

Efficient Automotive Grid Maps Using A Sensor Ray Based Refinement Process

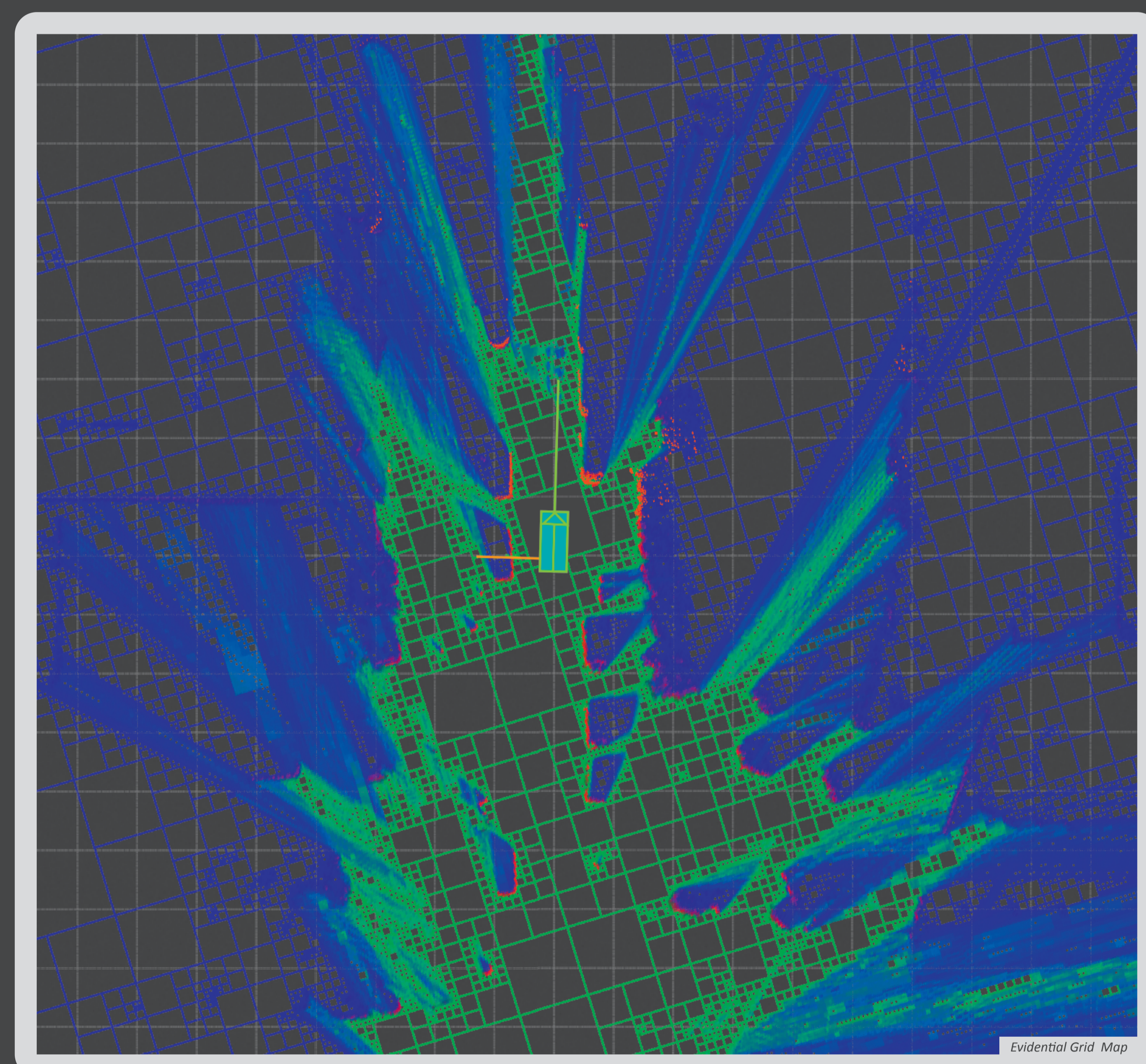
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Occupancy Grid Mapping

- model for static environment
- evidential grid map based on Dempster Shafer Theory
- how to store and manage free space in a map efficiently?



Adaptive Map

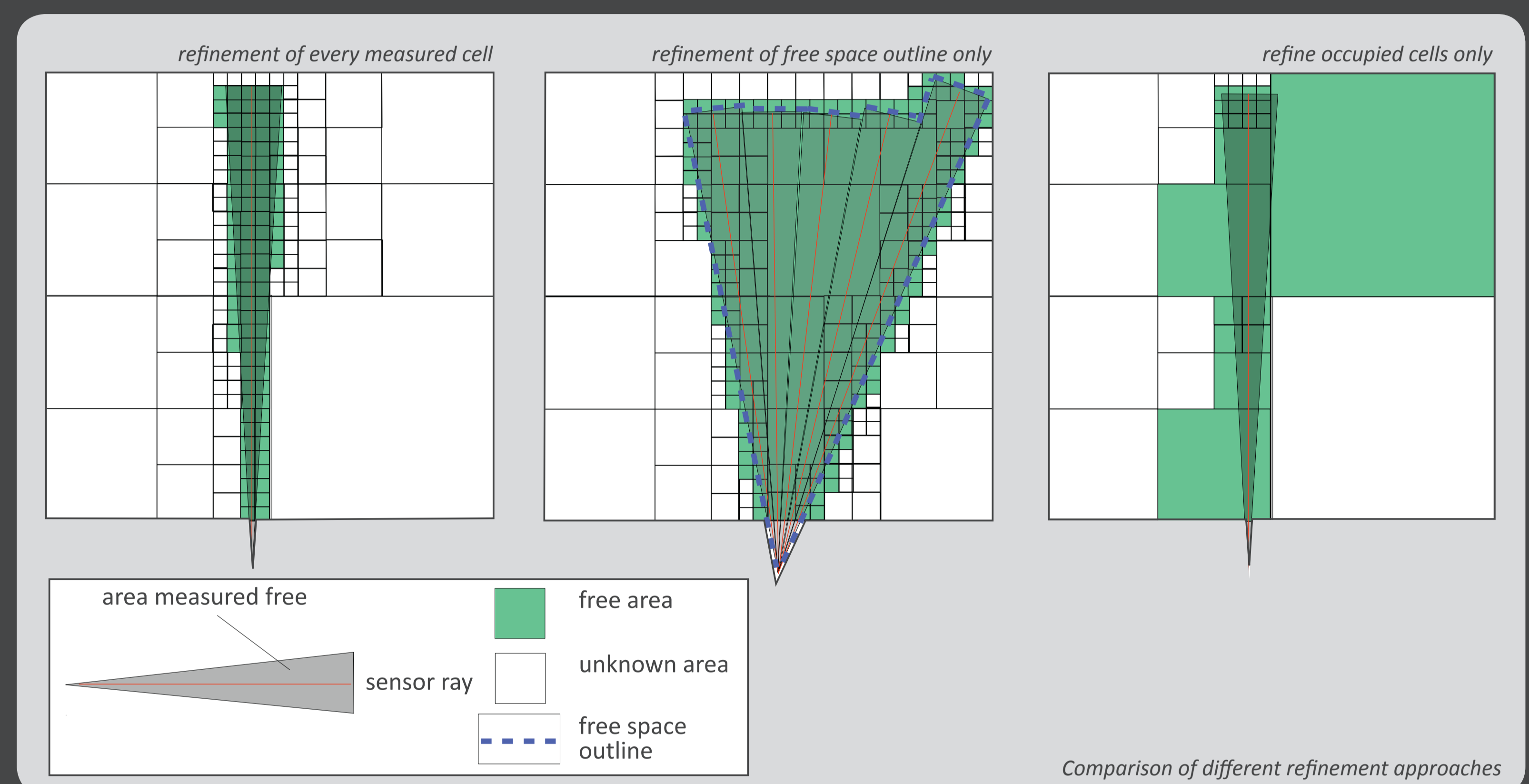
- quadtree or ND-tree architecture
- choose the correct cell size
- define a split and merge algorithm

Split

- split every cell hit by a sensor ray (not efficient)
- ray based refinement as tradeoff
- split occupied cells only (not accurate)

Ray Based Refinement

- employ a clustering algorithm for sensor rays
- calculate free space polygon using clustered rays
- split cells at outline of free space polygon



In Adaptive Grid Mapping, splitting and merging algorithms control computational and memory resources. To store free space efficiently, be aware of partially free cells. Look at the outline of the free space area and refine cells at the outline only. Split cells:

- measured occupied
- measured on the free space outline
- where the measurement resolution is higher than the cell resolution

Merge cells, where all leaves show the same occupancy/free state. This procedure saves memory and CPU resources in contrast to conflict based cell refinement algorithms.

RESULTS

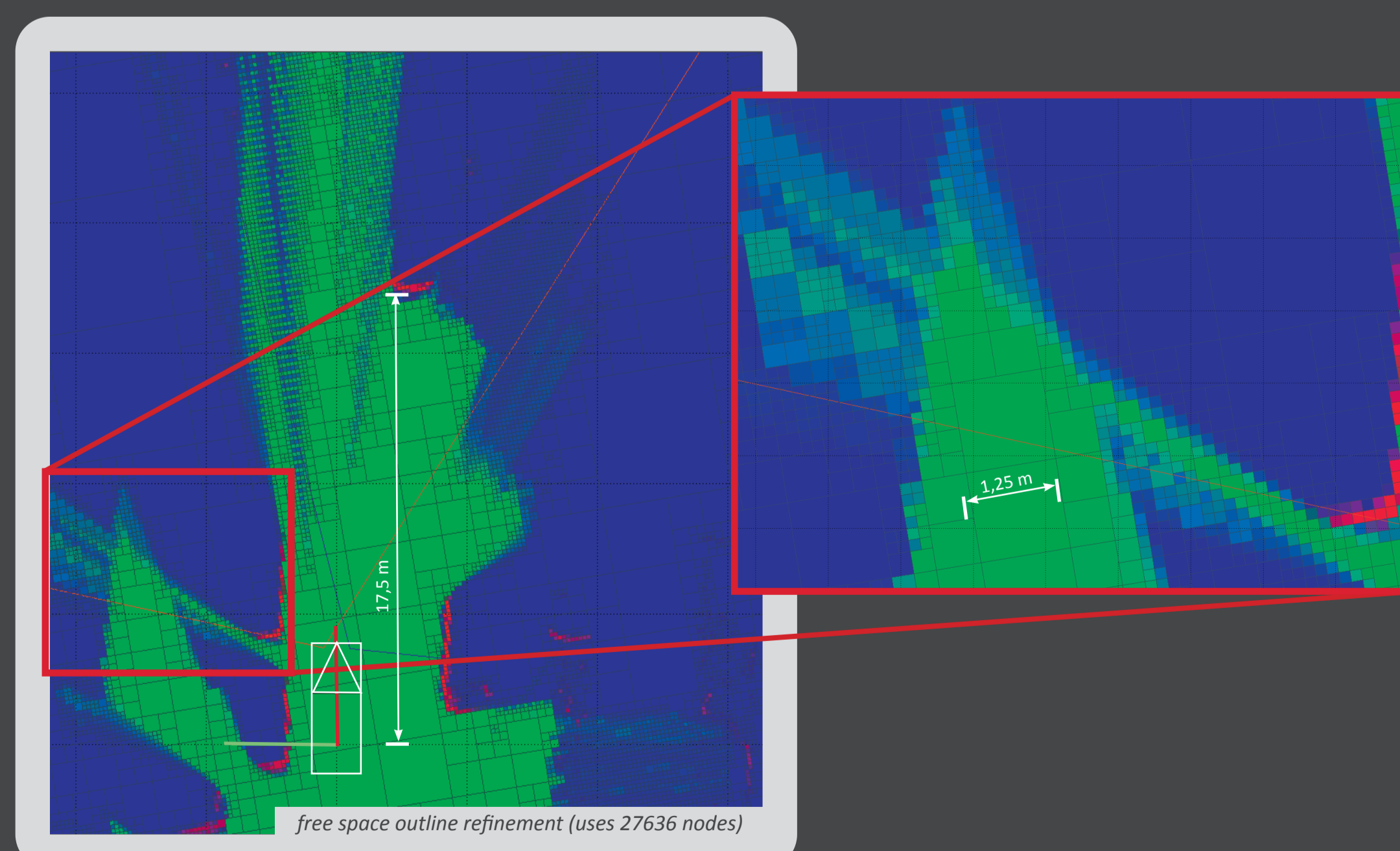
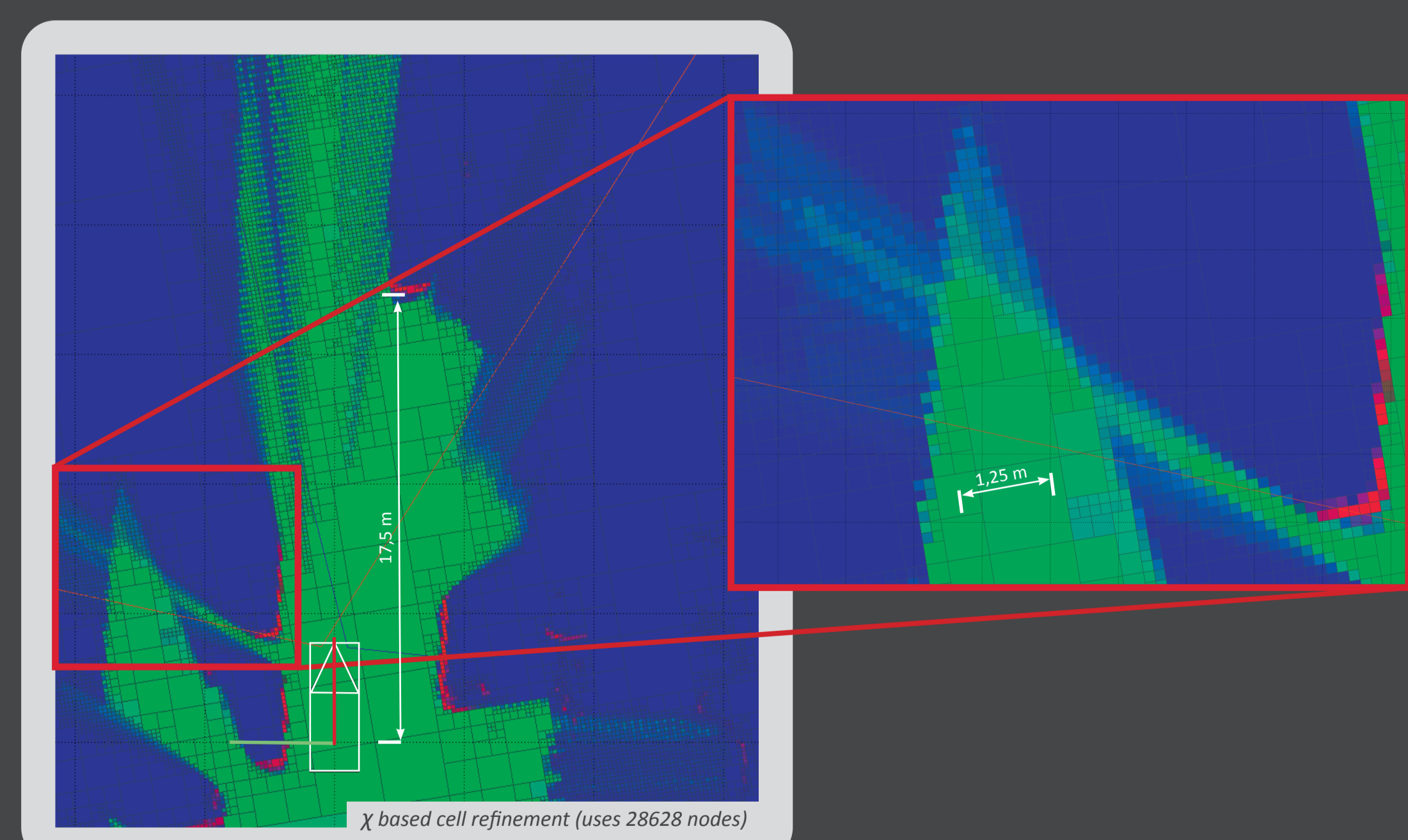
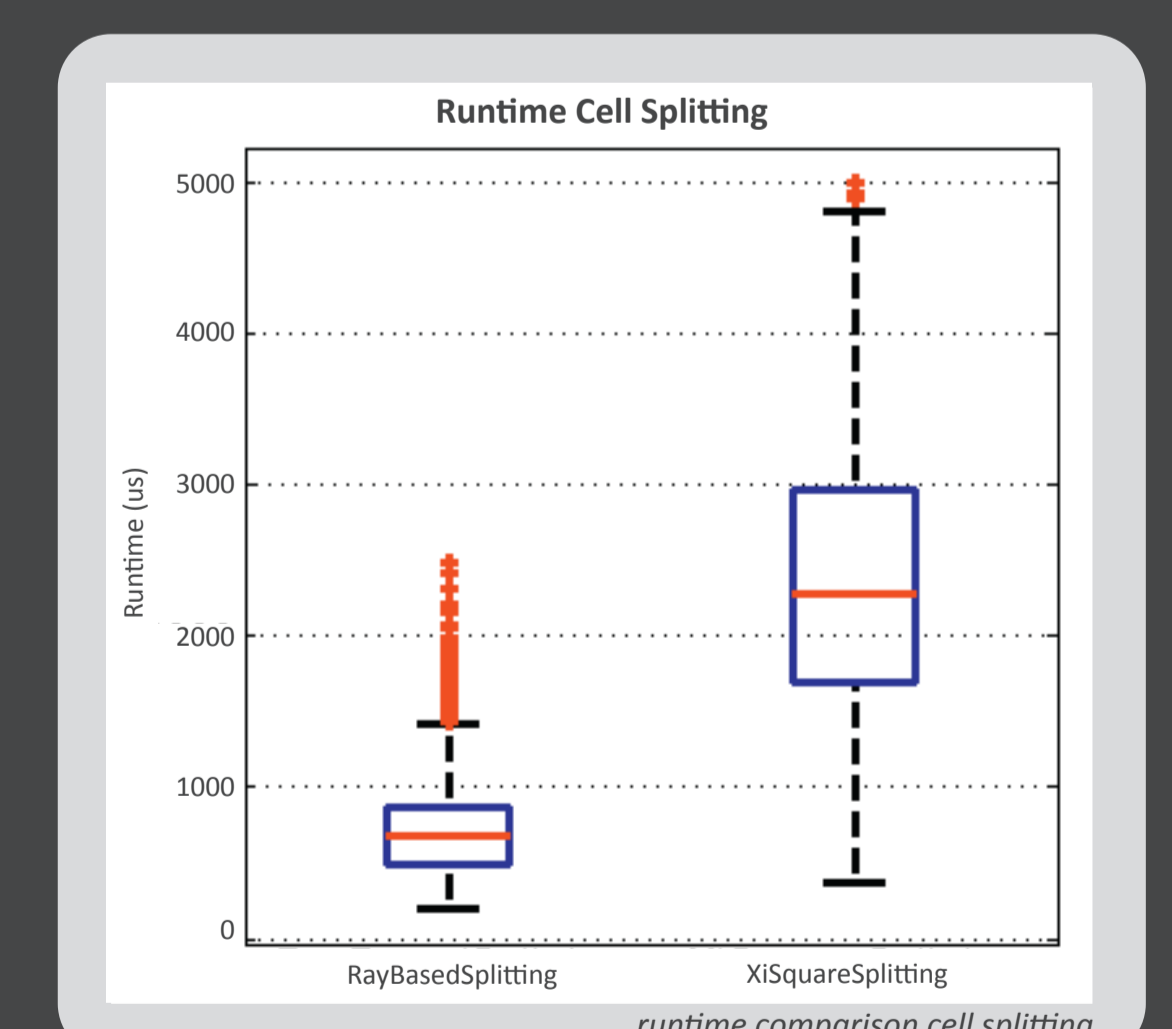
Evaluation

- compare against conflict based splitting approach »X based refinement«
- ray based refinement choose coarser resolution
- ray based approach memory and runtime efficient



Resources

- ten times lower memory consumption than in static grid maps
- ray based refinement is three times faster than »X based refinement«
- memory footprint is about 98 MB for a 3.6 km trip in urban environment



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