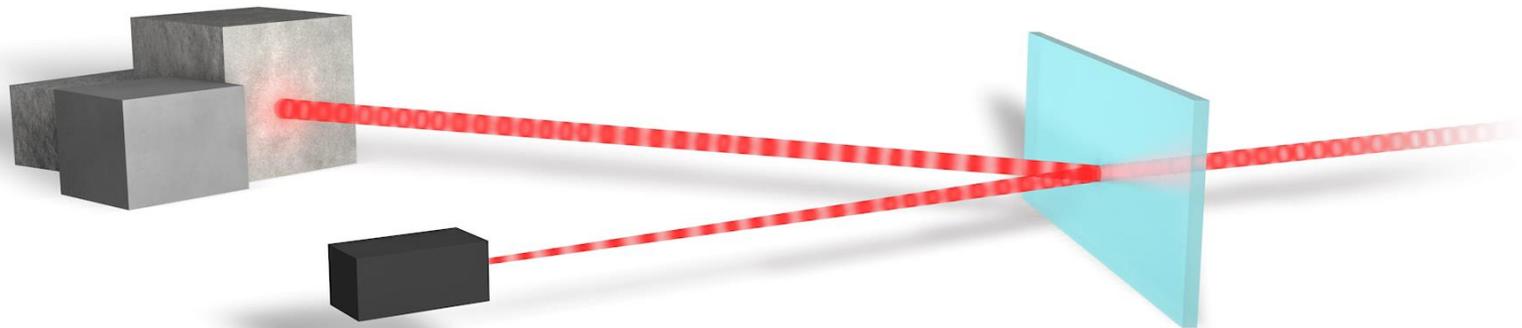
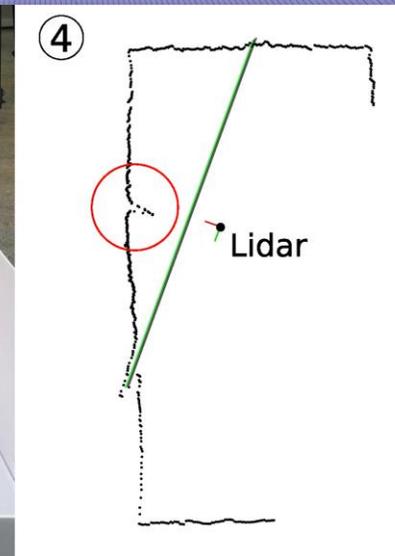
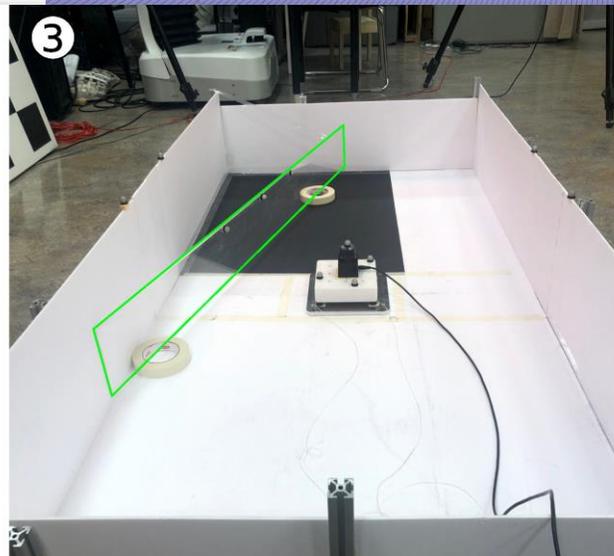
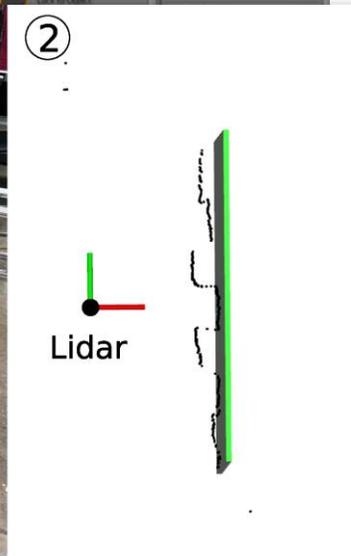
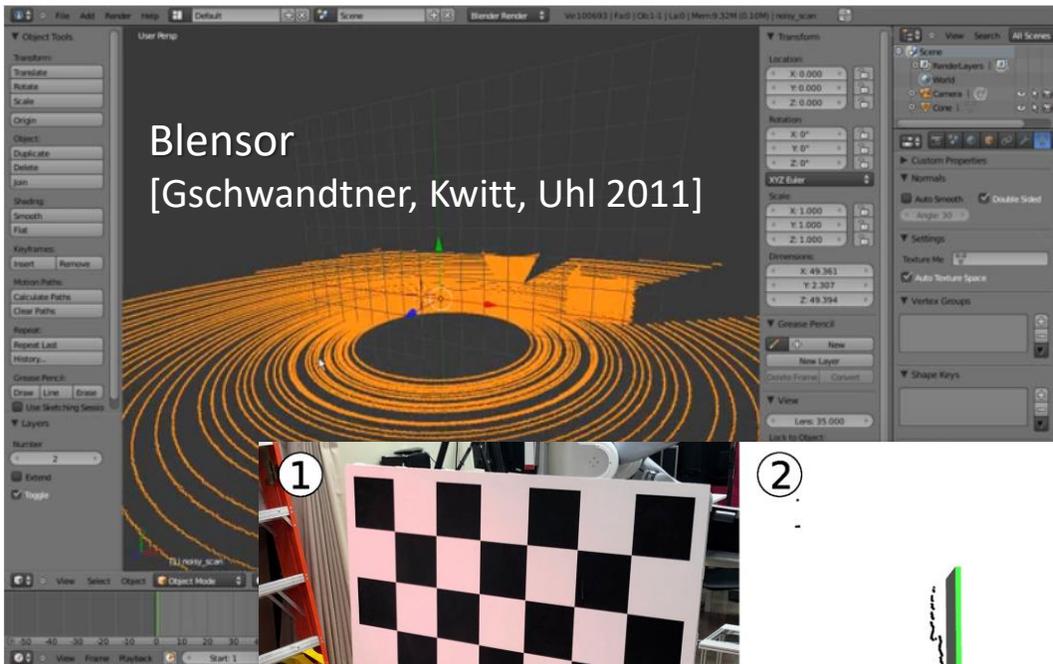
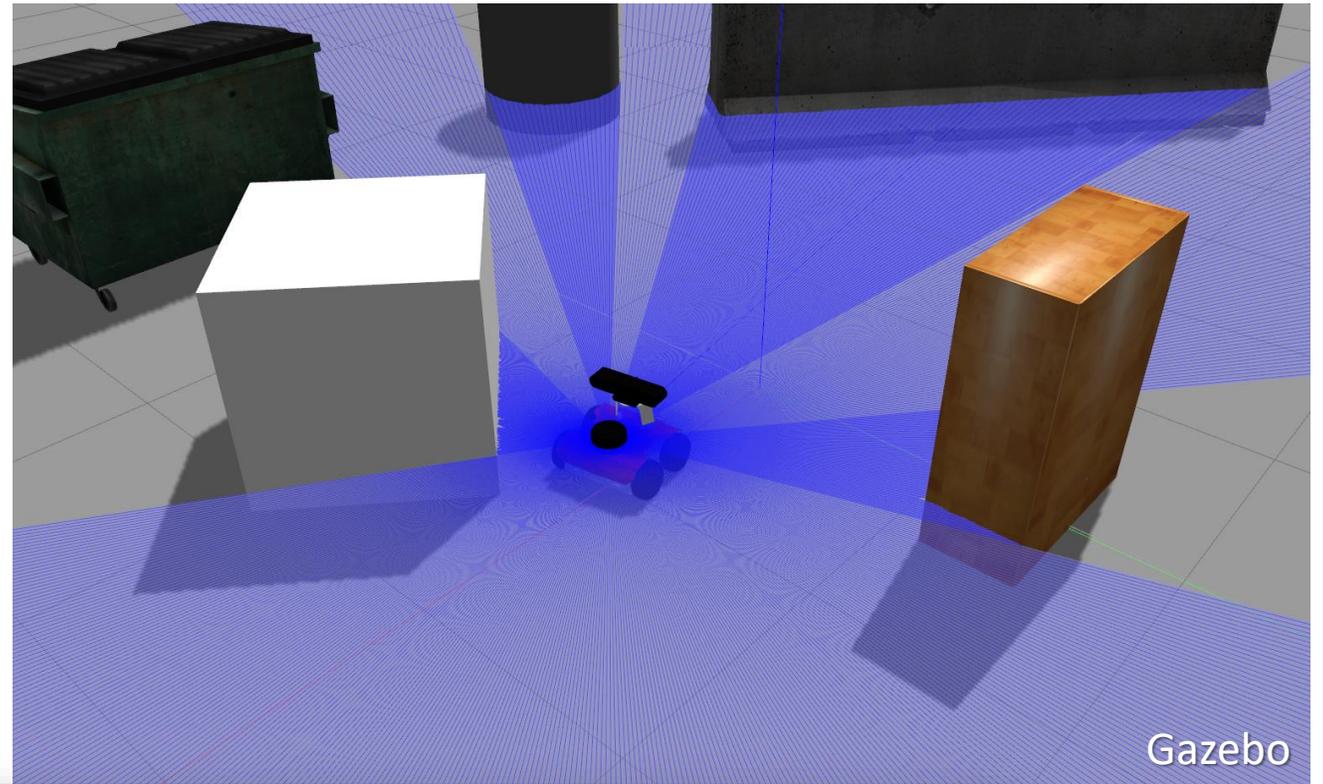


# Physics-based Simulation of Continuous-Wave LIDAR *for Localization, Calibration and Tracking*

Eric Heiden, Ziang Liu, Ragesh K. Ramachandran, Gaurav S. Sukhatme

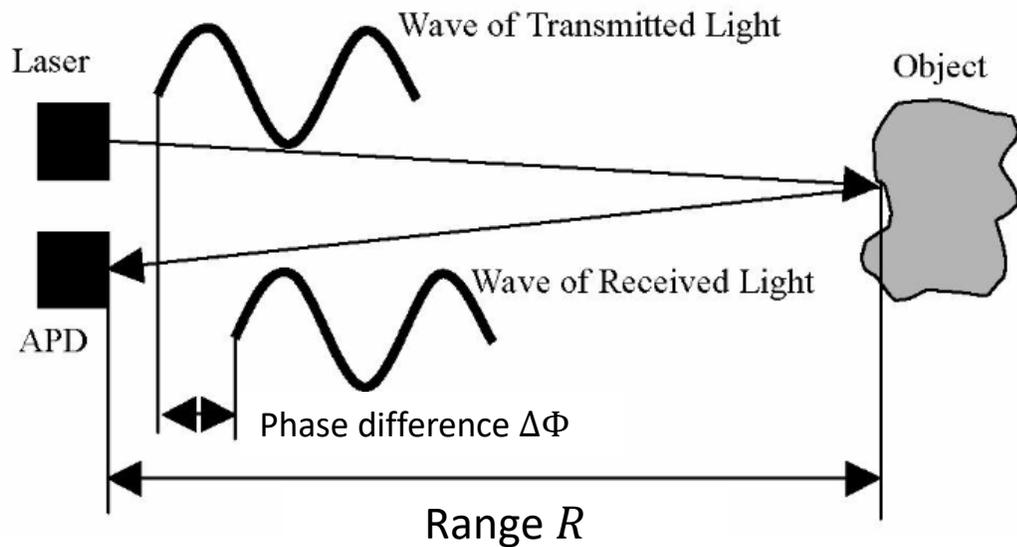


# LIDAR simulation state of the art



# CW LIDAR Principle

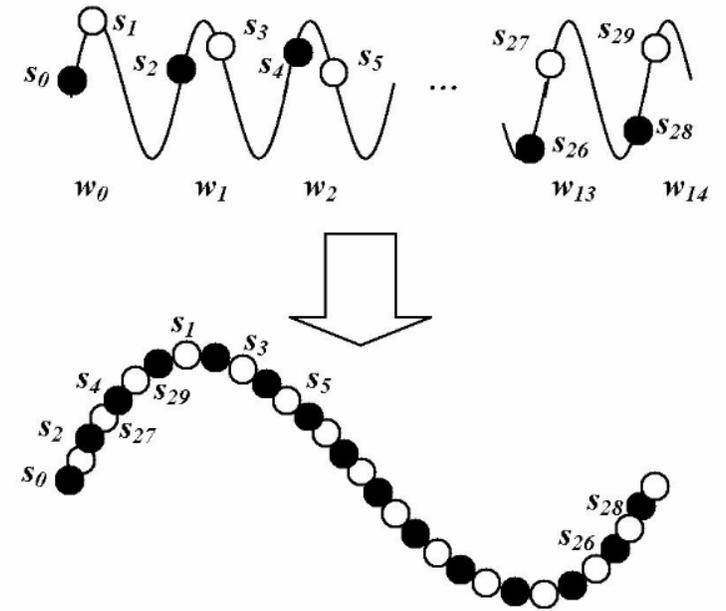
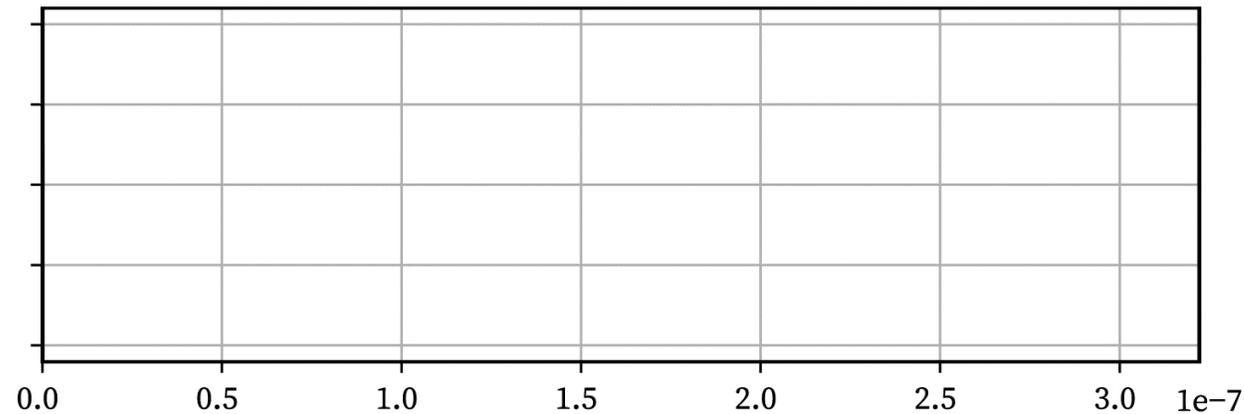
CW LIDARs use phase difference  $\Delta\Phi$  between received and transmitted wave to measure range  $R$



$$R = \frac{1}{4\pi} \frac{c}{f} \Delta\Phi$$



# CW LIDAR Data Sampling



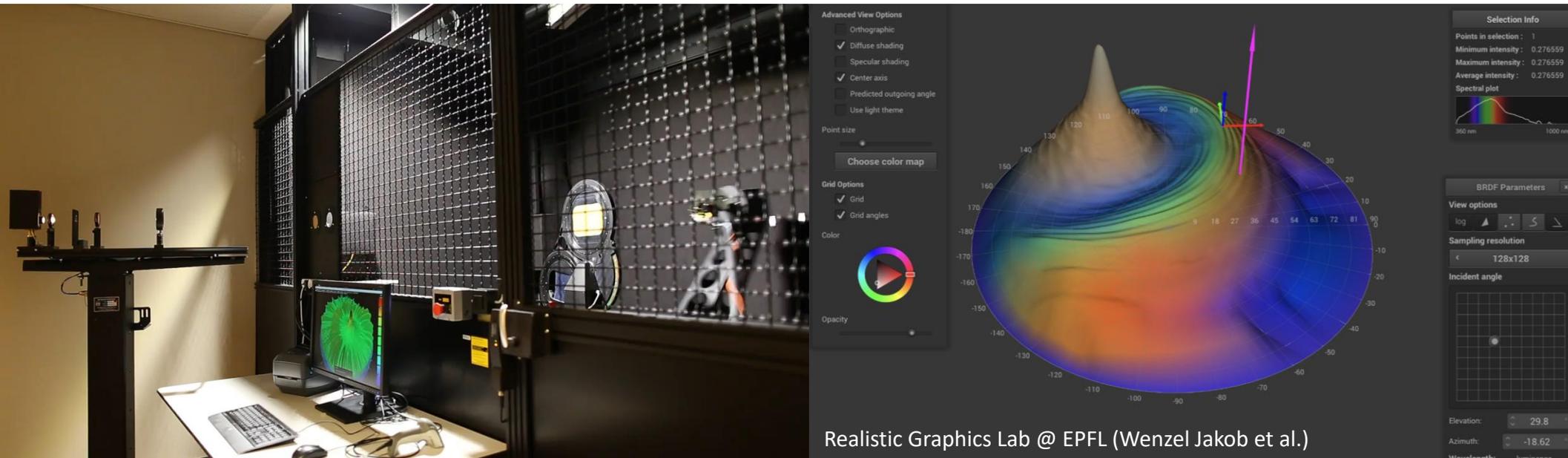
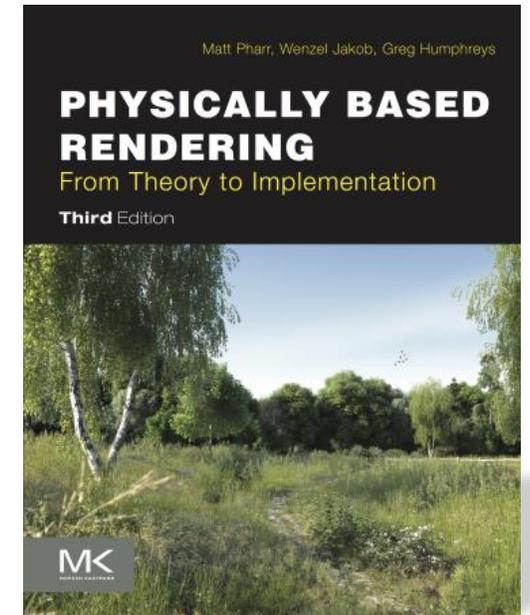
Measure phase for received and transmitted wave  $\Phi = \arctan \frac{\sum_i s_i \cos t_i}{\sum_i s_i \sin t_i}$

Hokuyo URG04-LX uses peculiar sampling scheme to increase resolution

# Physically Based Rendering (PBR)

Model interaction between light and various surface types

Followed book by Matt Pharr, Wenzel Jakob, Greg Humphreys and accompanying implementation `pbrrt`



# Rendering Equation

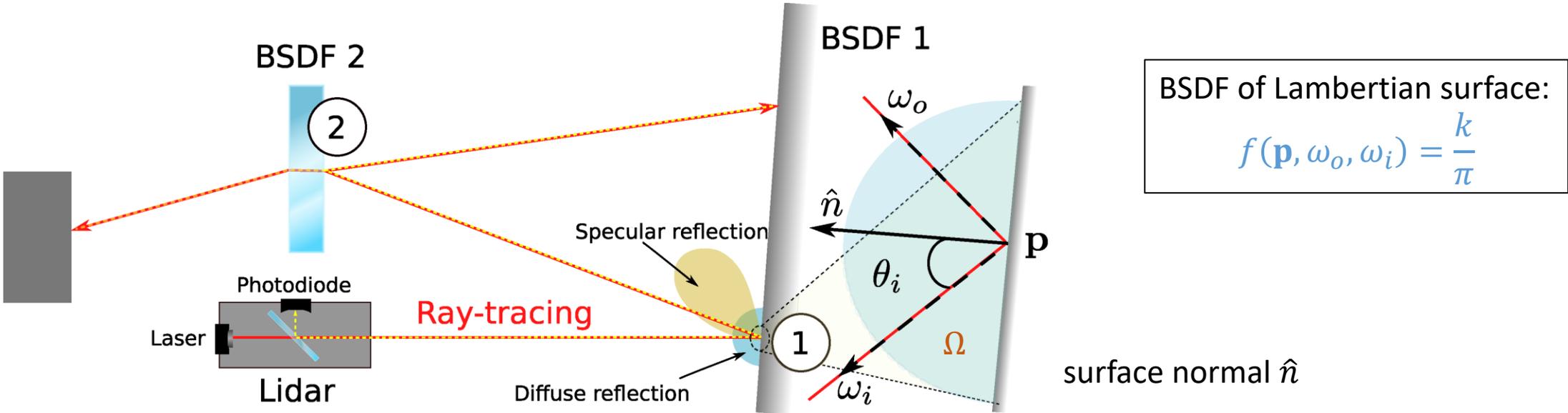
Expresses radiance of light ray with direction  $\omega_o$  reflected from point  $\mathbf{p}$

$$L(\mathbf{p}, \omega_o) = L_e(\mathbf{p}, \omega_o) + \int_{\Omega} f(\mathbf{p}, \omega_o, \omega_i) L_i(\mathbf{p}, \omega_i) |\cos \theta_i| d\omega_i$$

blackbody emission

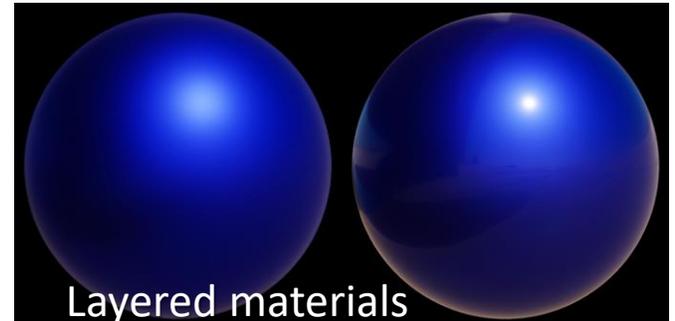
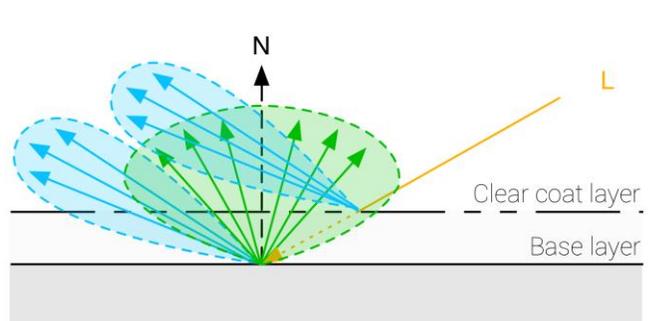
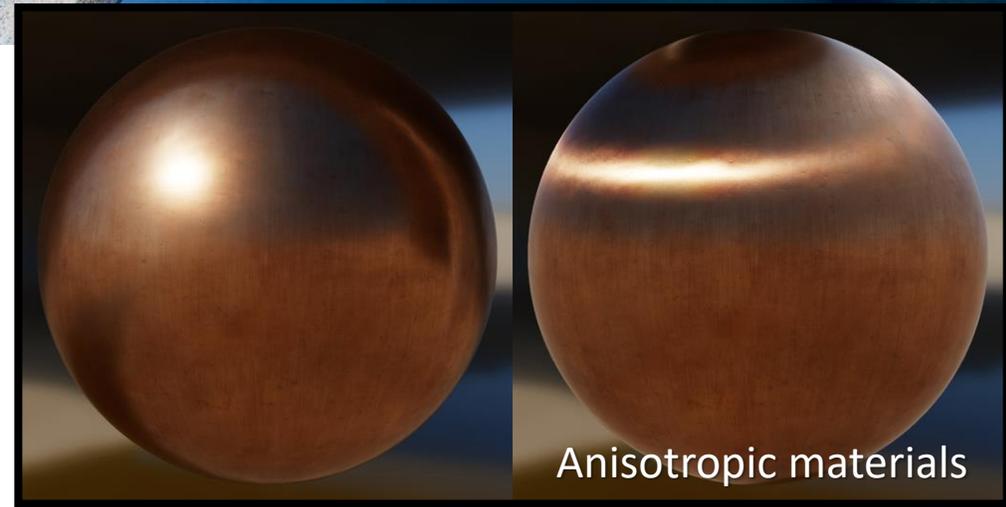
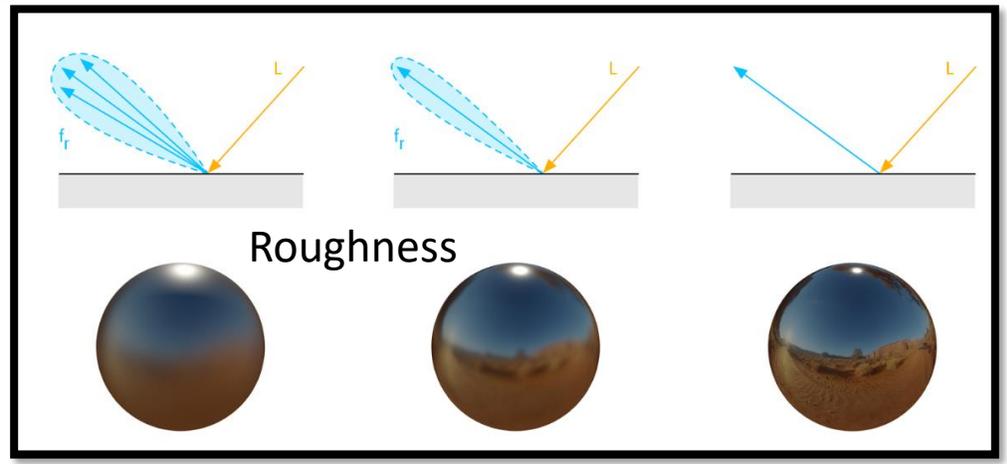
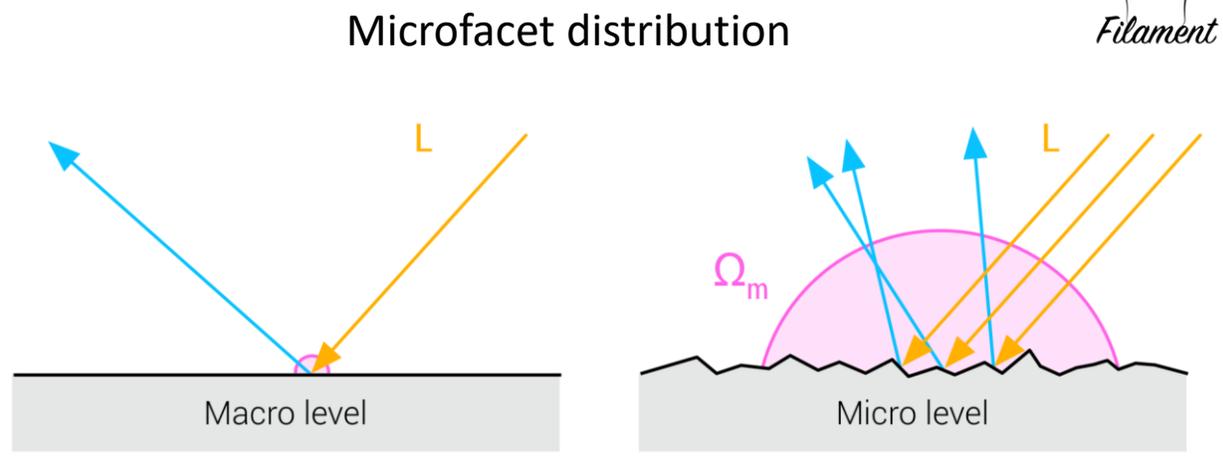
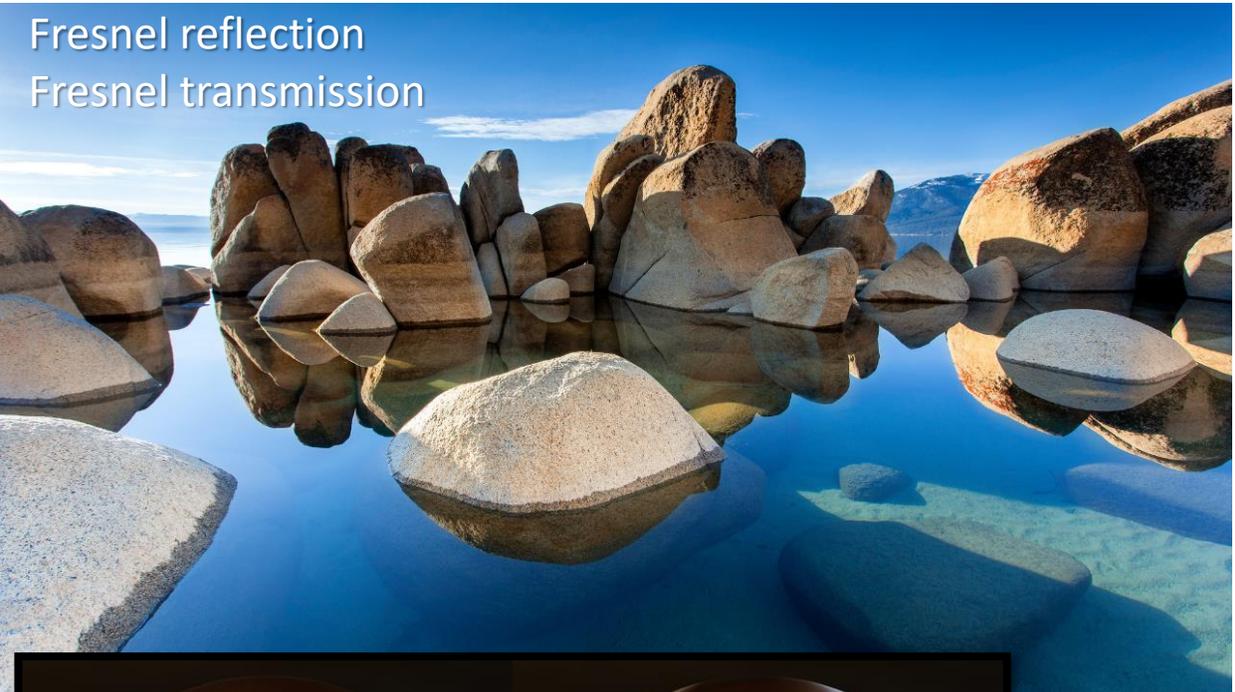
Bidirectional Scattering Distribution Function (BSDF)

Radiance of light ray with direction  $\omega_i$



# Advanced Surface Properties

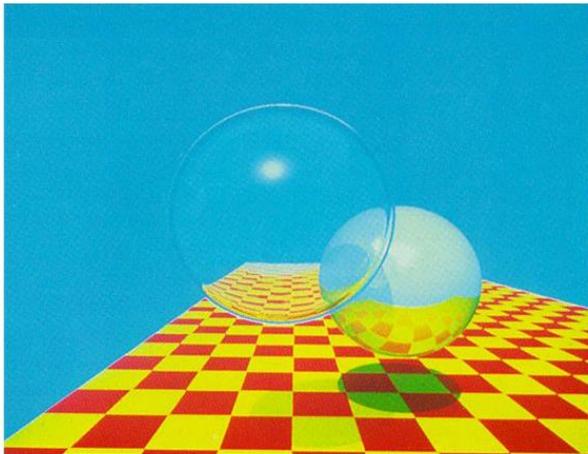
Pictures made by  Filament



# Integration

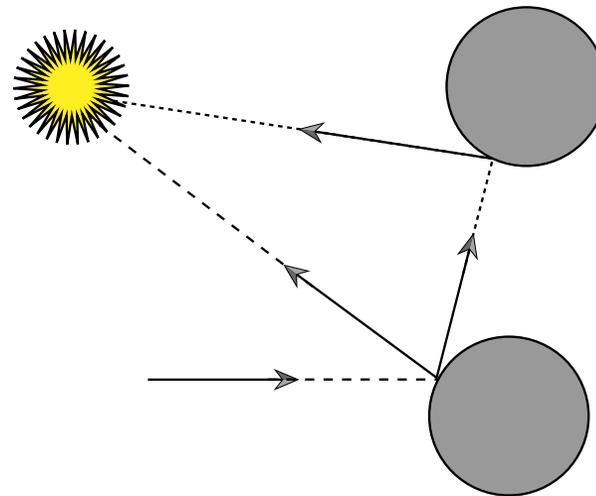
Need to solve integral in  $L_e(\mathbf{p}, \omega_o) + \int_{\Omega} f(\mathbf{p}, \omega_o, \omega_i) L_i(\mathbf{p}, \omega_i) |\cos \theta_i| d\omega_i$

Whitted Raytracing (1980)

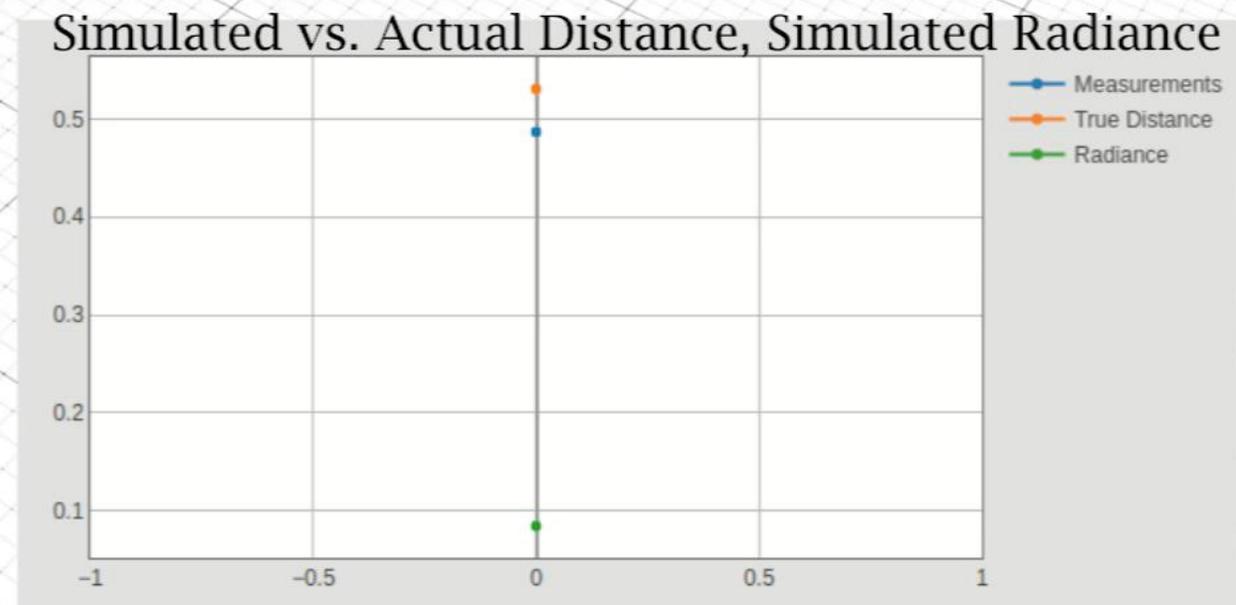
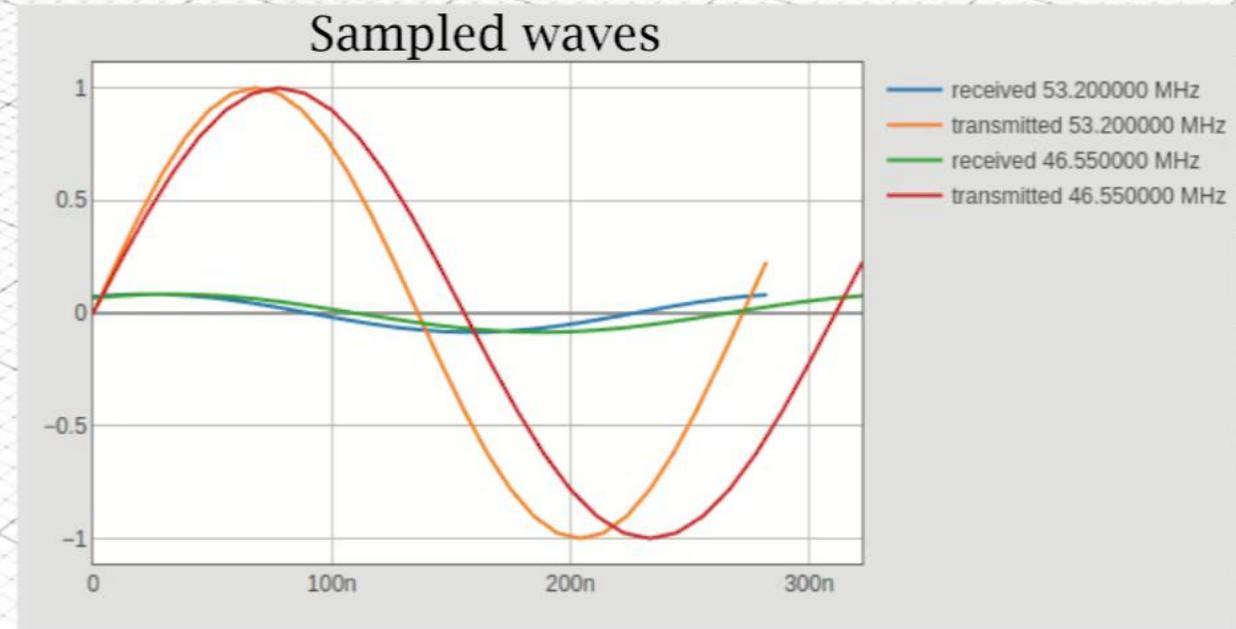
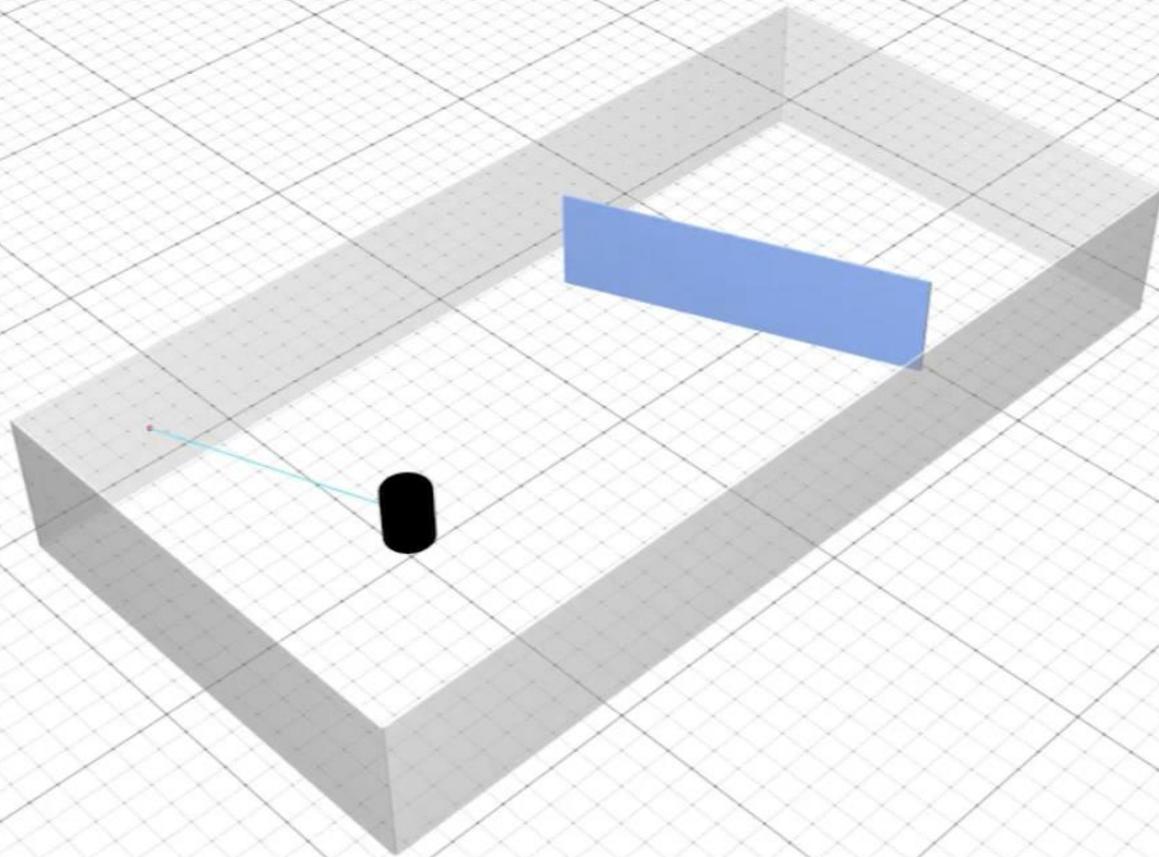


*Turner Whitted*

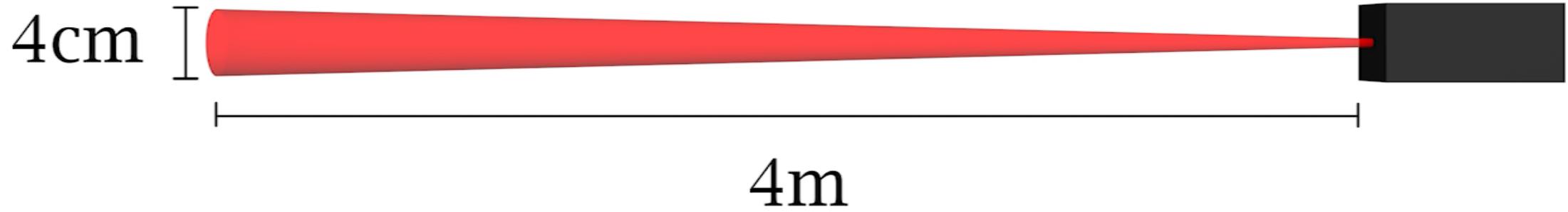
Only considers direct lighting  
(1 sample per interaction)



# Simulation of Hokuyo URG04-LX with a single measurement



# Laser beam divergence in Hokuyo URG04-LX



# Scene/LIDAR Parameter Estimation

Solve Nonlinear Least Squares problem for parameter vector  $\theta$  given true measurements  $y_i$

$$\underset{\theta}{\text{minimize}}(\mathcal{L} = \sum_i \|f_{\theta}(r_i) - y_i\|_2^2)$$

(sometimes) s.t.  $L \leq \theta \leq U$

Calculate derivatives  $\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \theta_k}$  via automatic differentiation

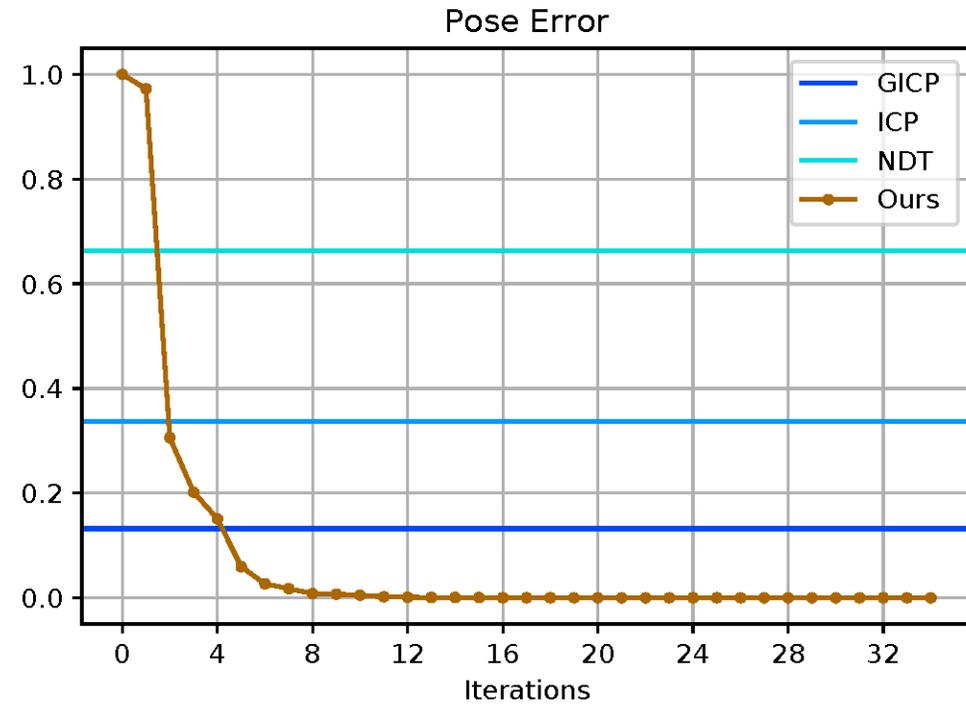
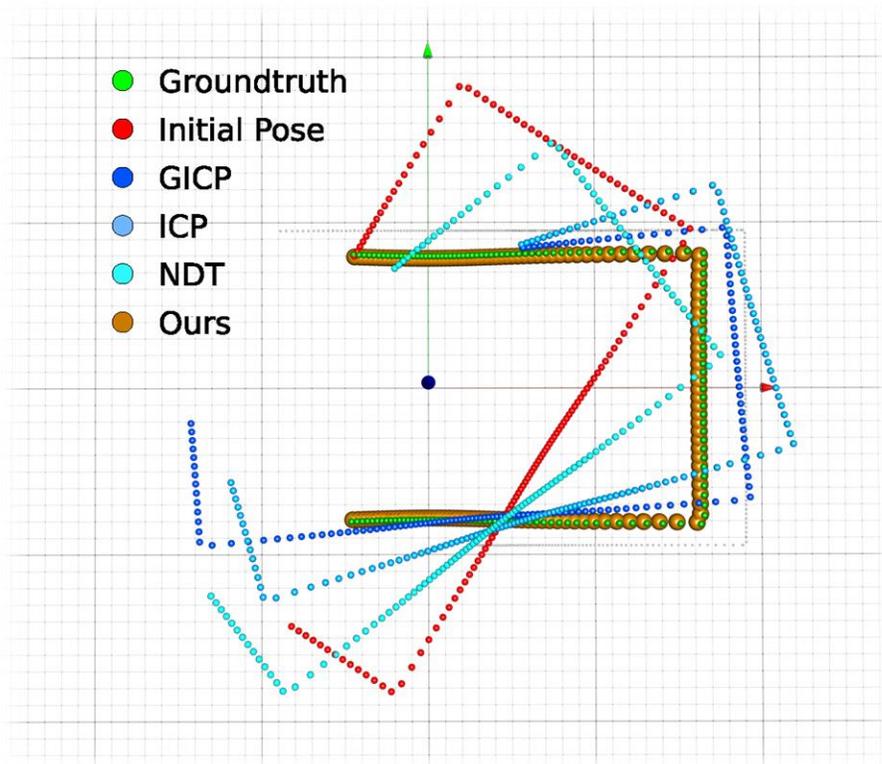
Run Levenberg-Marquardt / L-BFGS with Wolfe line search to solve optimization problem

# Experiments

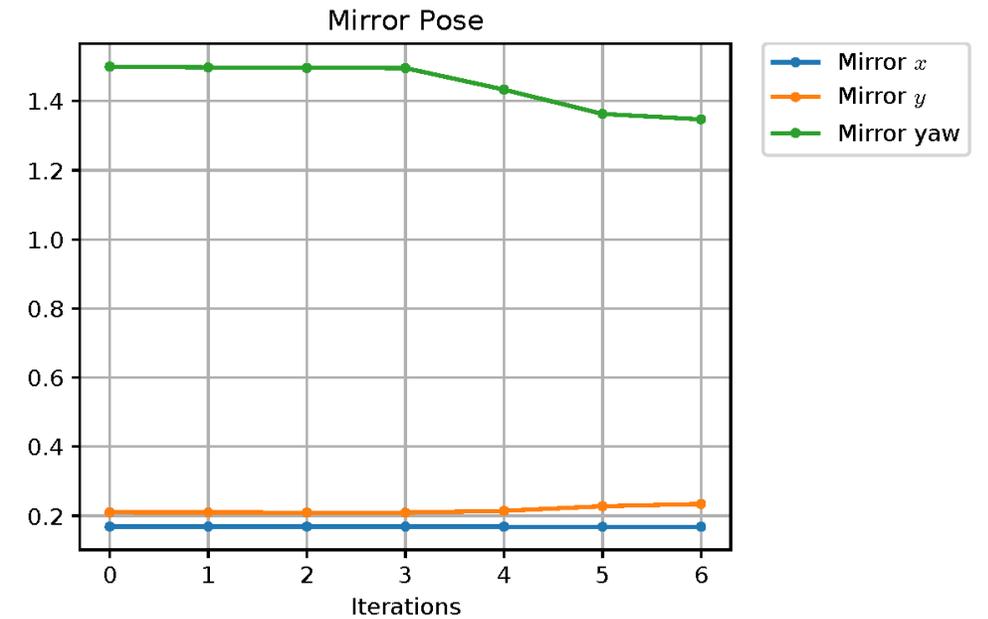
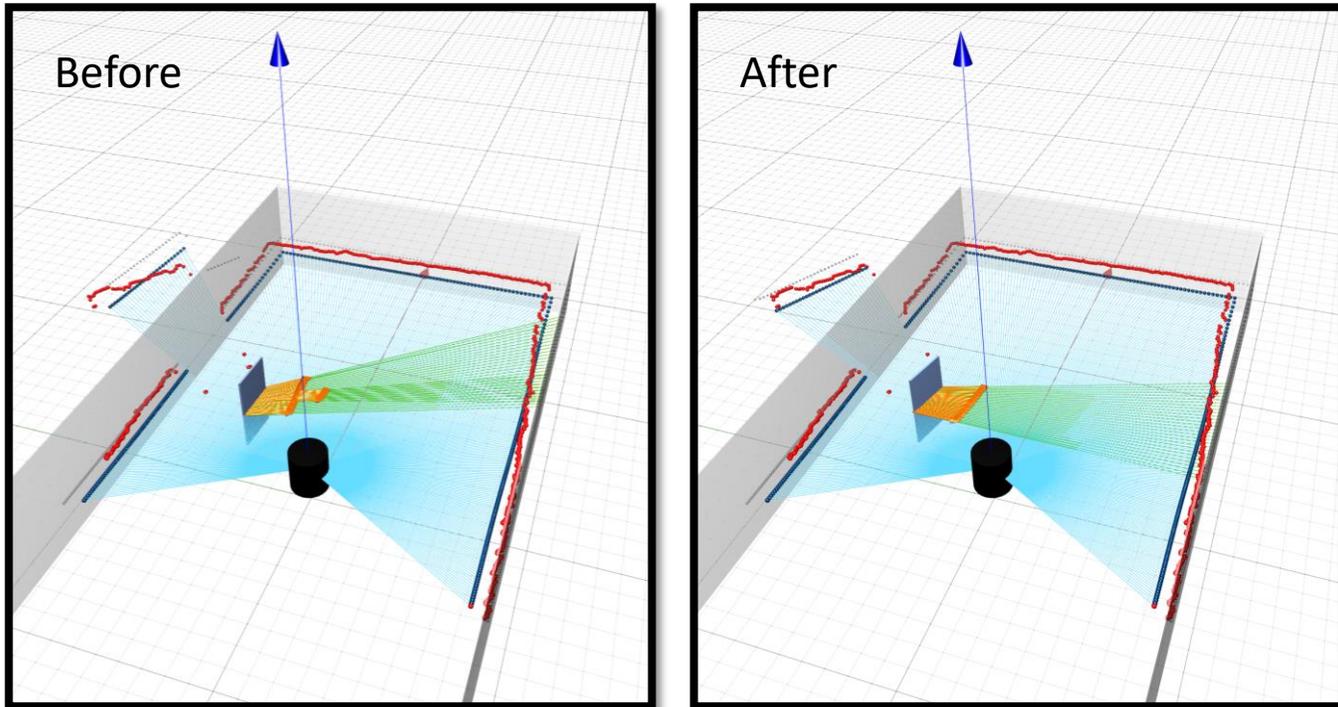


# LIDAR Odometry

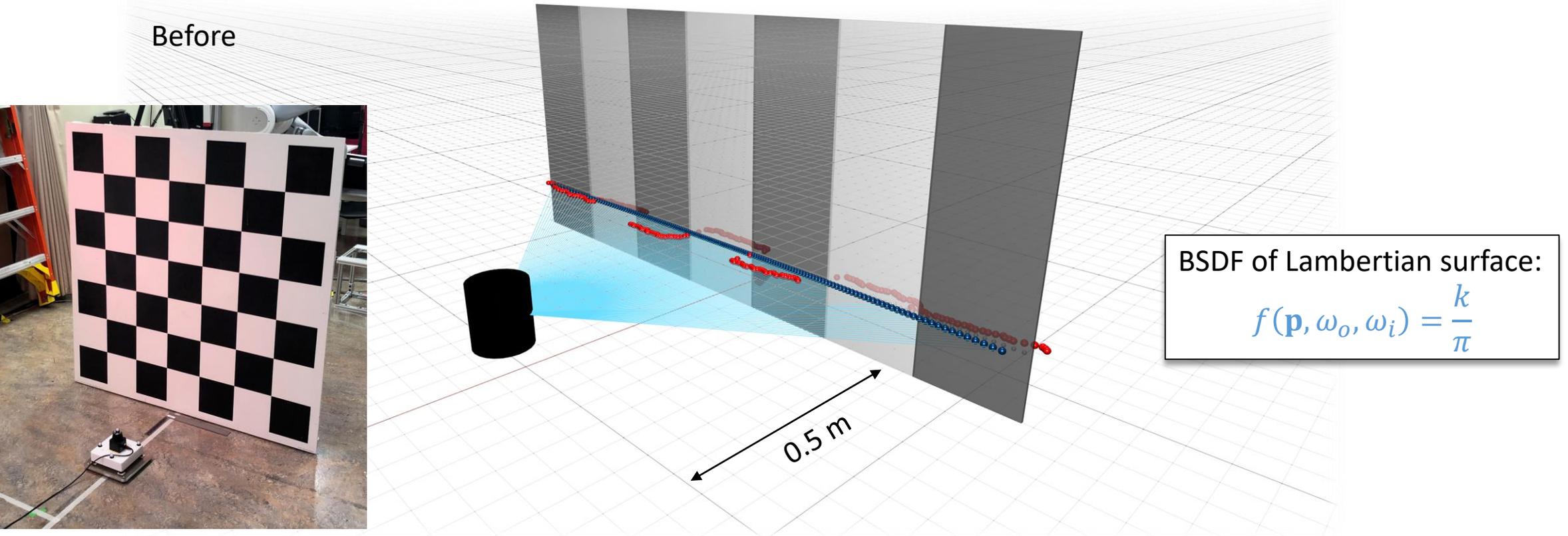
Estimate SE(2) transform of LIDAR frame given 2 scans in cuboid environment



# Tracking a mirror in the real world

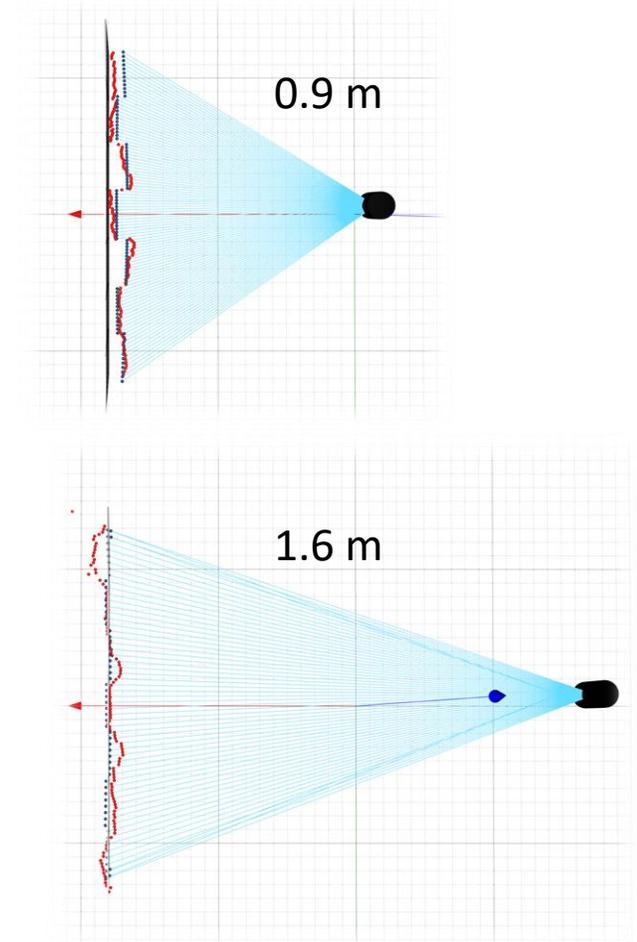
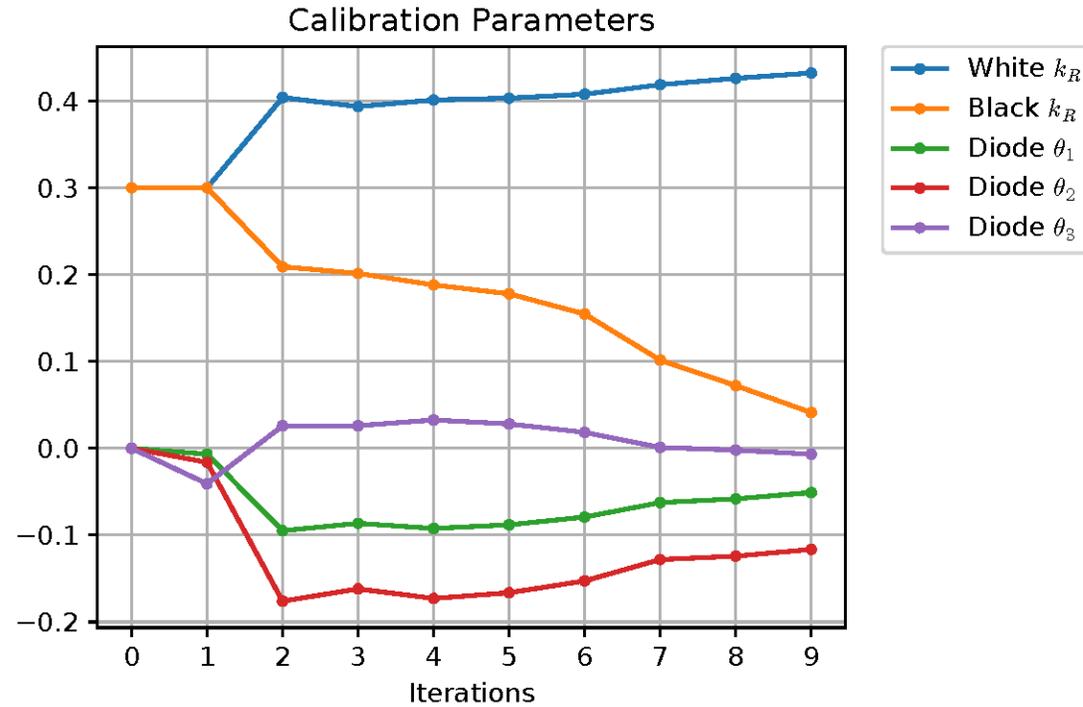
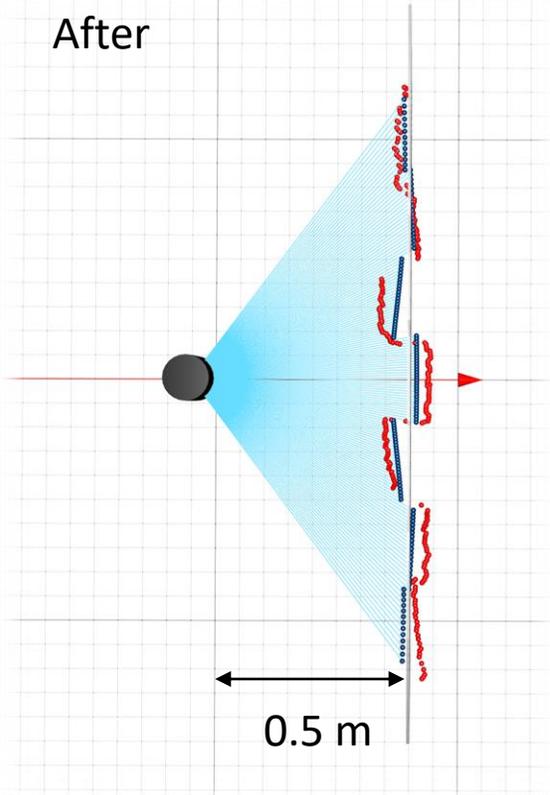


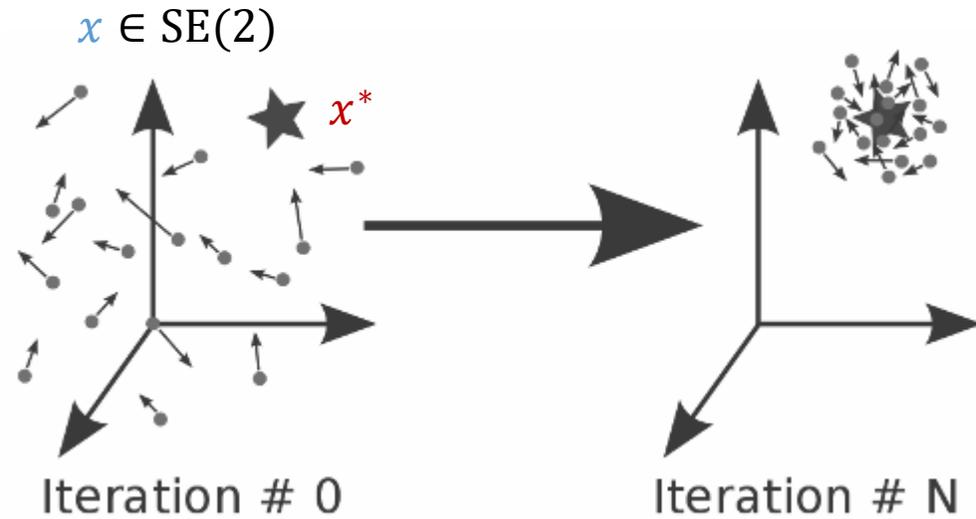
# Calibrating APD & Estimate Surface Properties



- Brightness/color has significant influence on measured distance
- Estimate this influence by fitting parabola to radiance  $\leftrightarrow$  phase shift relationship:  
$$\Delta\Phi' = \Delta\Phi - (aL^2 + bL + c) \text{ for } a, b, c \in \mathbb{R}$$
- Assume white/black sections are Lambertian, need to estimate  $k_{white}, k_{black}$

# Calibrating APD & Estimate Surface Properties





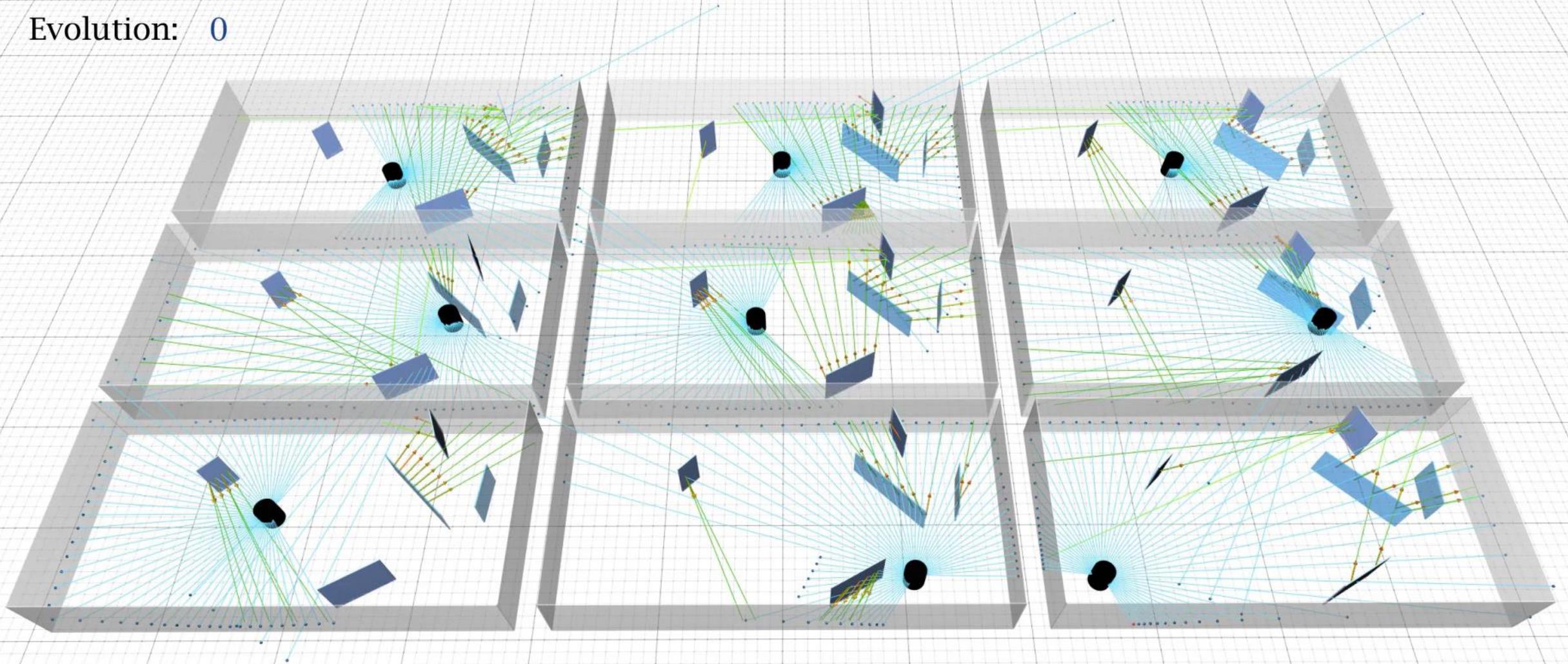
# Particle Swarm Optimization

Localization in complex environment through population-based optimization (gradient-free)

**PaGMO (Parallel Global Multiobjective Optimizer)**

Izzo et al. 2012

Evolution: 0



Particle Swarm Optimization: 20 generations, 9 islands à 10 individuals  
Shown is the best individual of each island per evolution.

# Physics-based Simulation of Continuous-Wave LIDAR *for Localization, Calibration and Tracking*

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