

**LIDAR**



- Precise 3D object detection
- Range accuracy
- Free-space detection

**CAMERA**

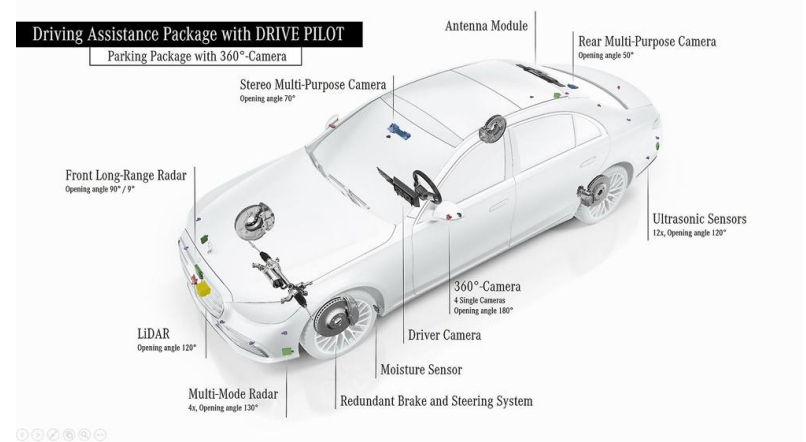
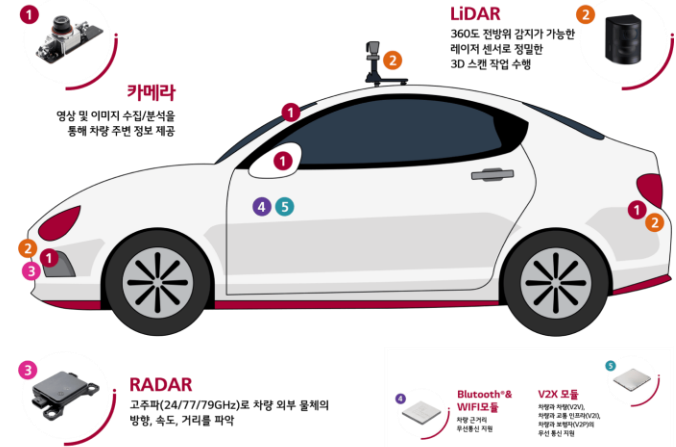
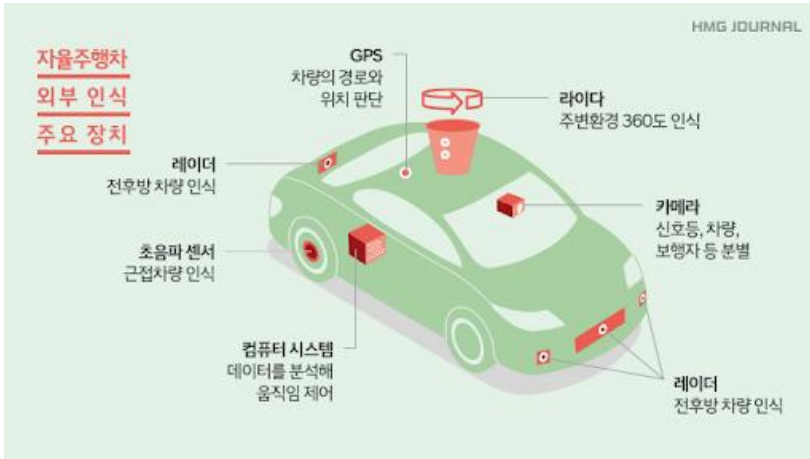


- Object classification
- Object angular position
- Scene context

	RADAR	LIDAR	CAMERA	FUSION
Object detection	+	+	○	+
Pedestrian detection	-	○	+	+
Weather conditions	+	○	-	+
Lighting conditions	+	+	-	+
Dirt	+	○	-	+
Velocity	+	○	○	+
Distance - accuracy	+	+	○	+
Distance - range	+	○	○	+
Data density	-	○	+	+
Classification	-	○	+	+
Packaging	+	-	○	+

+ = Strength   ○ = Capability   - = Weakness

# 자율주행 주요 센서



# 자율주행 주요 센서

## 자율주행차 브랜드별 센서 탑재 현황

업체(브랜드명)	자율주행 단계	총 개수	카메라	레이더	라이다
테슬라(FSD)	2.5	8	8(100%)		
바이두(아폴로)	3	15	6(40%)	4(27%)	5(33%)
구글(웨이모)	3	18	8(44%)	6(33%)	4(22%)
현대차(아이오닉5)	4	30	13(43%)	10(33%)	7(23%)
바이두(아폴로RT6)	4	38	12(32%)	18(47%)	8(21%)
GM(크루즈)	4	40	14(35%)	21(53%)	21(53%)
합계		149	61(41%)	59(40%)	29(18%)



현대차 아이오닉5는 2023년 출시예정으로 공개된 로보택시 제원 기준.

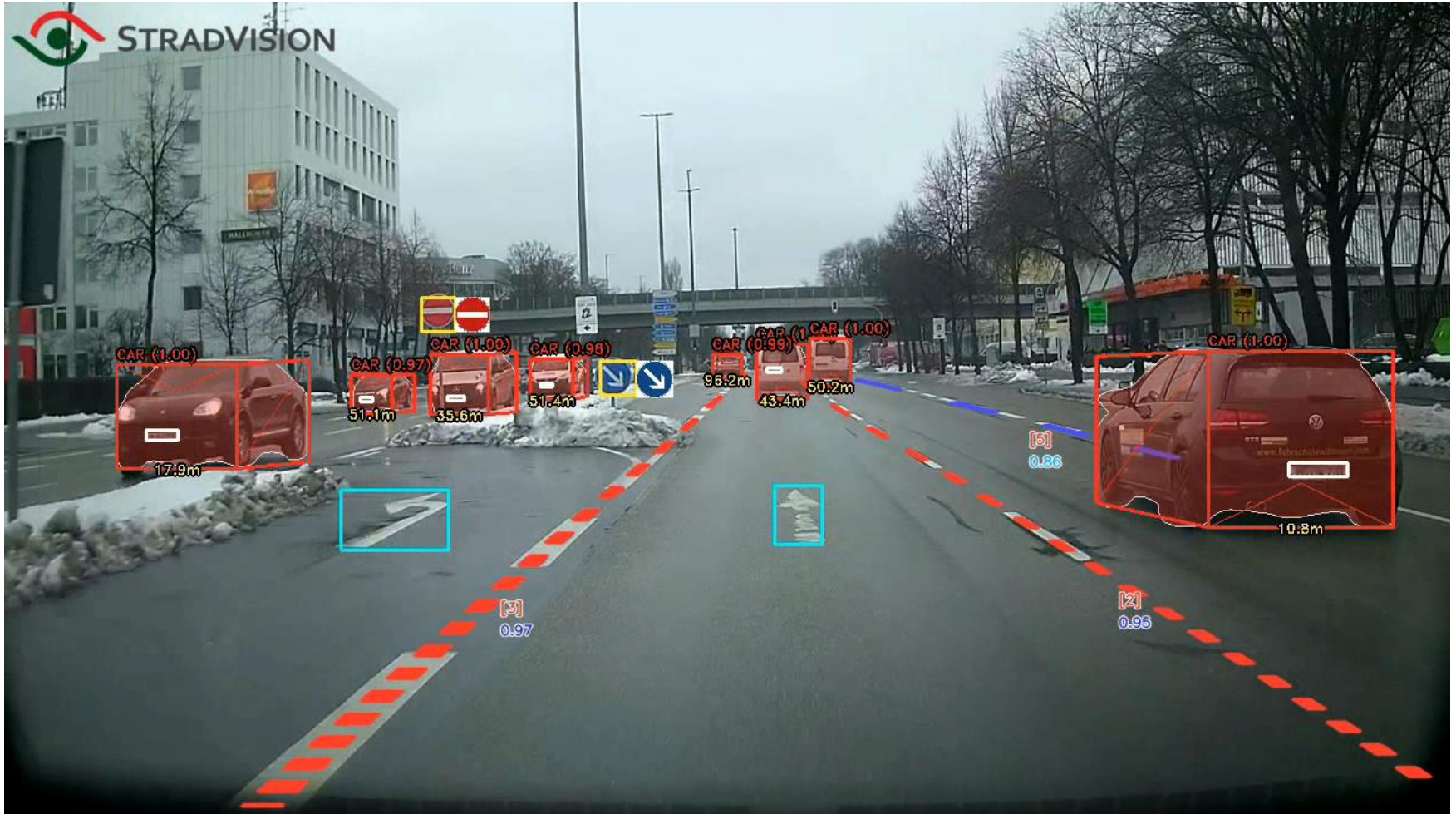
[자료=우리금융경영연구소]

현대아이오닉5 '로보택시'

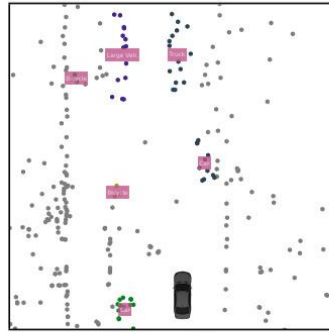
# Sensor fusion?



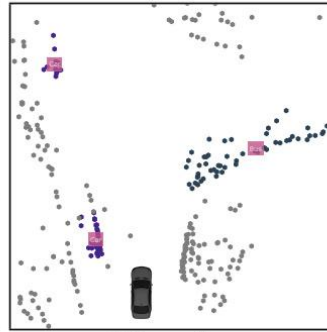
# Camera view



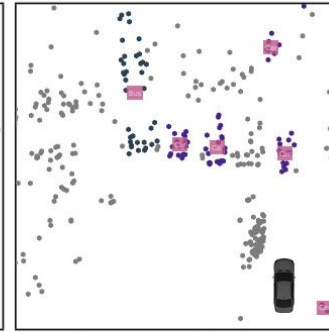
# *RADAR view*



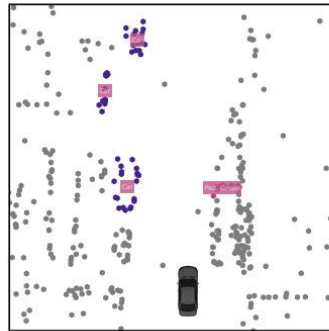
Inner City



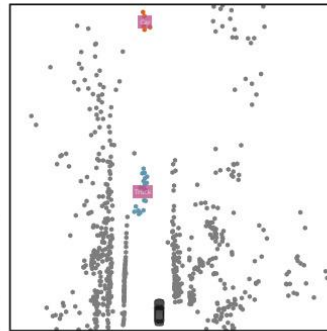
T-junction



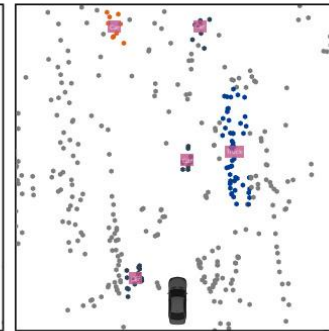
Commercial Area



Urban Area



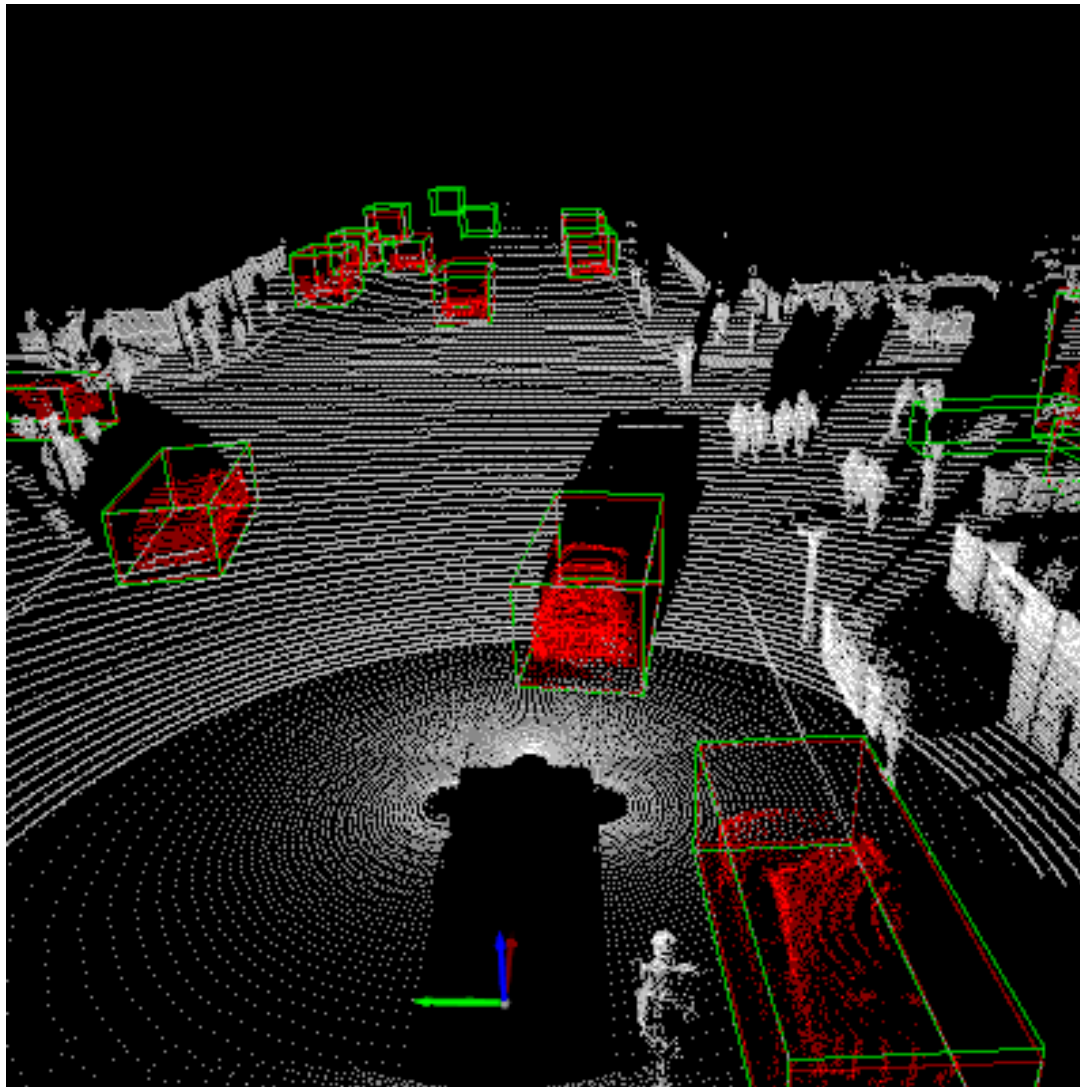
Country Road



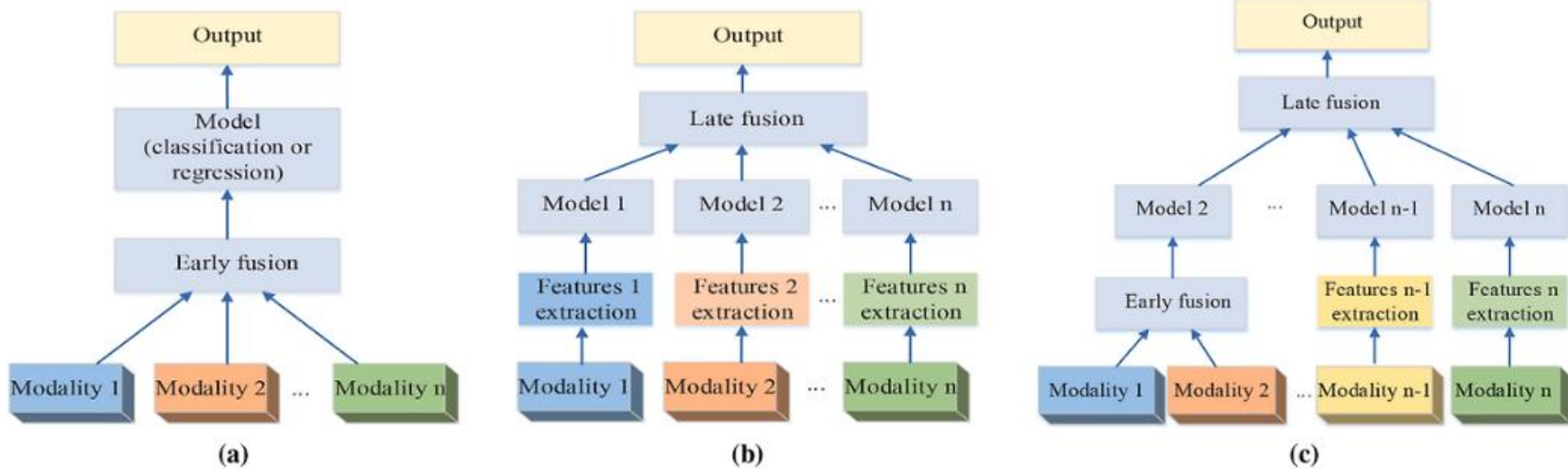
Road Works



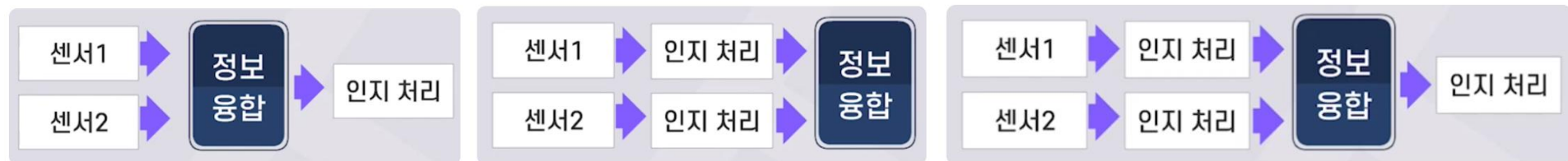
# *LiDAR view*



# Multi-sensor data fusion frameworks



(a) Early fusion (data or feature-level); (b) Late fusion (decision-level); (c) Hybrid fusion.



# Multi-sensor data fusion frameworks

## Raw level fusion / Raw data fusion

- 센서에서 수집한 원시(raw) 데이터를 가공하지 않고 직접 합침.
- 센서들의 해상도, 위치 보정, 시간 동기화가 선행되어야 함.

### ▶ 예시

- 카메라 이미지의 픽셀 위치와 LiDAR 포인트의 위치를 정렬해서 같은 위치에 표시.
- 레이더 거리 데이터 + 카메라 RGB 영상을 하나의 화면에 오버레이.
- 여러 IMU의 가속도 데이터를 평균해서 노이즈를 줄임.

### ▶ 장점

- 정보 손실 없이 다양한 특성 결합 가능
- 복합적인 특성을 가진 입력 생성

### ▶ 단점

- 시간/공간 정렬이 어렵고 계산량 큼
- 센서 특성 차이(해상도, 범위 등) 보정 필요

# Multi-sensor data fusion frameworks

## Feature level fusion

- 각 센서의 데이터를 먼저 가공해서 '특징(feature)'만 추출한 뒤, 이를 결합.
- 특징이란? → 엣지(edge), 코너, 객체 후보 박스 등

### ▶ 예시

- 카메라에서 "사람 얼굴"이라는 객체 특징을 추출, 레이더에서 "속도" 정보를 추출 → 합쳐서 "달리는 사람" 판단
- 영상에서 차선 검출, LiDAR에서 평면 특징 검출 → 도로 형태 예측

### ▶ 장점

- 센서 특성 간 균형 유지
- 처리 효율이 좋음

### ▶ 단점

- 중요한 정보가 feature 추출 단계에서 손실될 수 있음
- 특징 추출 알고리즘의 성능에 의존

# Multi-sensor data fusion frameworks

## Decision level fusion

- 각 센서가 **독립적으로 판단**을 내린 후, 그 판단을 **결합**해서 최종 결정.

### ▶ 예시

- 카메라가 "차 있음" 판단 + 레이더도 "차 있음" 판단 → 최종적으로 "앞에 차 있음" 확정
- 차량 주행 중: GPS는 "위치 정확", IMU는 "직진 중" → 판단 일치 시 신뢰도 상승

### ▶ 장점

- 구현이 간단하고 유연성 있음
- 센서 간 독립적 유지 가능

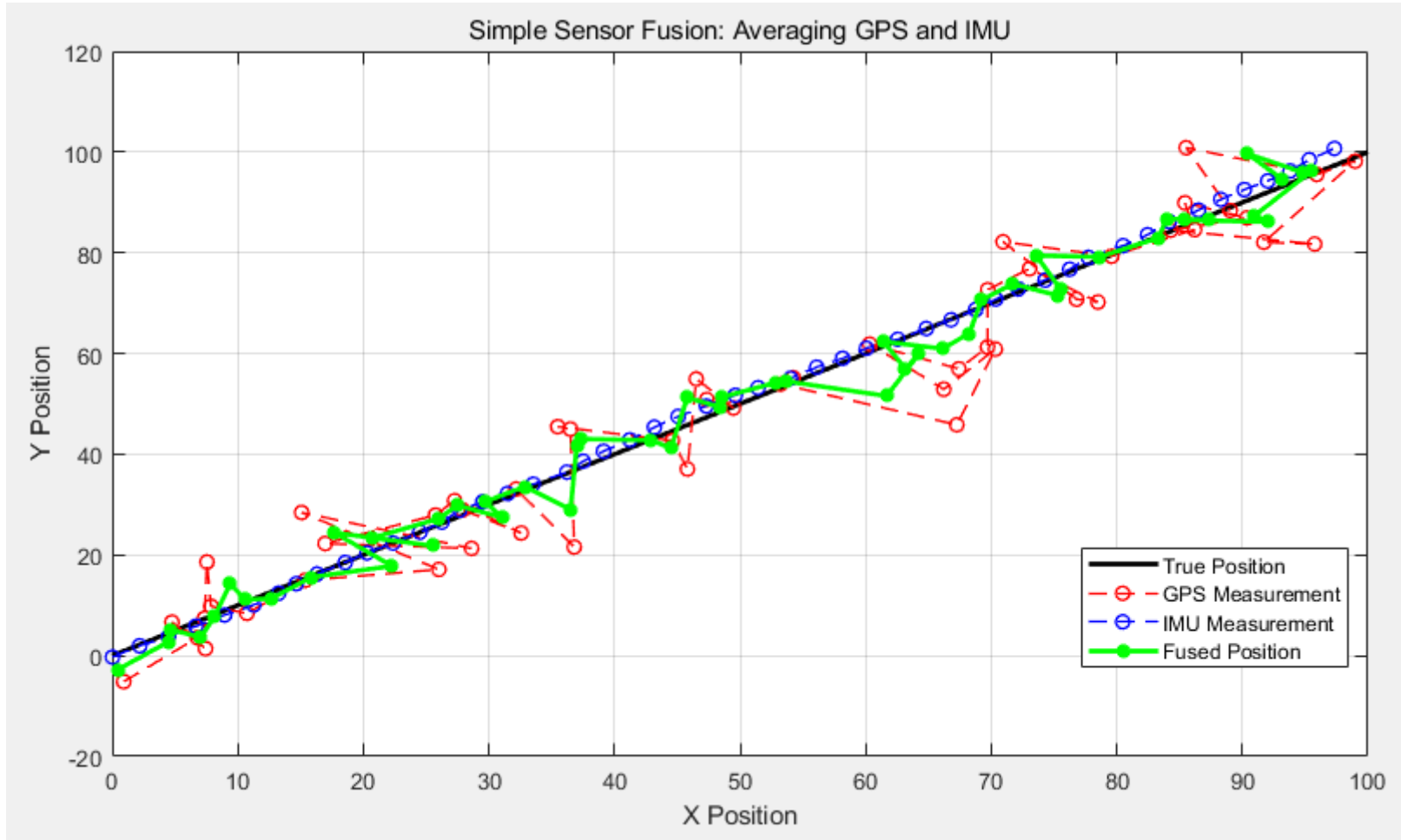
### ▶ 단점

- 정보 손실 큼 (센서가 판단한 '결과'만 활용)
- 결정 오류 시 수정 어려움

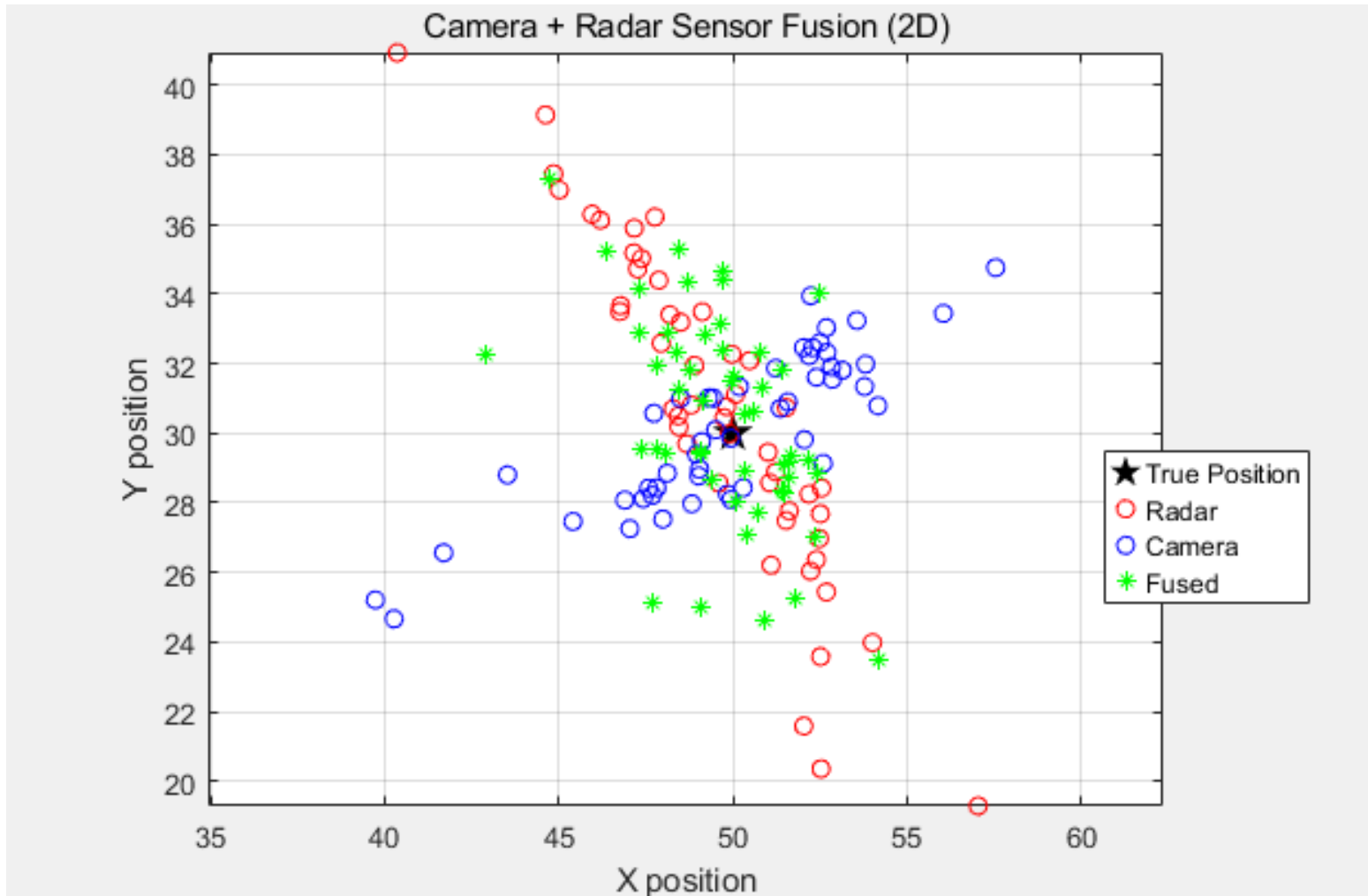
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wKNvzLgTYhQ>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZauJbv4AdWI>

# GPS+IMU

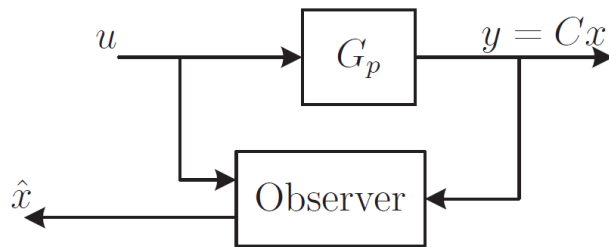


# Camera + RADAR



# State observer

State Observer:



$$G_p : \begin{cases} x(k+1) = \Phi x(k) + \Gamma u(k) \\ y(k) = Cx(k) \end{cases}$$

State observer

$$\hat{x}(k+1) = \Phi \hat{x}(k) + \Gamma u(k) + L(y(k) - C\hat{x}(k))$$

Estimation error  $e(k) = x(k) - \hat{x}(k)$

$$e(k+1) = \Phi e(k) - LCe(k) = (\Phi - LC)e(k) \quad \text{state observation error dynamics}$$

The observer gain  $L$  can be chosen such that  $e \rightarrow 0$ , irrespective of  $u$  (provided it's known and used)



# State observer

## Prediction-Correction State Observer:

An LTI system

$$G_p : \begin{cases} x(k+1) = \Phi x(k) + \Gamma u(k) \\ y(k) = Cx(k) \end{cases}$$

Prediction:

$$\bar{x}(k+1) = \Phi \hat{x}(k) + \Gamma u(k)$$

Correction:

$$\hat{x}(k) = \bar{x}(k) + L(y(k) - C\bar{x}(k))$$

Estimation error  $\bar{e}(k) = x(k) - \bar{x}(k)$

$$\bar{e}(k+1) = (\Phi - \Phi LC)\bar{e}(k) \quad \text{state observation error dynamics}$$

Note:  $\bar{e}(\cdot)$  convergent  $\Rightarrow e(\cdot) = x(\cdot) - \hat{x}(\cdot)$  convergent.

# *Kalman filter: white Gaussian noise*

## Discrete Kalman Filter

Let us consider a discrete-time system

$$G_p : \begin{cases} x_{k+1} = \Phi_k x_k + w_k \\ y_k = C_k x_k + v_k \end{cases}$$

where

$w_k$  : white sequence with known covariance,  $\sim N(0, Q_k)$

$v_k$  : white sequence measurement error with known covariance,  $\sim N(0, R_k)$

The covariance matrices for the  $w_k$  and  $v_k$

$$\mathbb{E}[w_k w_k^T] = Q_k, \quad \mathbb{E}[w_k w_j^T] = 0 \quad (j \neq k)$$

$$\mathbb{E}[v_k v_k^T] = R_k, \quad \mathbb{E}[v_k v_j^T] = 0 \quad (j \neq k)$$

$$\mathbb{E}[w_k v_j^T] = 0 \quad (\forall k, j)$$

# *Kalman filter*

Prediction (*a priori*) estimate  $\bar{x}_k$

Prediction (*a priori*) estimation error

$$\bar{e}_k = x_k - \bar{x}_k$$

Prediction (*a priori*) error covariance matrix

$$\bar{\Sigma}_k = \mathbb{E}[\bar{e}_k \bar{e}_k^T] = \mathbb{E}[(x_k - \bar{x}_k)(x_k - \bar{x}_k)^T]$$

How to use the measurement  $y_k$  to improve the prior estimate  $\bar{x}_k$

# *Kalman filter*

We choose

$$\hat{x}_k = \bar{x}_k + L_k(y_k - C_k\bar{x}_k)$$

where

$\hat{x}_k$  : the updated (*a posteriori*) estimate

$L_k$  : a gain to be determined

How to find the gain  $L_k$  that yields an updated estimate that is optimal in some sense

- minimum mean-square error as a performance criterion

# Kalman filter

Updated (*a posteriori*) estimation error:

$$e_k = x_k - \hat{x}_k$$

The covariance associated with the updated estimate error:

$$\Sigma_k = \mathbb{E}[e_k e_k^T] = \mathbb{E}[(x_k - \hat{x}_k)(x_k - \hat{x}_k)^T]$$

Using

$$\hat{x}_k = \bar{x}_k + L_k(y_k - C\bar{x}_k) = (I - L_k C)\bar{x}_k + L_k C x_k + L_k v_k$$

$$e_k = x_k - \hat{x}_k = (I - L_k C)\bar{e}_k - L_k v_k$$

we have

$$\Sigma_k = \mathbb{E}[e_k e_k^T] = (I - L_k C)\bar{\Sigma}_k(I - L_k C)^T + L_k R_k L_k^T$$

(The *a priori* estimation error  $\bar{e}_k$  uncorrelated with  $v_k$ ,  $\mathbb{E}[\bar{e}_k v_k^T] = 0$ )

# Kalman filter: optimization

## Optimization:

Need to solve an optimization problem

$$\min_{L_k} \text{tr}[\Sigma_k]$$

subject to Convergence

where

$$\begin{aligned}\Sigma_k &= \mathbb{E}[e_k e_k^T] = (I - L_k C_k) \bar{\Sigma}_k (I - L_k C_k)^T + L_k R_k L_k^T \\ &= \bar{\Sigma}_k - L_k C_k \bar{\Sigma}_k - \bar{\Sigma}_k C_k^T L_k^T + L_k (C_k \bar{\Sigma}_k C_k^T + R_k) L_k^T\end{aligned}$$

Good to note:

For  $A = [a_{kl}] \in \mathbb{C}^{n \times m}$ ,  $B = [b_{kl}] \in \mathbb{C}^{n \times m}$ ,

$$\text{tr}[A^T B] = \sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{l=1}^m a_{kl} b_{kl} = a_{11} b_{11} + \cdots + a_{nm} b_{nm}$$

If  $A = B$ ,

$$\text{tr}[A^T A] = \sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{l=1}^m a_{kl}^2 = a_{11}^2 + \cdots + a_{nm}^2$$

# Kalman filter: optimization

$$\frac{d\text{tr}[\Sigma_k]}{dL_k} = -2(C_k \bar{\Sigma}_k)^T + 2L_k(C_k \bar{\Sigma}_k C_k^T + R_k) = 0$$

Optimal gain

$$L_k = \bar{\Sigma}_k C_k^T (C_k \bar{\Sigma}_k C_k^T + R_k)^{-1} \quad (\text{Kalman gain})$$

The covariance matrix associated with the optimal estimate

$$\Sigma_k = (I - L_k C_k) \bar{\Sigma}_k (I - L_k C_k)^T + L_k R_k L_k^T$$

Substituting the optimal gain leads to

$$\Sigma_k = (I - L_k C_k) \bar{\Sigma}_k$$

# *Kalman filter*

Prediction model

$$\bar{x}_{k+1} = \Phi_k \hat{x}_k$$

The error covariance matrix associated with  $\bar{x}_{k+1}$

$$\bar{e}_{k+1} = x_{k+1} - \bar{x}_{k+1} = \Phi_k x_k + w_k - \Phi_k \hat{x}_k = \Phi_k e_k + w_k$$

The prediction error covariance matrix  $\bar{\Sigma}_{k+1} = \mathbb{E}[\bar{e}_{k+1} \bar{e}_{k+1}^T]$

$$\bar{\Sigma}_{k+1} = \Phi_k \Sigma_k \Phi_k^T + Q_k$$

$(\mathbb{E}[e_k w_k^T] = 0, e_k \text{ uncorrelated with } w_k)$



# *Kalman filter*

Convergence?

Assume stationary, fixed sample period process

$$\bar{\Sigma}_{k+1} = \Phi \Sigma_k \Phi^T + Q_k = (\Phi - \Phi L_k C) \bar{\Sigma}_k (\Phi - \Phi L_k C)^T + \Phi L_k R_k L_k^T \Phi^T + Q_k$$

assures

$$(\Phi - \Phi L_k C) \bar{\Sigma}_k (\Phi - \Phi L_k C)^T - \bar{\Sigma}_{k+1} + Q_k < 0$$

Note:

- Steady state prediction error dynamics
- $\bar{\Sigma} > 0$  for the Lyapunov inequality

# *Kalman filter: summary*

## Discrete Kalman Filter Algorithm:

- Correction update (using measurement  $y_k$ ):

$$L_k = \bar{\Sigma}_k C_k^T (C_k \bar{\Sigma}_k C_k^T + R_k)^{-1}$$

$$\hat{x}_k = \bar{x}_k + L_k (y_k - C_k \bar{x}_k)$$

$$\Sigma_k = (I - L_k C_k) \bar{\Sigma}_k$$

- Prediction update:

$$\bar{x}_{k+1} = \Phi_k \hat{x}_k$$

$$\bar{\Sigma}_{k+1} = \Phi_k \Sigma_k \Phi_k^T + Q_k$$

# *Kalman filter: summary*

**Time invariant system:** steady state soln.

Using

$$\Sigma_k = (I - LC)\bar{\Sigma}_k$$

and

$$\bar{\Sigma}_{k+1} = \Phi\Sigma_k\Phi^T + Q$$

we obtain

$$\bar{\Sigma}_{k+1} = \Phi(I - LC)\bar{\Sigma}_k\Phi^T + Q$$

Let  $Y = \bar{\Sigma}_\infty$ , then

$$\boxed{L = YC^T(CYC^T + R)^{-1}}$$

$$Y = \Phi(I - LC)Y\Phi^T + Q$$

Substituting  $I - LC = I - YC^T(CYC^T + R)^{-1}C$  leads to

$$\boxed{Y = \Phi Y \Phi^T - \Phi Y C^T (C Y C^T + R)^{-1} C Y \Phi^T + Q}$$

# Extended Kalman filter

## Extended Kalman Filter

Most realistic robotic problems involve nonlinear functions

$$\begin{cases} x_{k+1} = f_k(x_k, u_{k+1}) + w_k \\ z_k = h_k(x_k) + v_k \end{cases}$$

The covariance matrices for  $w_k$  and  $v_k$

$$\mathbb{E}[w_k w_k^T] = Q_k, \quad \mathbb{E}[w_k w_j^T] = 0 \quad (j \neq k)$$

$$\mathbb{E}[v_k v_k^T] = R_k, \quad \mathbb{E}[v_k v_j^T] = 0 \quad (j \neq k)$$

$$\mathbb{E}[w_k v_j^T] = 0 \quad (\forall k, j)$$

# Extended Kalman filter

## Kalman Filter Revisited:

- Correction update (using measurement  $z_k$ ):

$$L_k = \bar{\Sigma}_k C_k^T (C_k \bar{\Sigma}_k C_k^T + R_k)^{-1} \quad (\text{Kalman gain})$$

$$\hat{x}_k = \bar{x}_k + L_k (z_k - C_k \bar{x}_k)$$

$$\Sigma_k = (I - L_k C_k) \bar{\Sigma}_k$$

- Prediction update:

$$\bar{x}_{k+1} = \Phi_k \hat{x}_k$$

$$\bar{\Sigma}_{k+1} = \Phi_k \Sigma_k \Phi_k^T + Q_k$$

# Extended Kalman filter

## EKF Linearization: First Order Taylor Series Expansion

- Prediction:

$$\begin{aligned} f(x_{k-1}, u_k) &\approx f(\hat{x}_{k-1}, u_k) + \left. \frac{\partial f(x_{k-1}, u_k)}{\partial x_{k-1}} \right|_{\hat{x}_{k-1}} (x_{k-1} - \hat{x}_{k-1}) \\ &= f(\hat{x}_{k-1}, u_k) + \Phi_k (x_{k-1} - \hat{x}_{k-1}) \end{aligned}$$

- Correction:

$$\begin{aligned} h(x_k) &\approx h(\bar{x}_k) + \left. \frac{\partial h(x_k)}{\partial x_k} \right|_{\bar{x}_k} (x_k - \bar{x}_k) \\ &= h(\bar{x}_k) + C_k (x_k - \bar{x}_k) \end{aligned}$$

# Extended Kalman filter

## Extended Kalman Filter Algorithm:

- Correction update (using measurement  $z_k$ ):

$$L_k = \bar{\Sigma}_k C_k^T (C_k \bar{\Sigma}_k C_k^T + R_k)^{-1}$$

$$\hat{x}_k = \bar{x}_k + L_k (z_k - h_k(\bar{x}_k))$$

$$\Sigma_k = (I - L_k C_k) \bar{\Sigma}_k$$

- Prediction update:

$$\bar{x}_{k+1} = f_k(\hat{x}_k, u_{k+1})$$

$$\bar{\Sigma}_{k+1} = \Phi_k \Sigma_k \Phi_k^T + Q_k$$

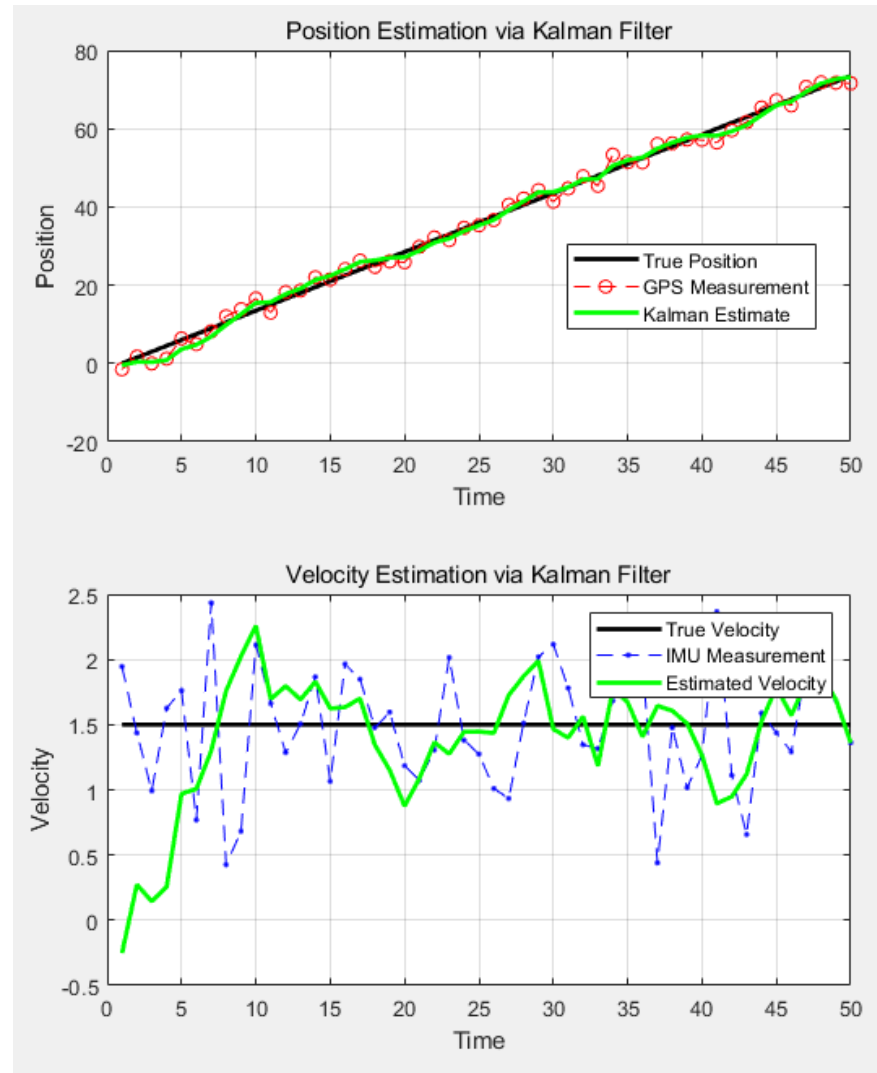
$$\Phi_k = \left. \frac{\partial f(x_{k-1}, u_k)}{\partial x_{k-1}} \right|_{\hat{x}_{k-1}}, \quad C_k = \left. \frac{\partial h(x_k)}{\partial x_k} \right|_{\bar{x}_k}$$

# GPS+IMU (CV)

등속(등속도, Constant Velocity, CV) 모델

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_{k+1} \\ v_{k+1} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_k \\ v_k \end{bmatrix} + w_k$$

- 위치 업데이트:  $x_{k+1} = x_k + v_k \cdot \Delta t$
- 속도는 일정:  $v_{k+1} = v_k$



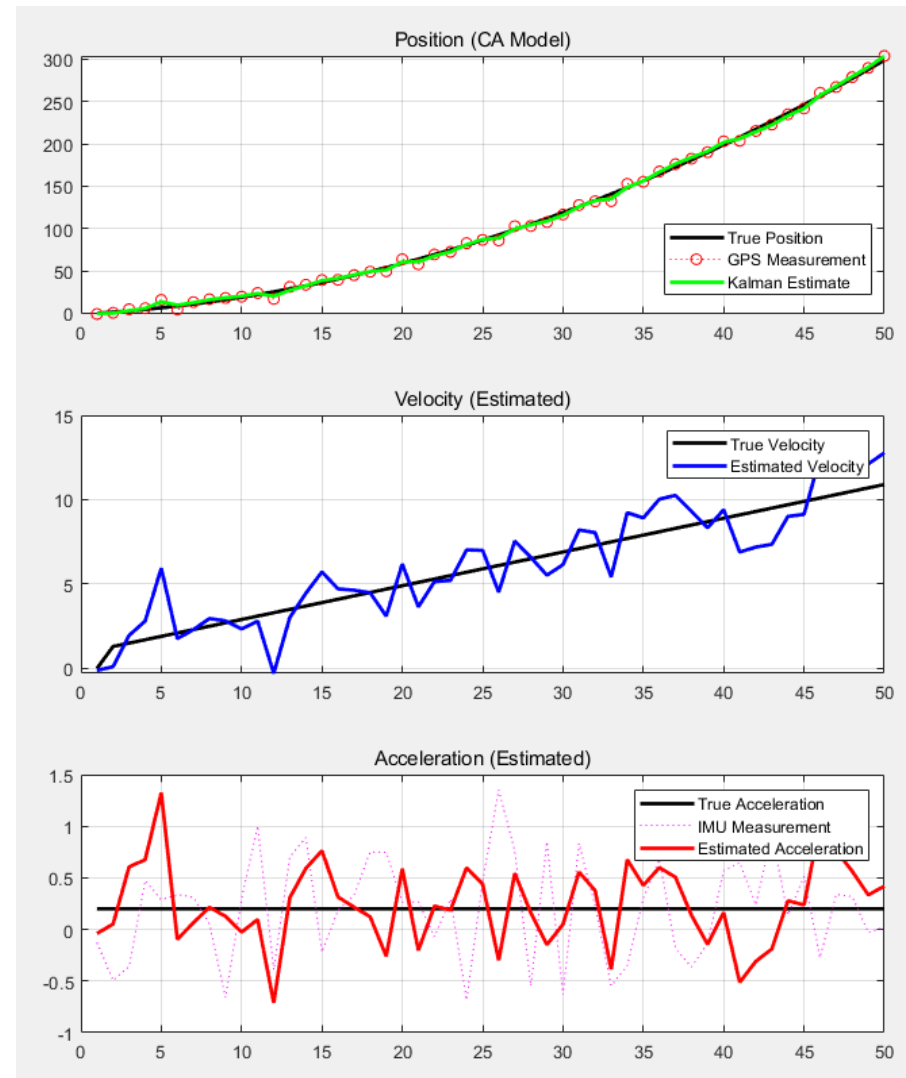


# GPS+IMU (CA)

등가속도 모델(Constant Acceleration, CA)

$$x = \begin{bmatrix} \text{position} \\ \text{velocity} \\ \text{acceleration} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & dt & 0.5dt^2 \\ 0 & 1 & dt \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$



# GPS+IMU (Average, CV, CA)

1. 단순 평균 (GPS + IMU 가속도 기반 추정)

2. 등속 모델 Kalman Filter

3. 등가속 모델 Kalman Filter

- 실제 객체는 등가속 운동 (position + velocity + acceleration)
- GPS: noisy한 위치 측정만 제공
- IMU: noisy한 가속도 측정만 제공
- 세 가지 추정 방식으로 동일한 참값을 기반으로 추정하고 비교

