

MathWorks
AUTOMOTIVE
CONFERENCE 2019

MATLAB을 활용한
자동차 레이더 개발

서기환



Agenda

- Different Usage for Radar Modeling

- Radar Design Workflow
 - DSP Design and Simulation
 - RF/Antenna Modeling

- High Level Simulation with Probabilistic Model

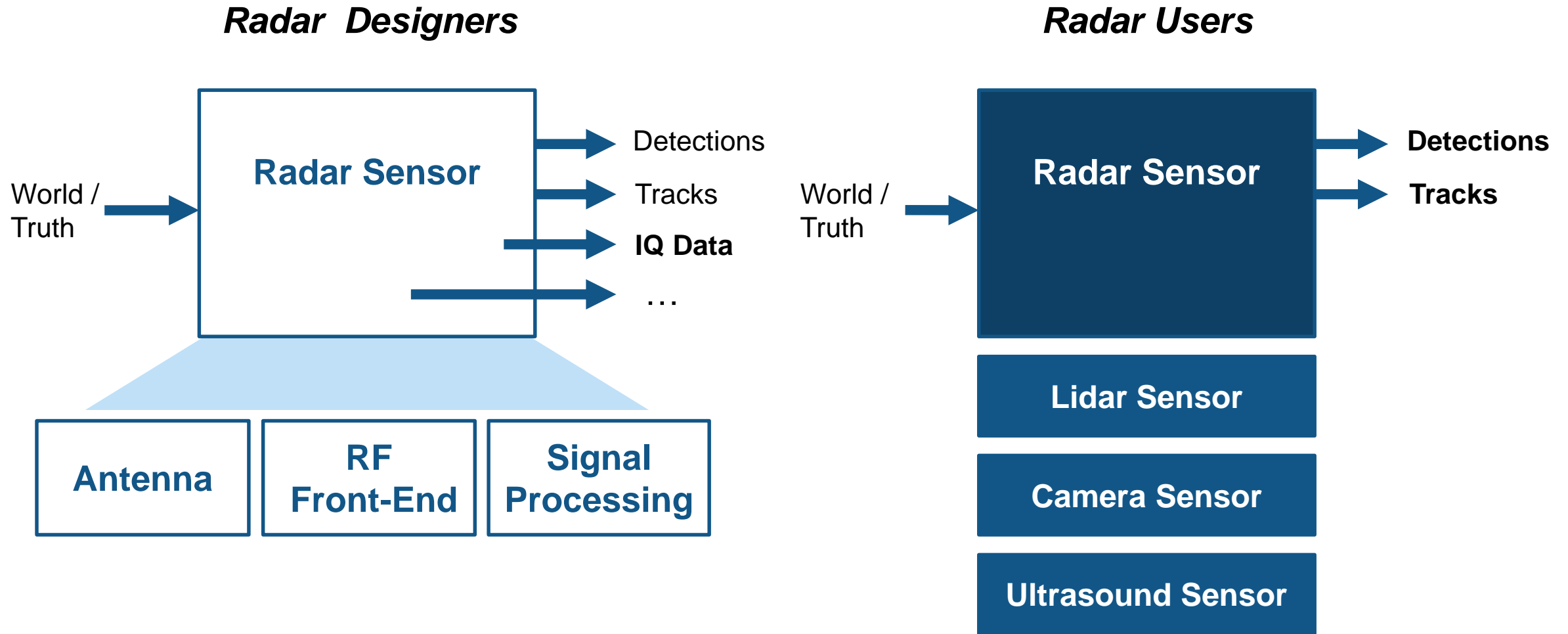
Agenda

- Radar Modeling with Fidelity Control

- Radar Design Workflow
 - DSP Design and Simulation
 - RF/Antenna Modeling

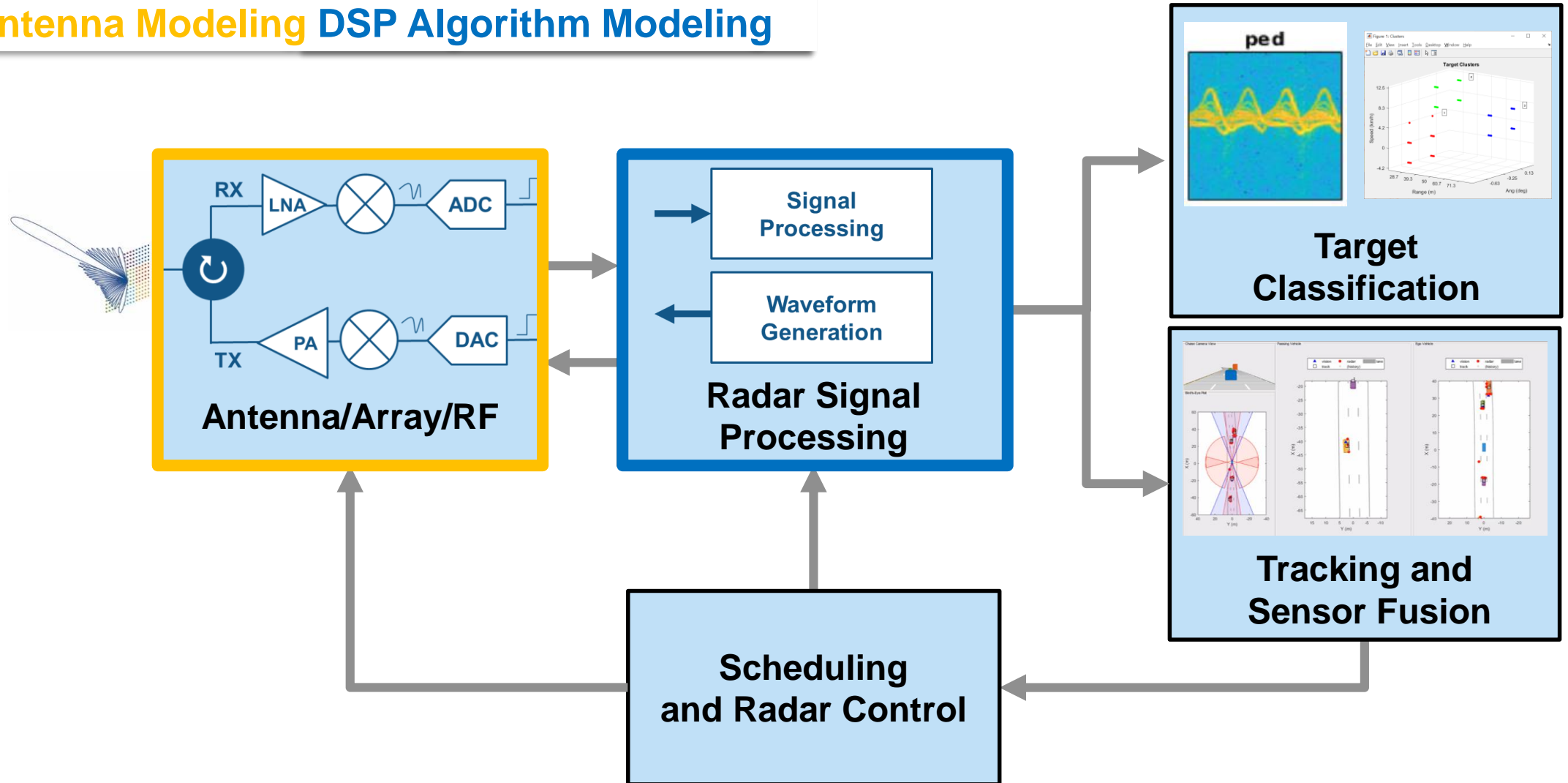
- High Level Simulation with Probabilistic Model

Two Personas using Automotive Radar Sensor Models



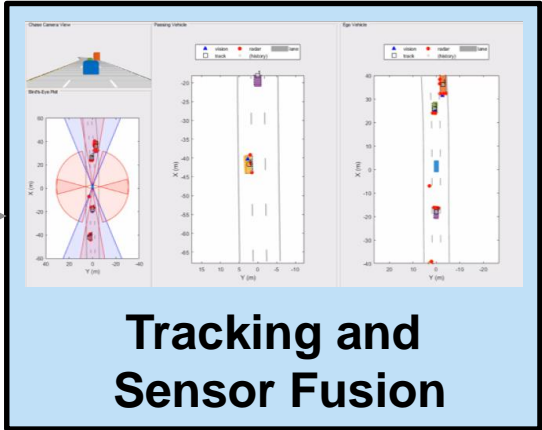
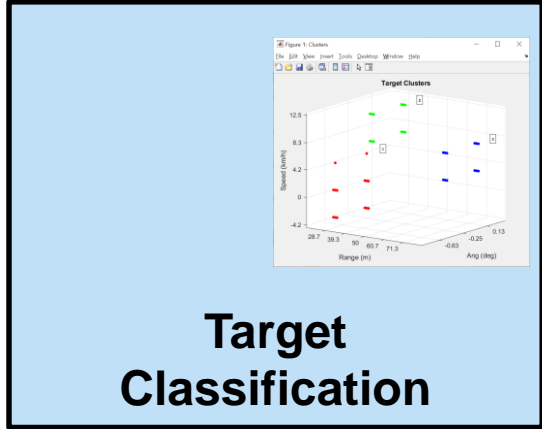
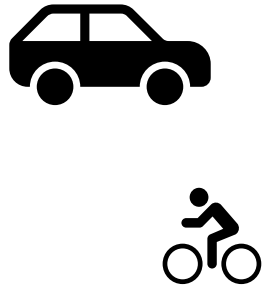
Radar Modeling and Simulation

RF/Antenna Modeling DSP Algorithm Modeling



Radar Modeling and Simulation

Probabilistic Model



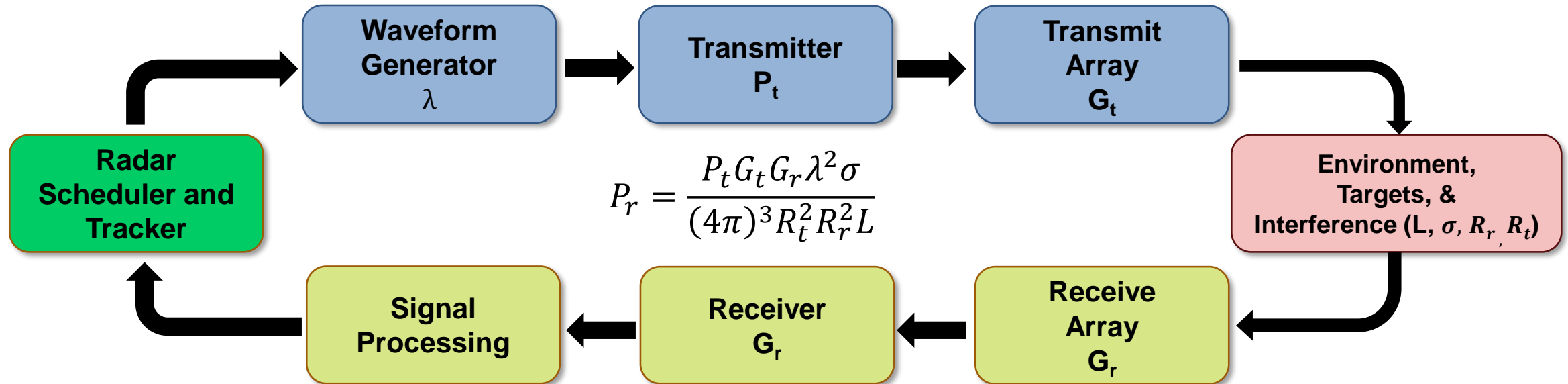
Automotive Radar Sensor Models

	DSP algorithm Model	RF/Antenna Model	Probabilistic Model
Engineers	Radar Designers	Radar Designers	Radar Users
Model usage	Radar Algorithms	Analog-mixed Signal Simulation	Sensor Fusion, Controller
Outputs	IQ Data or Detections	IQ Data	Detections or Tracks
Benefit	-	Highest Fidelity	Simulation Speed
Disadvantage	-	Simulation speed	Can't Access IQ Data

Agenda

- Radar Modeling with Fidelity Control
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Radar Simulation and Modeling Architecture



- Functions for calculations and analysis
- Apps for common workflows
- Parameterized components for system modeling
- Easy path to increased fidelity for antenna and RF design
- Code generation for deployment

Radar Model to Simulate High Fidelity Raw Data

Antenna, Antenna arrays
type of element, # elements, configuration

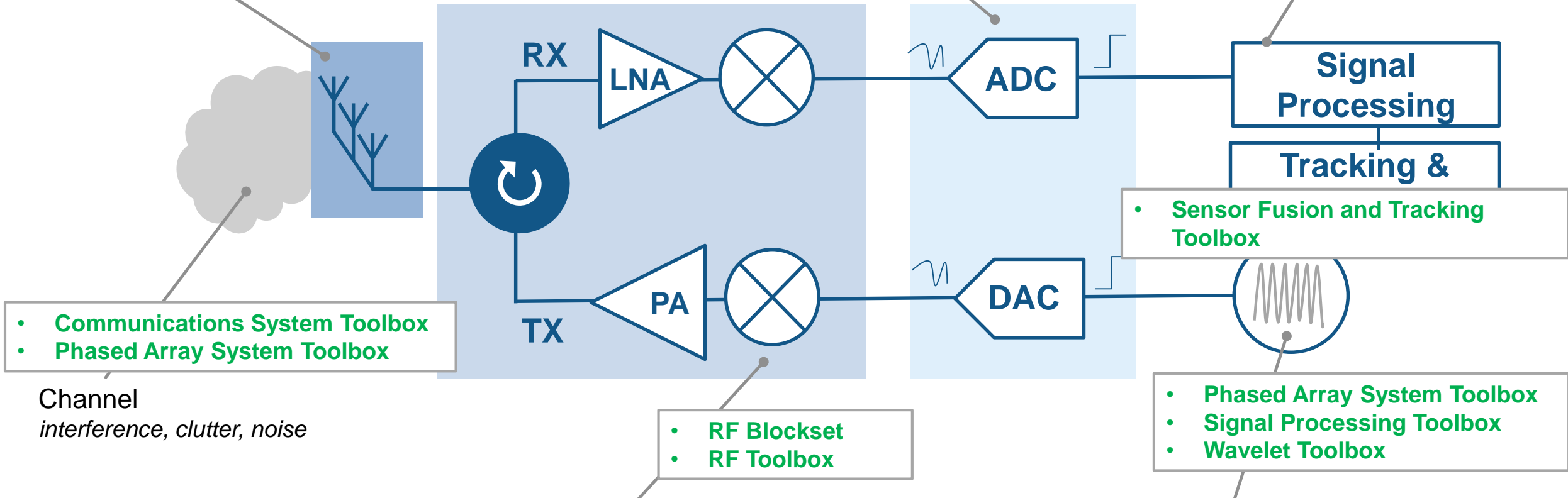
- Antenna Toolbox
- Phased Array System Toolbox

Mixed-Signal
Continuous & discrete time

- Simulink
- DSP System Toolbox
- Control System Toolbox

Algorithms
beamforming, beamsteering,
MIMO

- Phased Array System Toolbox
- Communications System Toolbox
- DSP System Toolbox



- Communications System Toolbox
- Phased Array System Toolbox

Channel
interference, clutter, noise

- RF Blockset
- RF Toolbox

RF Impairments
frequency dependency, non-linearity, noise, mismatches

- Sensor Fusion and Tracking Toolbox

- Phased Array System Toolbox
- Signal Processing Toolbox
- Wavelet Toolbox

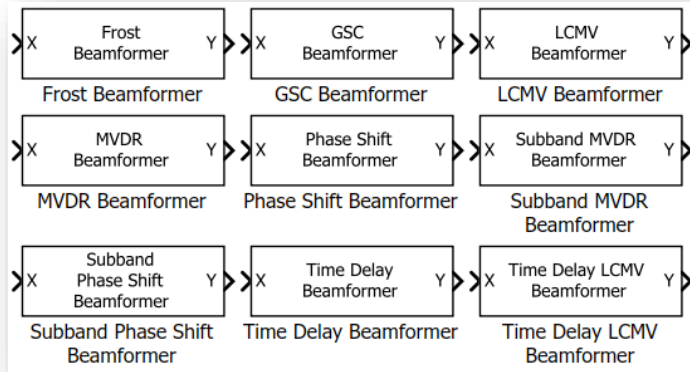
Waveforms & Resource Scheduling

Path to Higher Fidelity

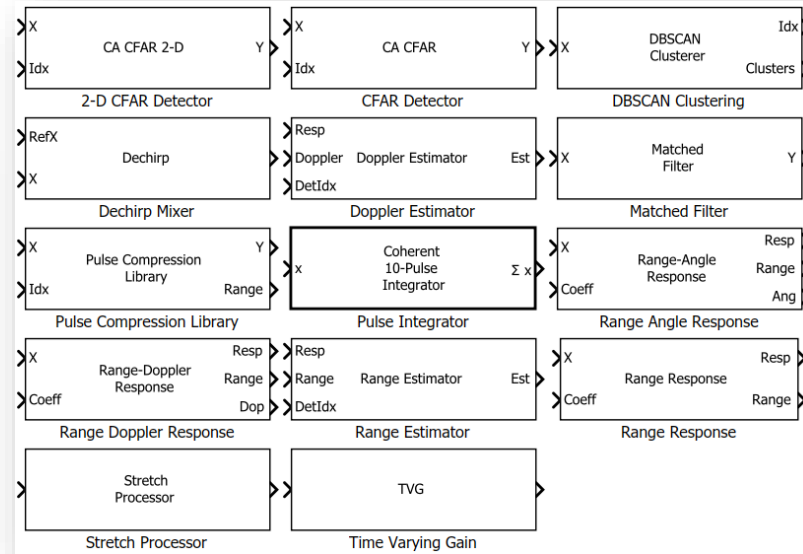
- Extend model fidelity over project evolution
- Simple interface to replace off-the-shelf components with custom ones

Antenna element	Target model	Propagation model	RF signal chain
Ideal elements	Point target	Free space	Baseband
EM solver with mutual coupling	Synthesized backscatter (angle & frequency)	Line of sight atmospheric effects	RF components
Measured pattern import	Measured return (angle & frequency)	Multipath, terrain and ducting effects	Analog-mixed simulation

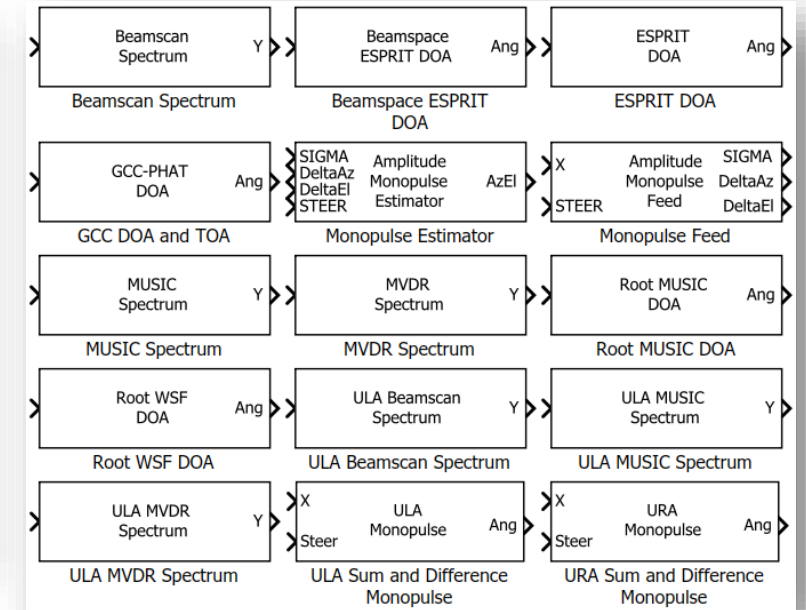
DSP Algorithms for Radar Systems



Beamforming



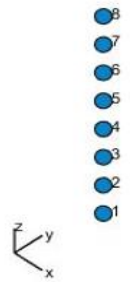
Detections



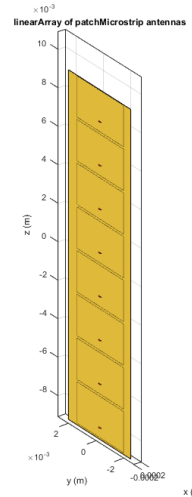
Direction of Arrival

Antenna Array Design

Array Geometry

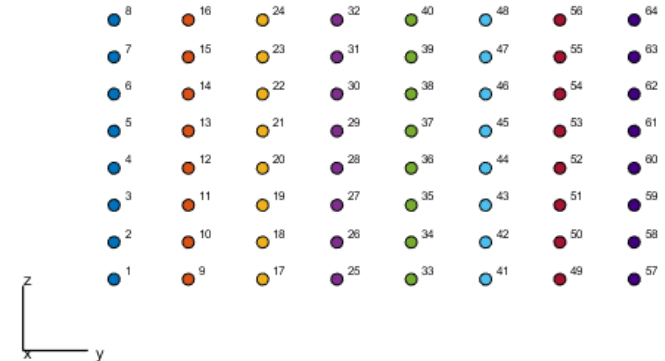


or

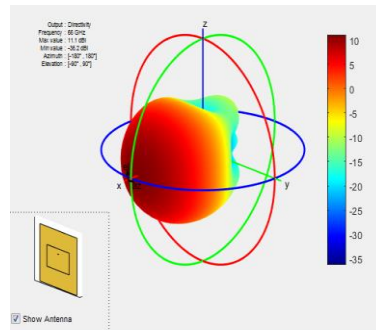


Aperture Size:
Z axis = 18.169 mm
Element Spacing:
 $\Delta z = 2.271$ mm
Array Axis: Z axis

Design subarray with desired fidelity

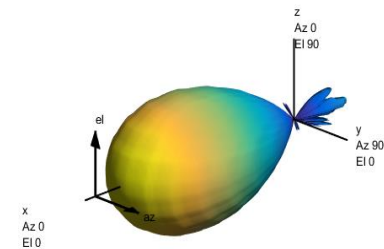


Replicate to build array



```
p = design(patchMicrostrip,66e9)
```

3D Directivity Pattern

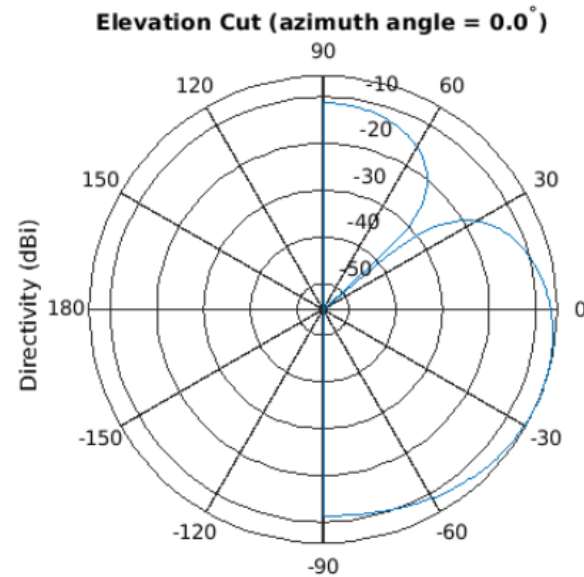
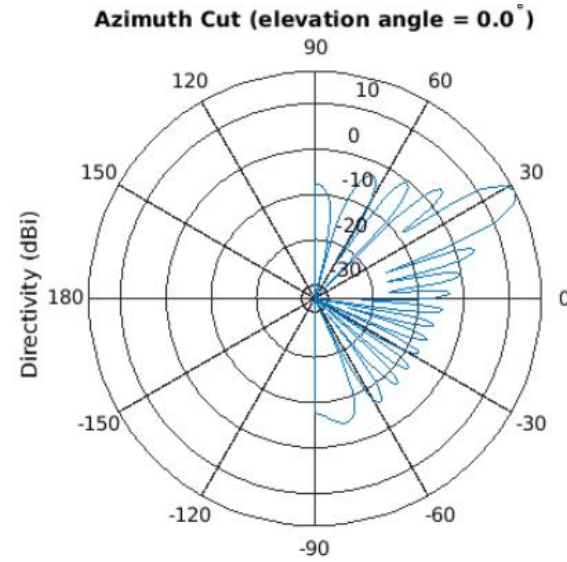


Assess resulting pattern

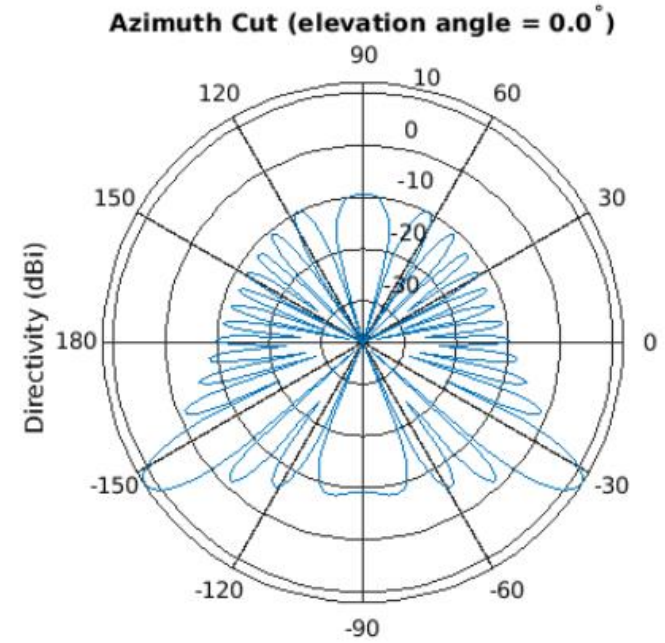
Beam Steering



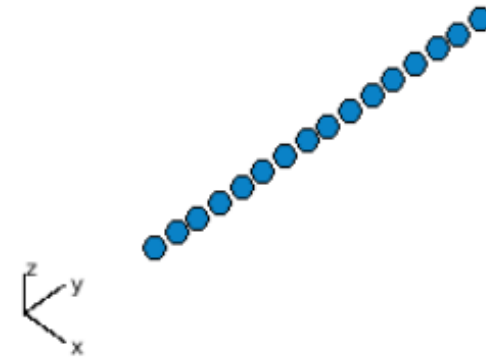
Aperture Size:
 Y axis = 599.585 mm
 Z axis = 74.948 mm
 Element Spacing:
 $\Delta y = 37.474$ mm
 $\Delta z = 37.474$ mm



Directivity (dBi), Broadside at 0.00 degrees



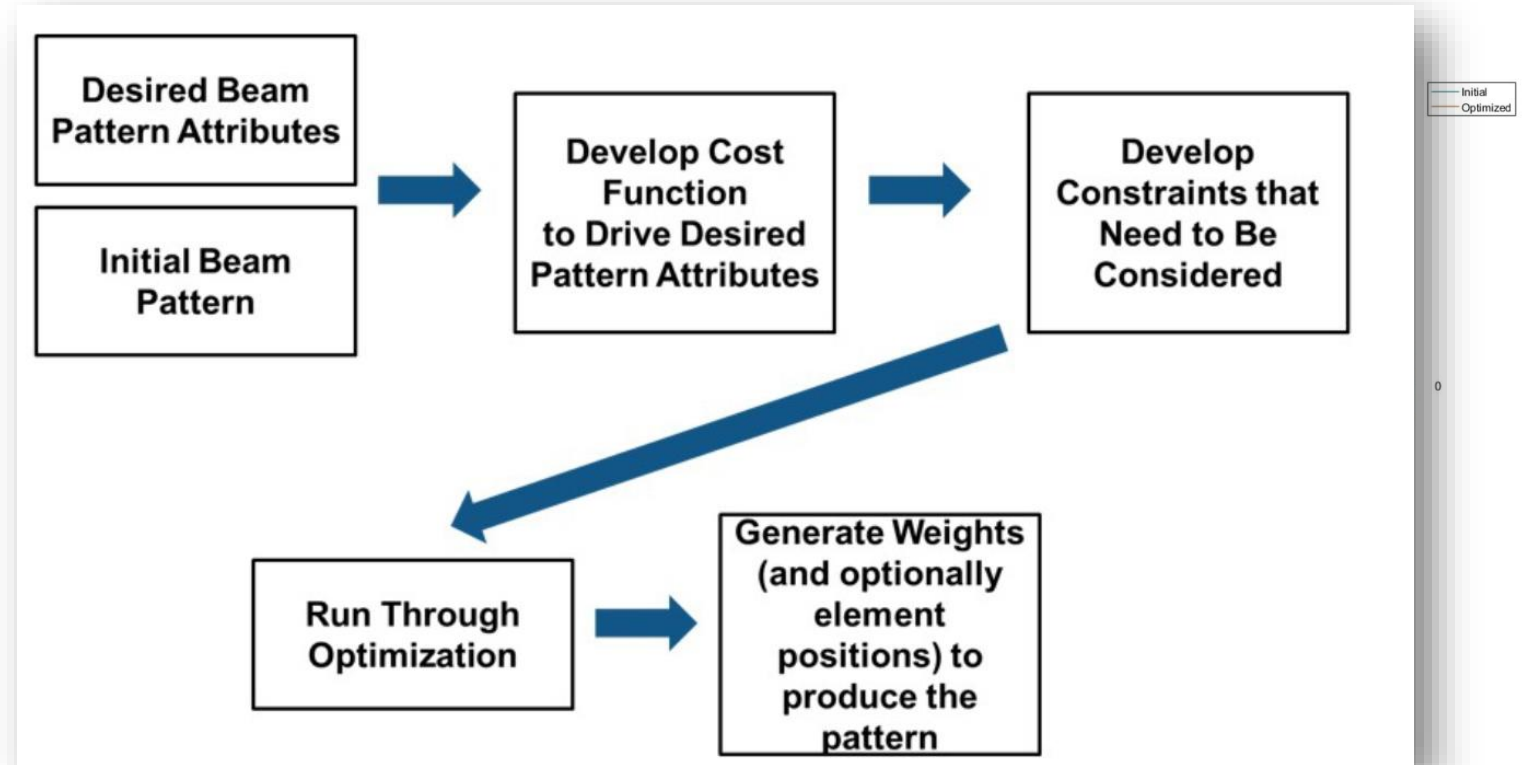
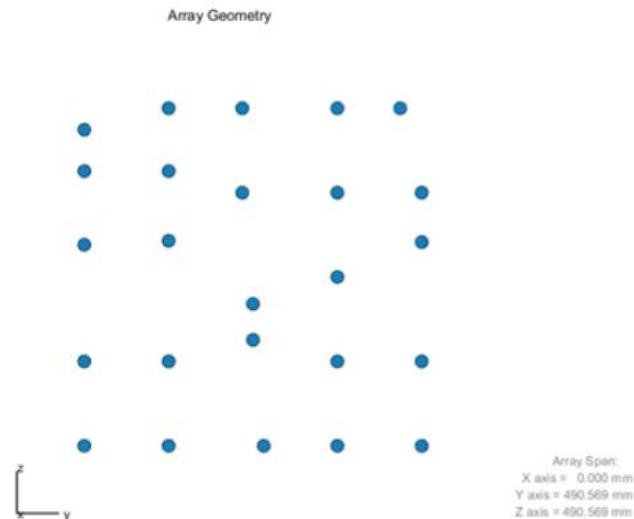
Directivity (dBi), Broadside at 0.00 degrees



Aperture Size:
 Y axis = 599.585 mm
 Element Spacing:
 $\Delta y = 37.474$ mm
 Array Axis: Y axis

Synthesizing an Array from a Specified Pattern

- Introduce optimization workflow

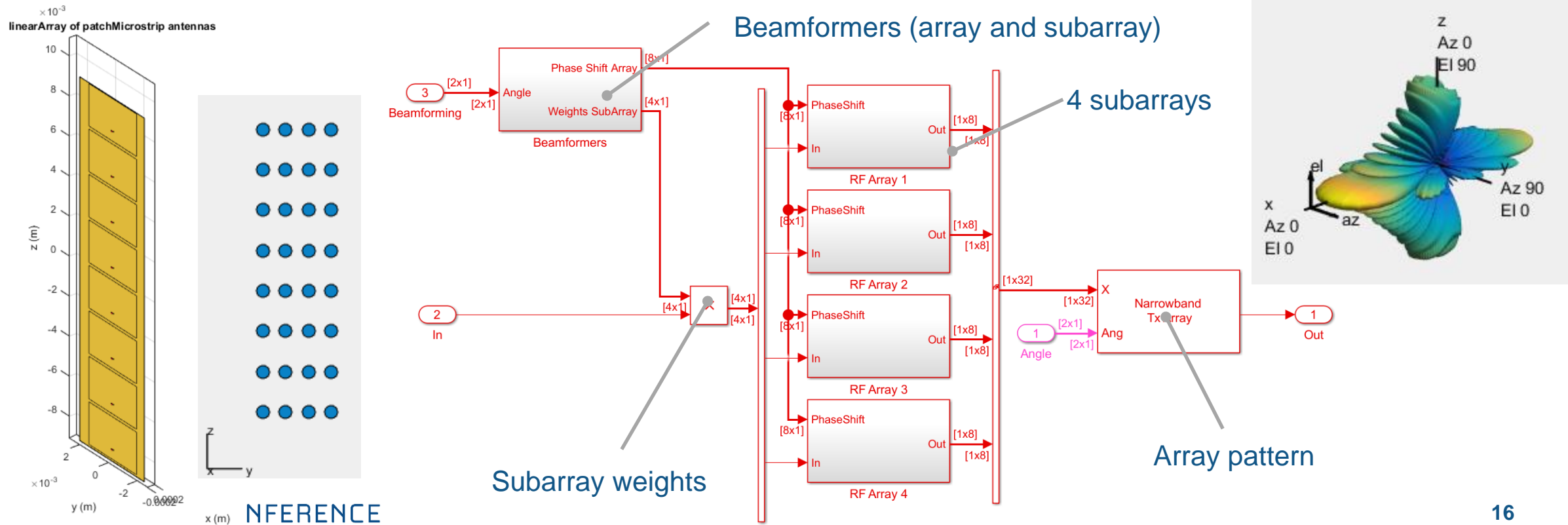


<https://blog.naver.com/matlablove/221205030640>

<https://kr.mathworks.com/company/newsletters/articles/synthesizing-an-array-from-a-specified-pattern-an-optimization-workflow.html>

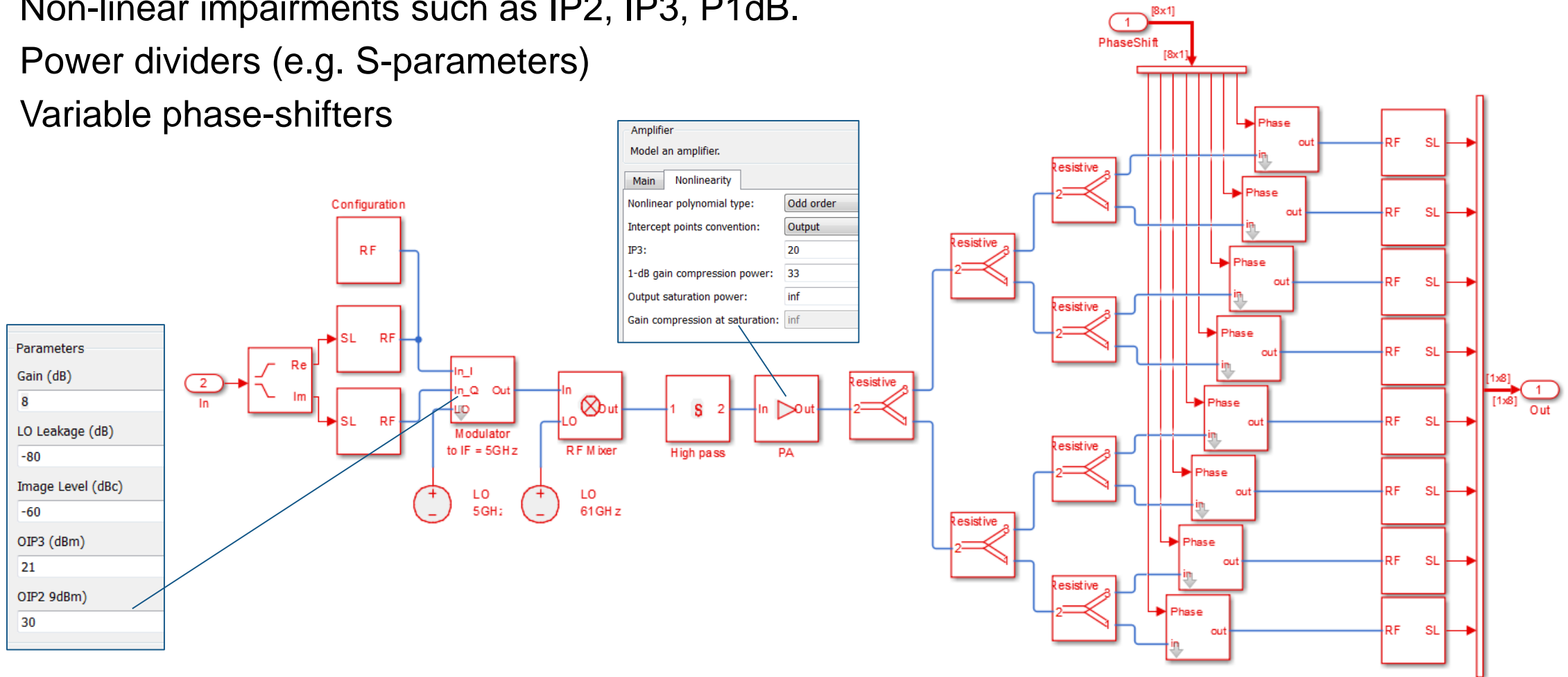
Hybrid Beamforming

- 4 subarrays of 8 patch antennas operating at 66GHz \rightarrow $4 \times 8 = 32$ antennas
- Digital beamforming applied to the 4 subarrays (azimuth steering)
- RF beamforming (phase shifters) applied to the 8 antennas (elevation steering)

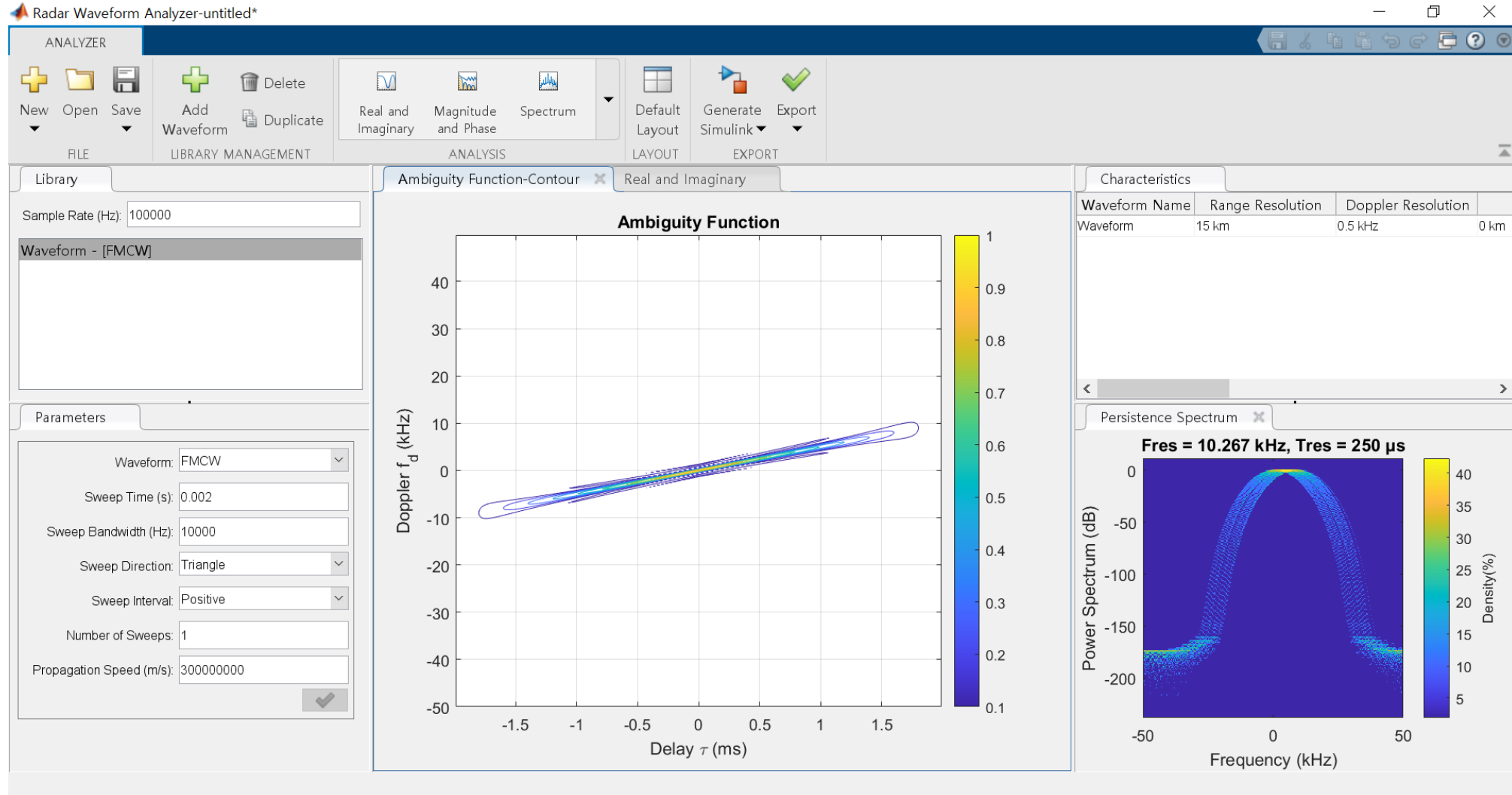


RF Front End Modelling using Circuit Envelope

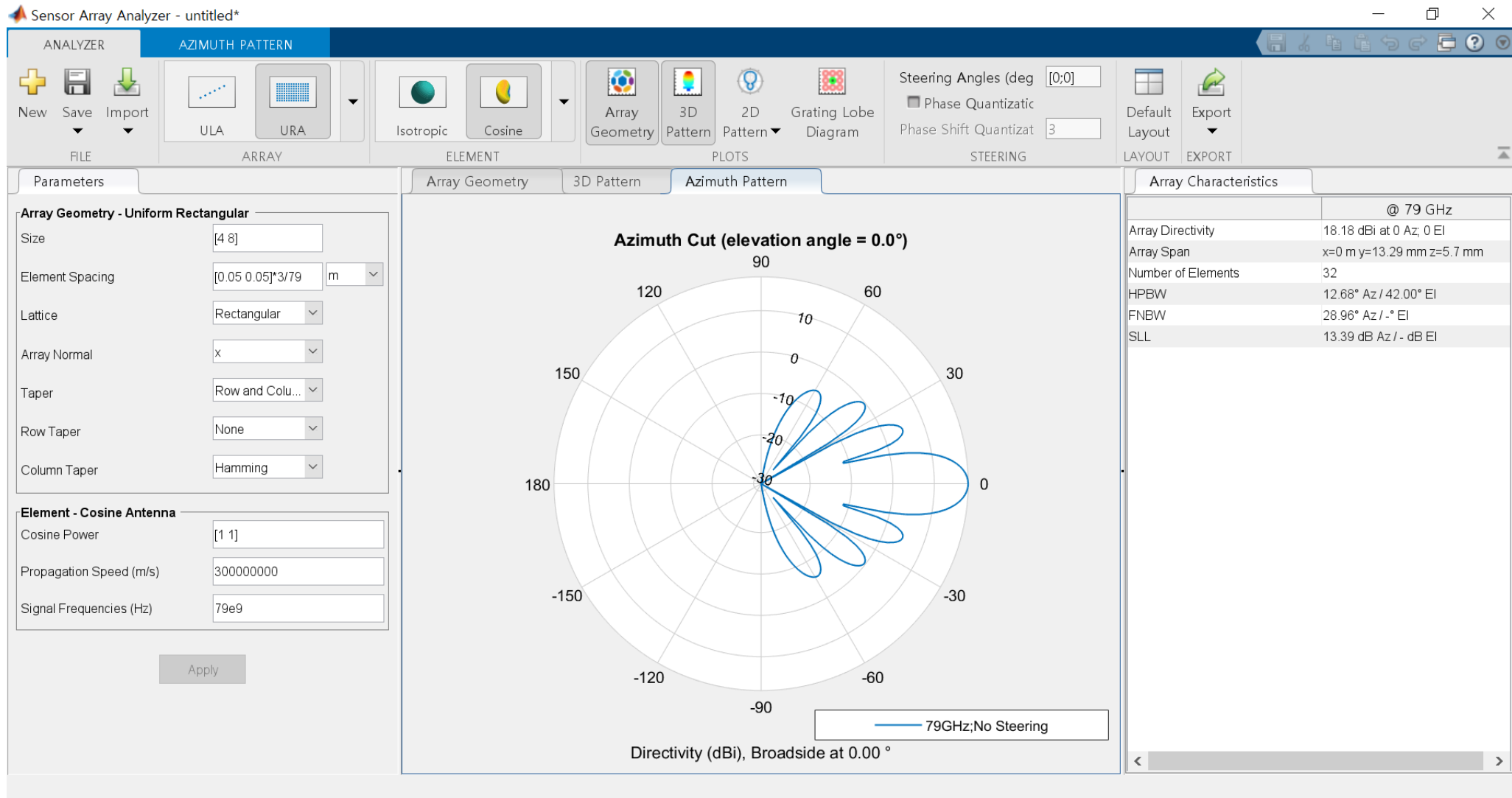
- Direct conversion to IF (5GHz) and superhet up-conversion to mmWave (79GHz)
- Non-linear impairments such as IP2, IP3, P1dB.
- Power dividers (e.g. S-parameters)
- Variable phase-shifters



Radar Waveform Analyzer



Sensor Array Analyzer



Radar Equation Calculator, RF Budget Analyzer

Radare Equation Calculator

File Help

Calculation Type: Target Range

Radare Specifications

Wavelength: Target Range

Pulse Width: 1 μ s

System Losses: 0 dB

Noise Temperature: 290 K

Target Radar Cross Section: 1 m^2

Configuration: Monostatic

Gain: 20 dB

Peak Transmit Power: 1 kW

SNR: » 10 dB

Target Range: 10.32 km

RF Budget Analyzer - untitled

ANALYSIS

FILE DELETED ADD ELEMENTS PLOT EXPORT

Parameters untitled

System Parameters

Input frequency: 7.7 GHz

Available input power: -30 dBm

Figure 1: Sparameters

Figure 4: Noise Figure

s21 vs. Input Frequency

Magnitude (dB)

Input Frequency (GHz)

Cascade

1..1 1..2 1..3 1..4

Noise Figure vs. Input Frequency

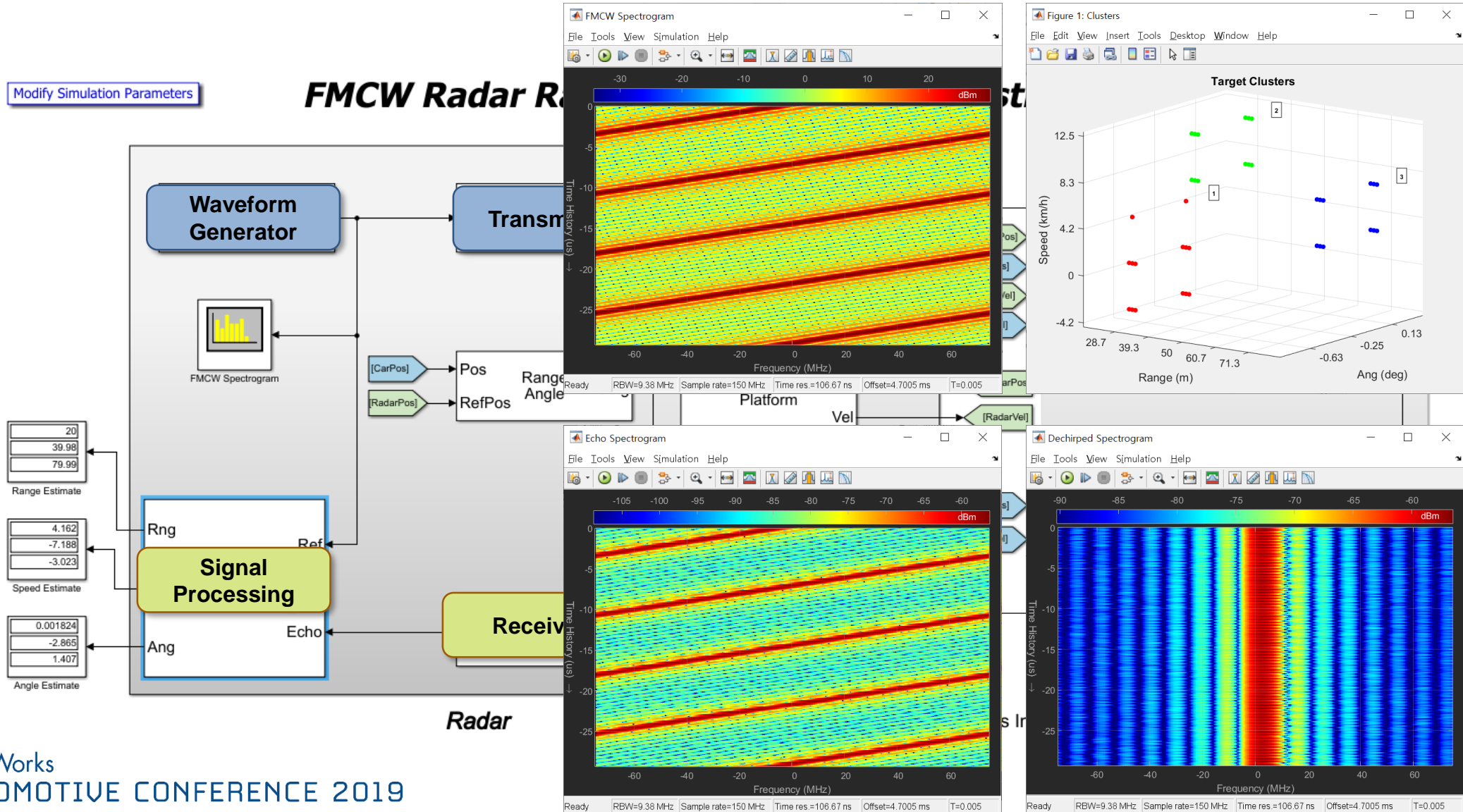
Noise Figure (dB)

Input Frequency (GHz)

Cascade

1..1 1..2 1..3 1..4

Model FMCW RADARs at mmWave Frequencies

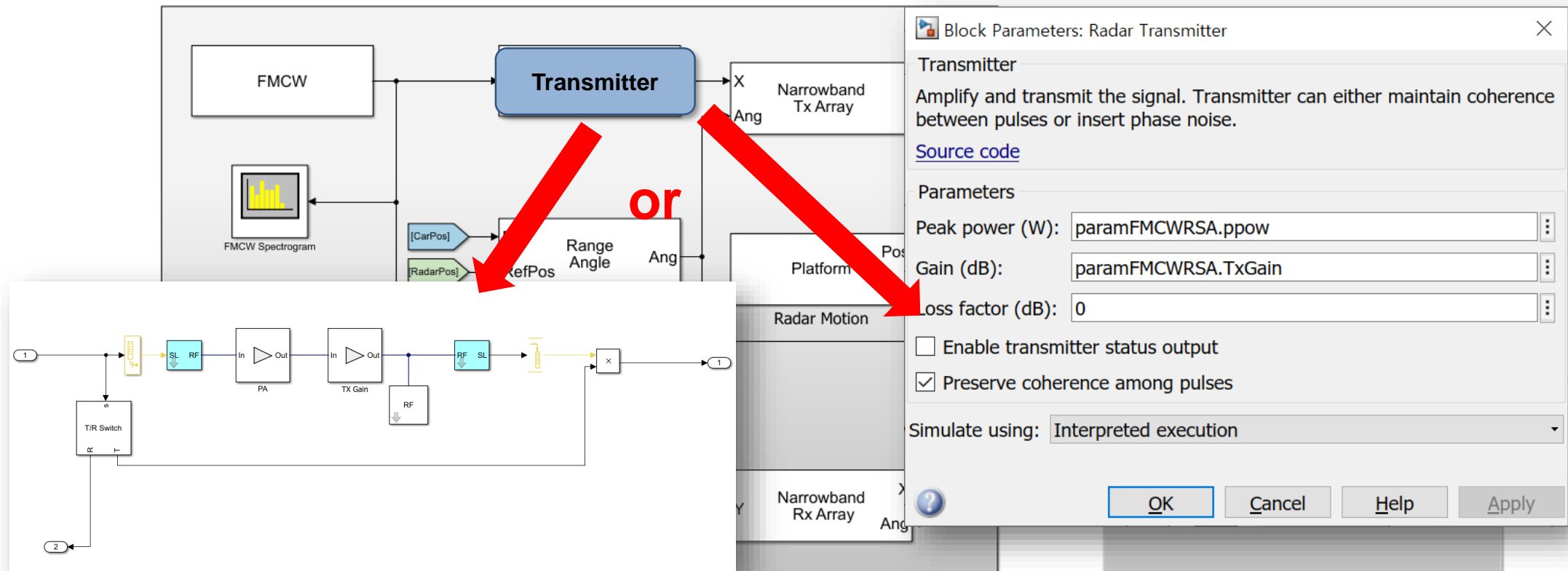


Model FMCW Radar – RF Front-End

Modify Simulation Parameters

FMCW Radar Range, Speed, and Angle Estimation

Info



Radar

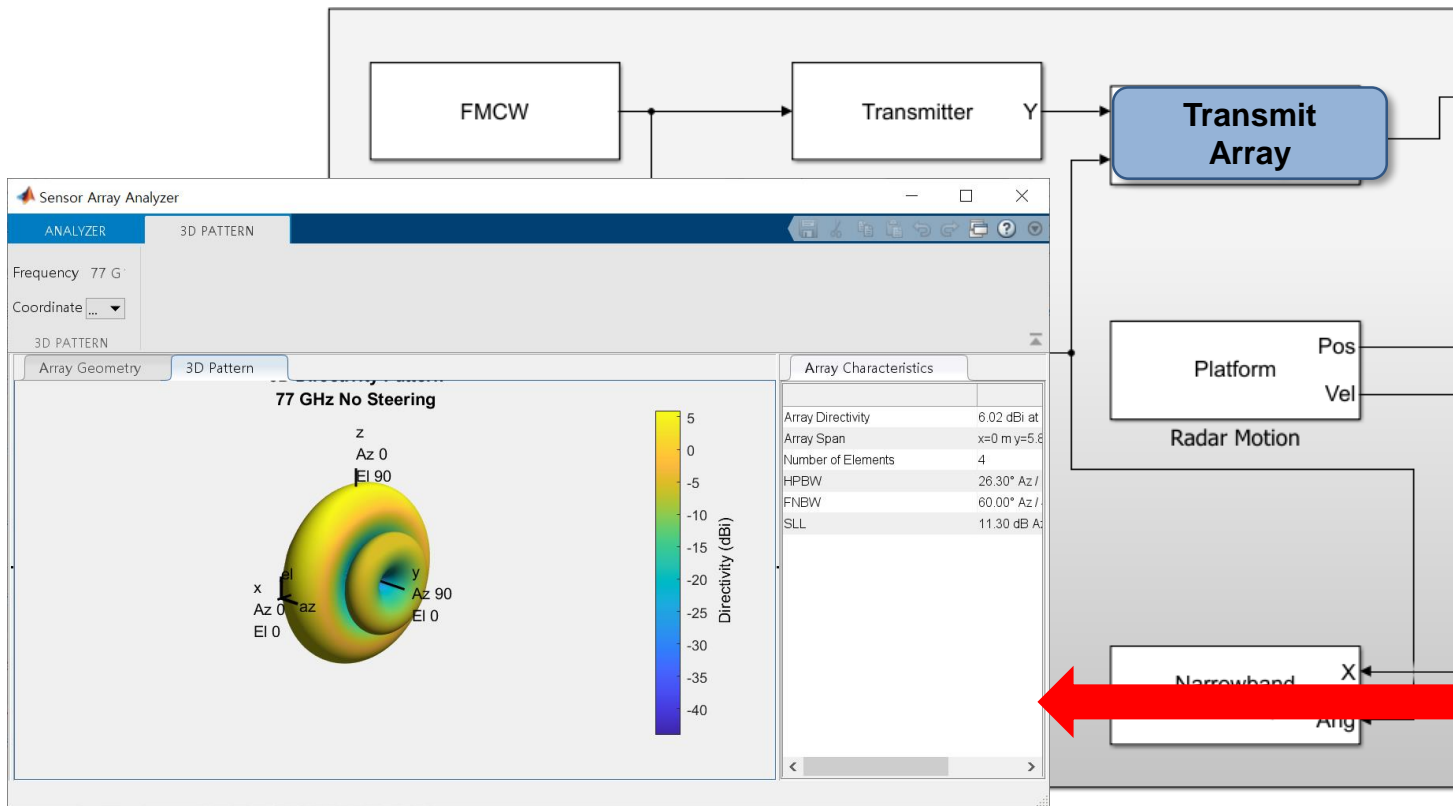
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Channel and Target

Model FMCW Radar – Transmit Array Antenna

Modify Simulation Parameters

FMCW Radar Range, Speed, and Angle



Block Parameters: Narrowband Transmit Array

Narrowband Transmit Array
Transmit narrowband plane waves through each element of the sensor array and combine the radiated signals using far field approximation.
[Source code](#)

Main Sensor Array

Specify sensor array as: **Array (no subarrays)**

Element

Element type: **Custom Antenna**

Operating frequency vector (Hz): [0, 1e20]

Frequency responses (dB): [0, 0]

Azimuth angles (deg): -180:180

Elevation angles (deg): -90:90

Magnitude pattern (dB): zeros(181,361)

Phase pattern (deg): zeros(181,361)

Align element normal with array normal

Array

Geometry: **ULA**

Number of elements: 4

Element spacing (m): 0.5*paramFMCWRSA.lambda

Array axis: **y**

Taper: 1

Analyze

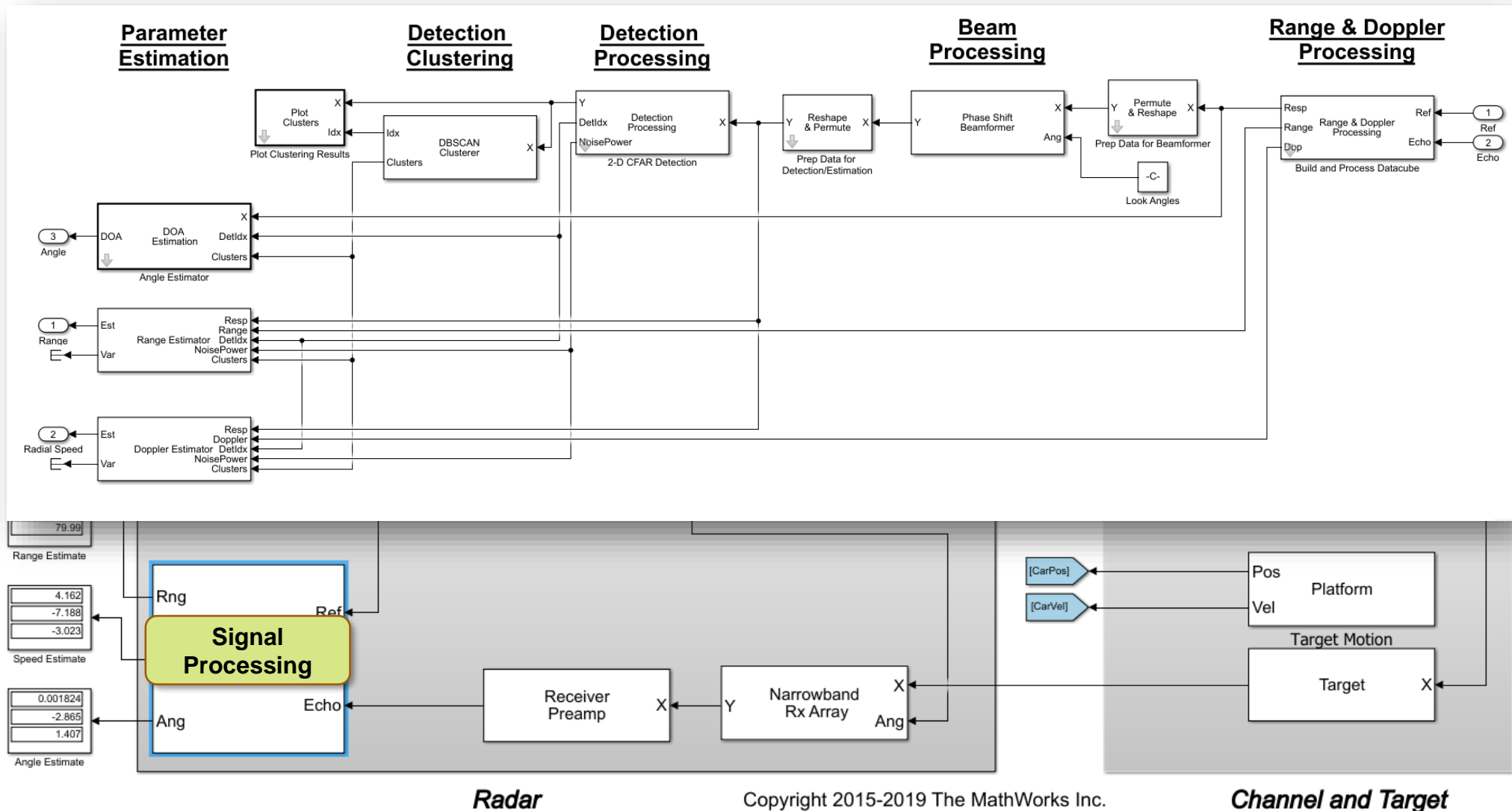
OK Cancel Help Apply

Radar

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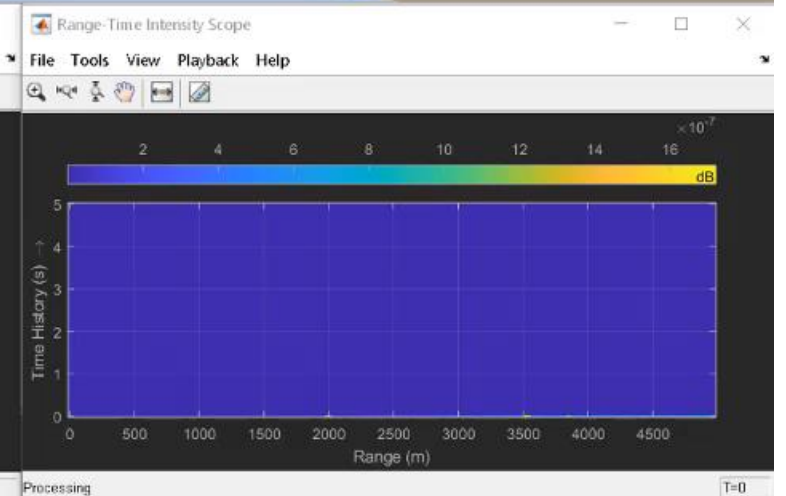
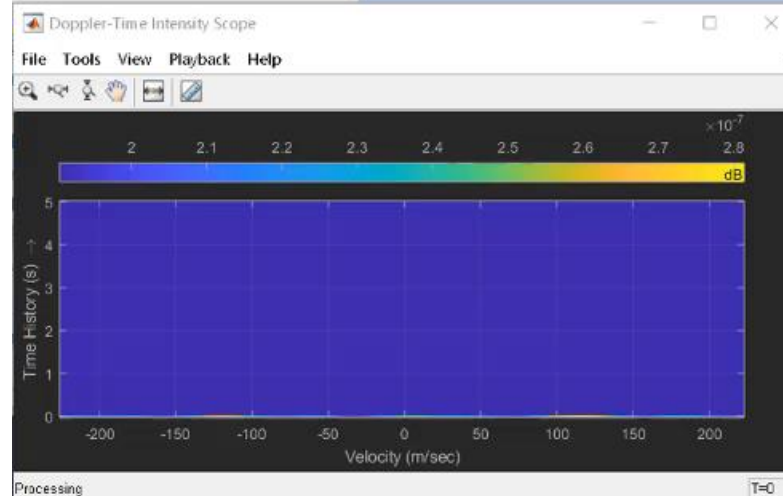
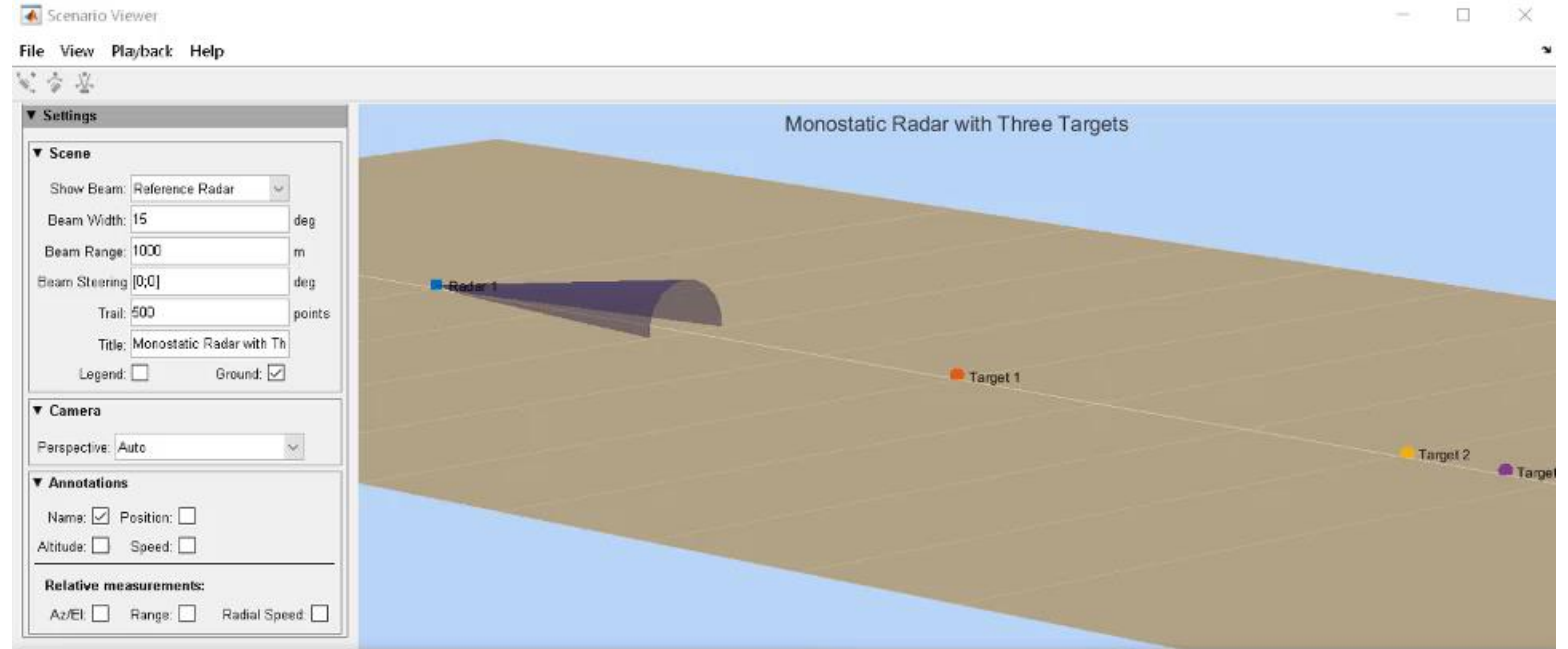
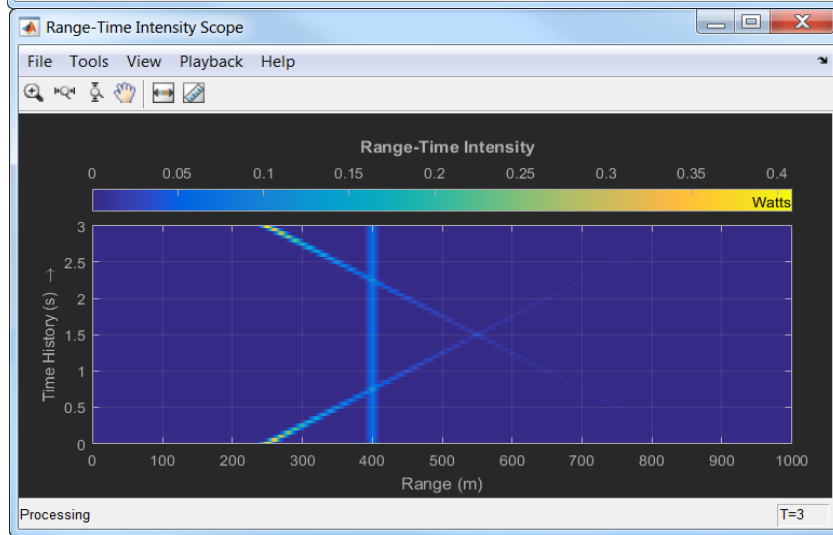
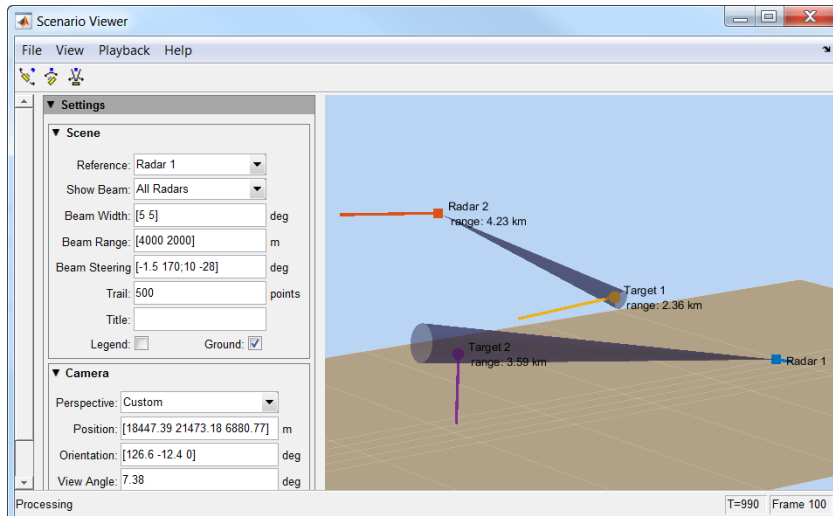
Channel and Target

Model FMCW Radar – Signal Processing

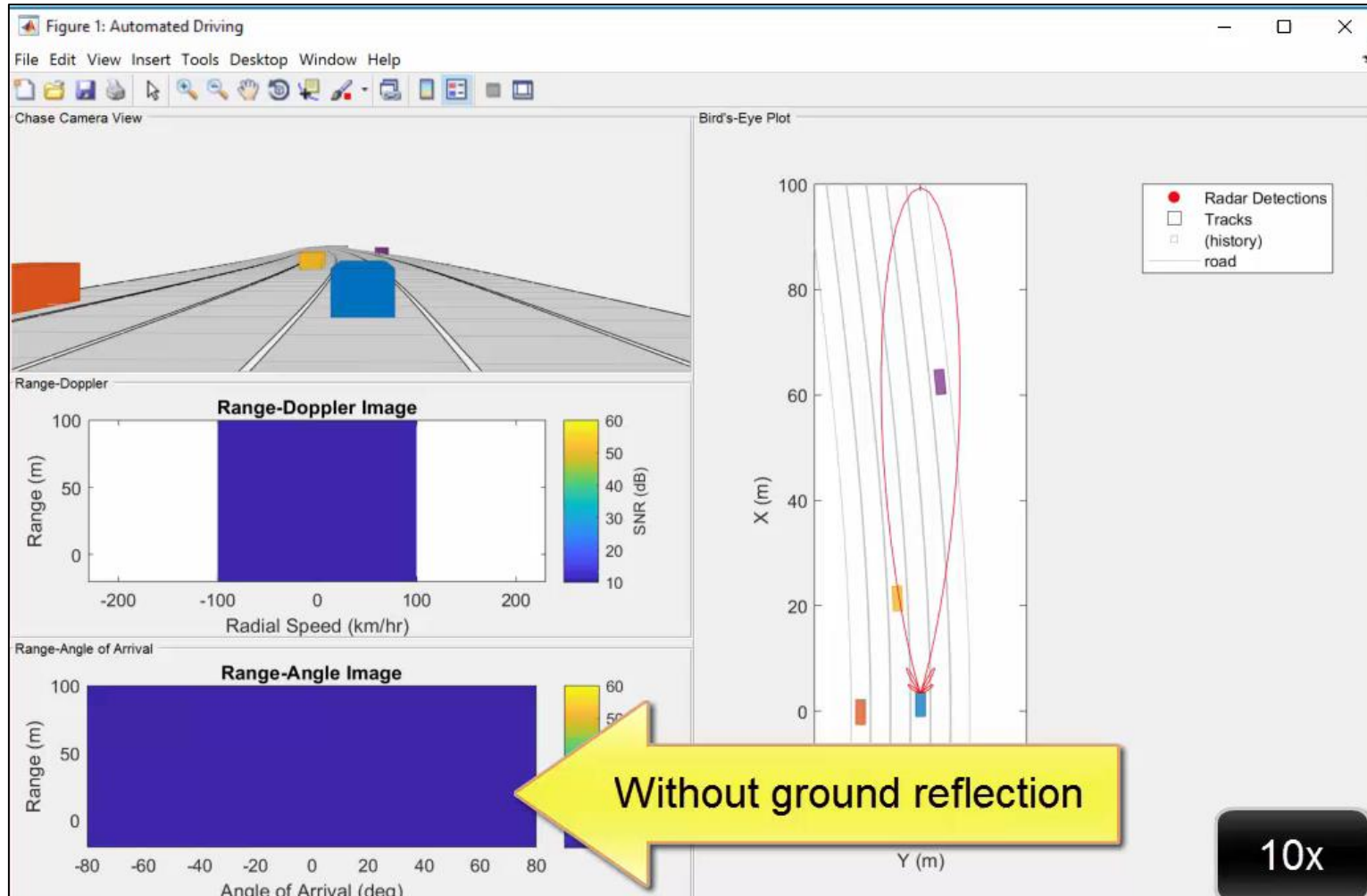


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Visualizing Radar and Target Trajectory



Automated Driving Simulation with IQ-level Radar Signal

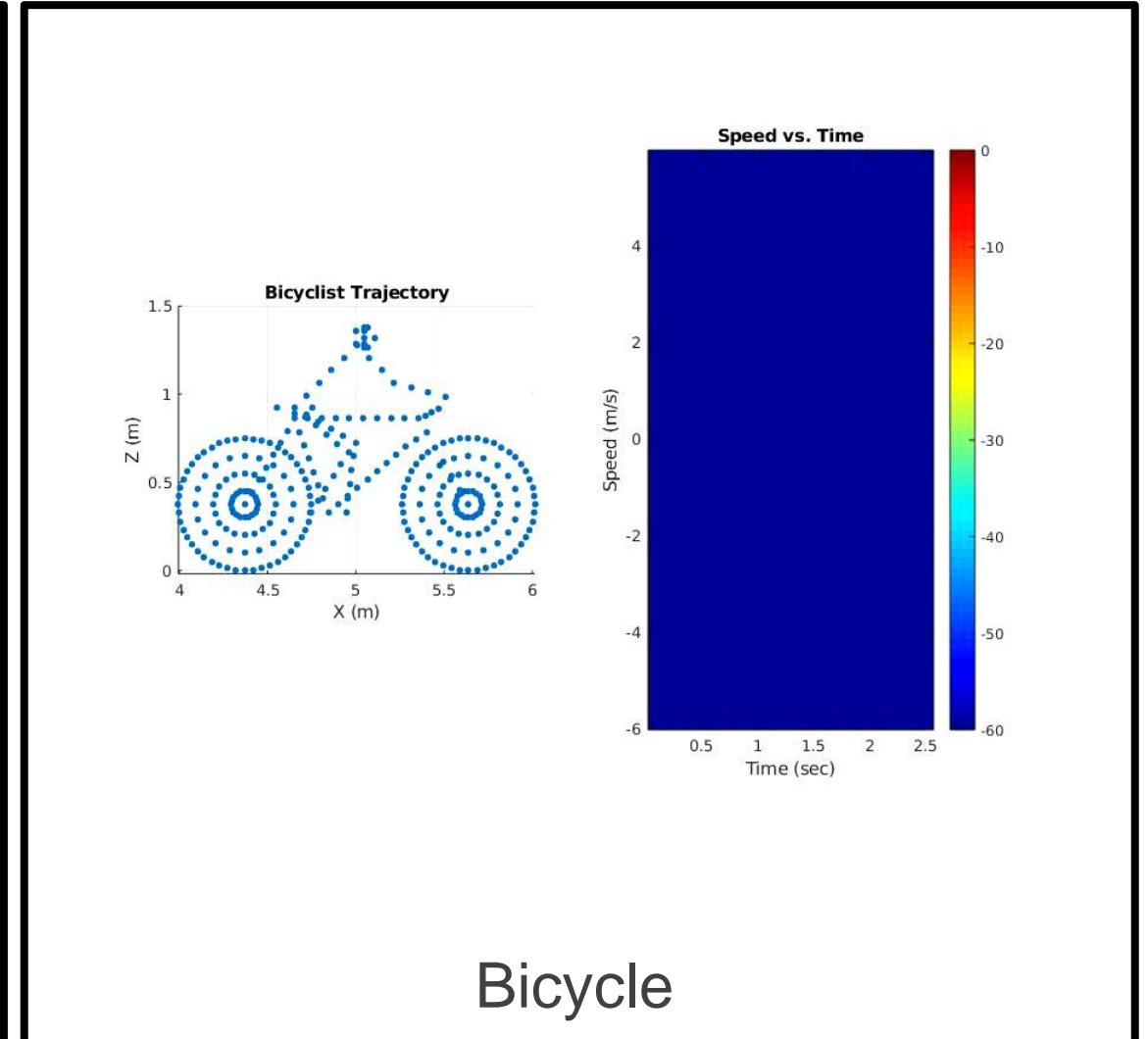
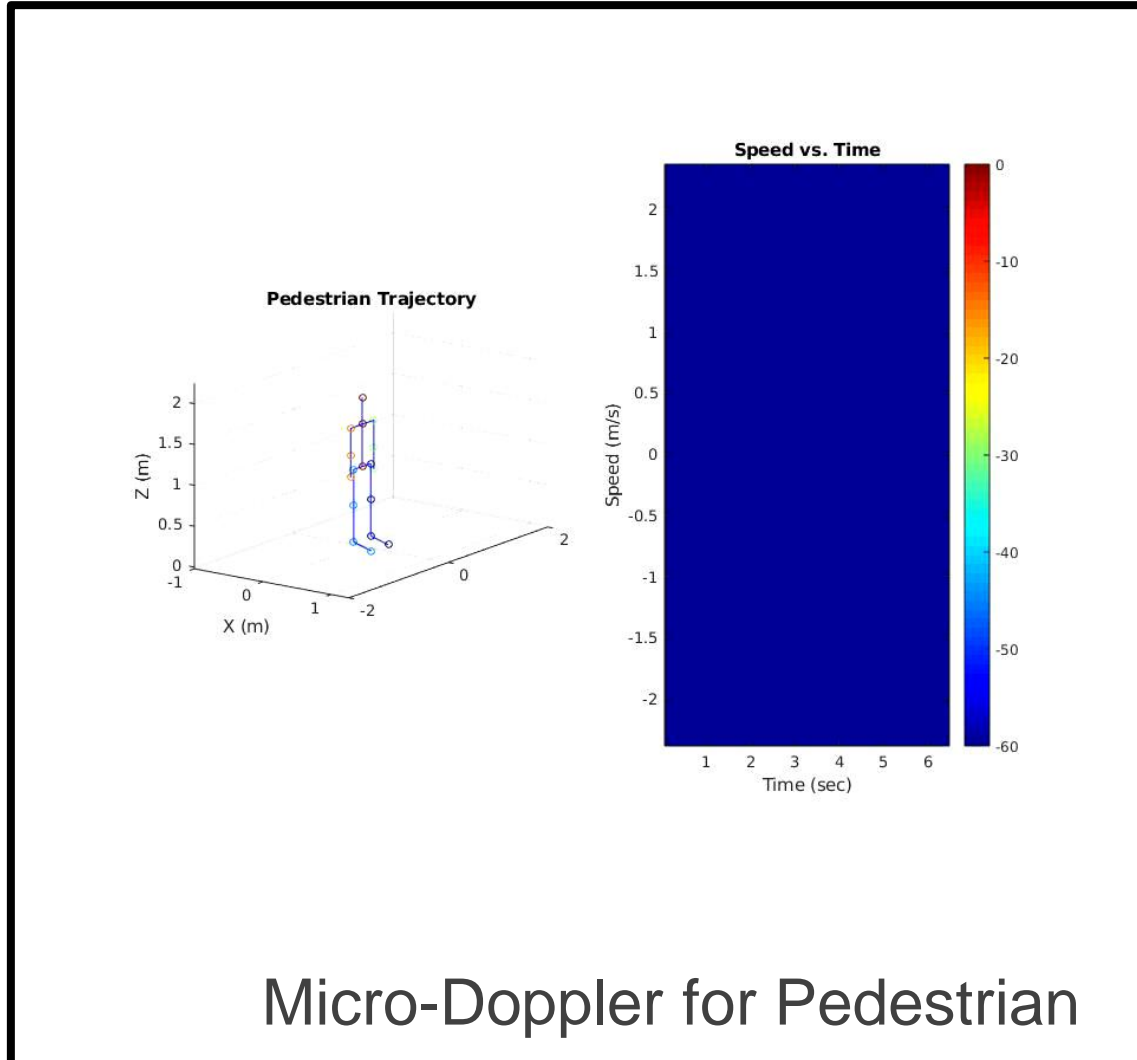


Radar Signal Simulation and Processing for Automated Driving

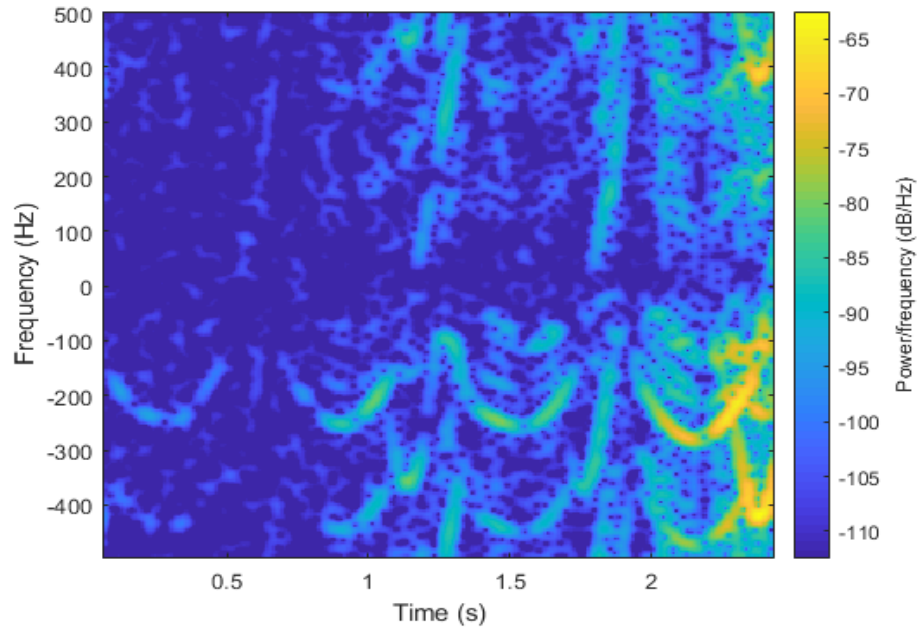
Model a radar's hardware, signal processing, and propagation environment for a driving scenario. First you develop a model of the

[Open Script](#)

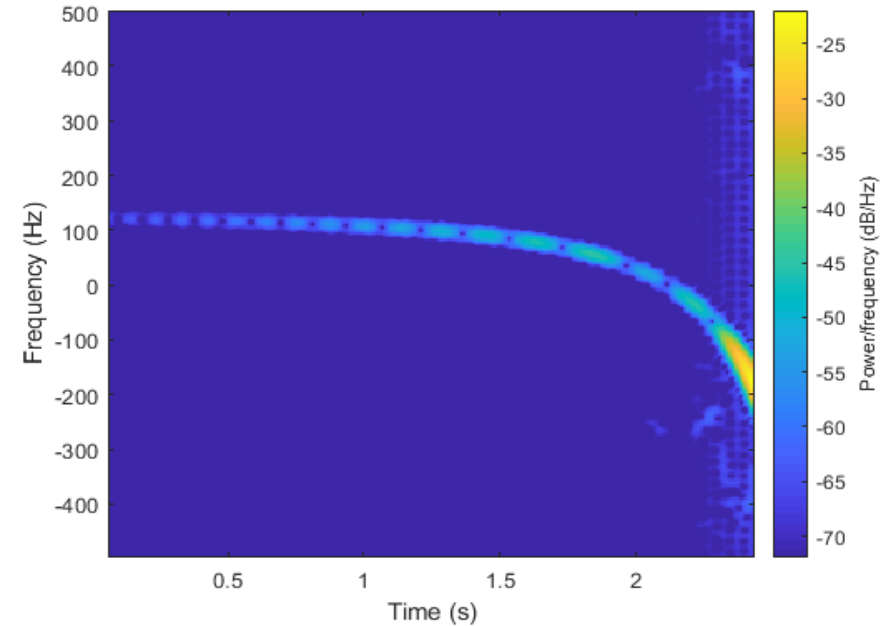
Simulating Micro-Doppler Signatures



Pedestrian Micro-Doppler with and without Parked Vehicle

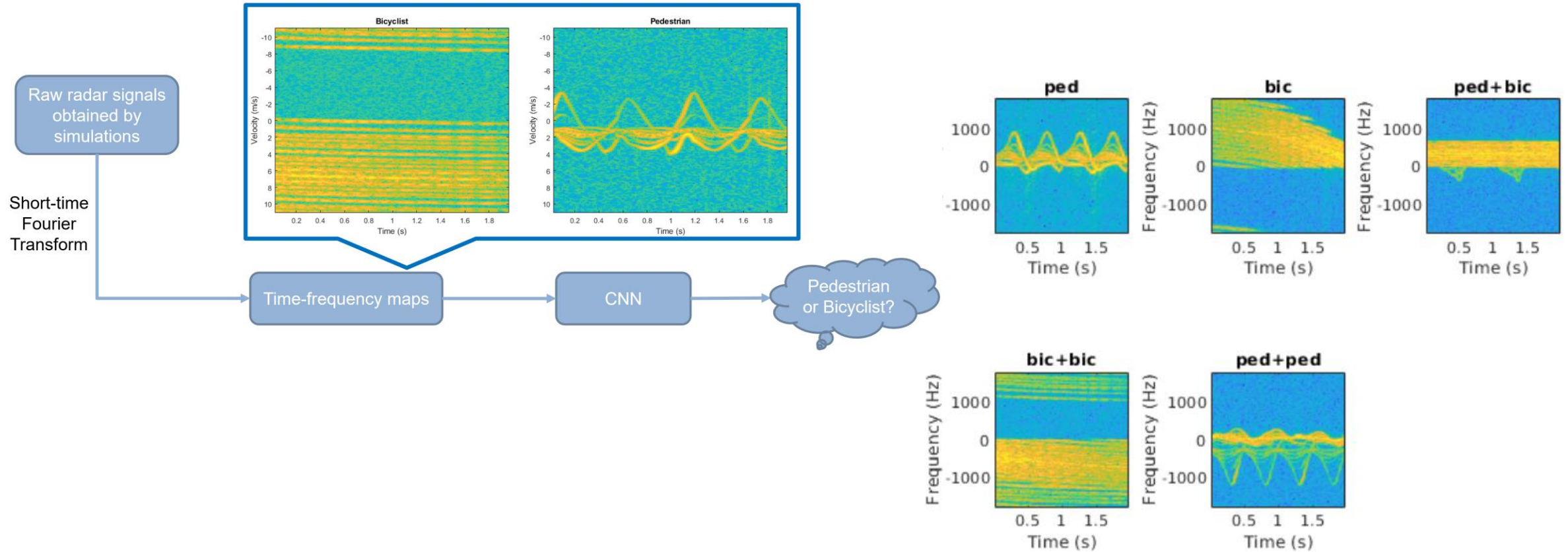


Micro-Doppler for pedestrian (only)

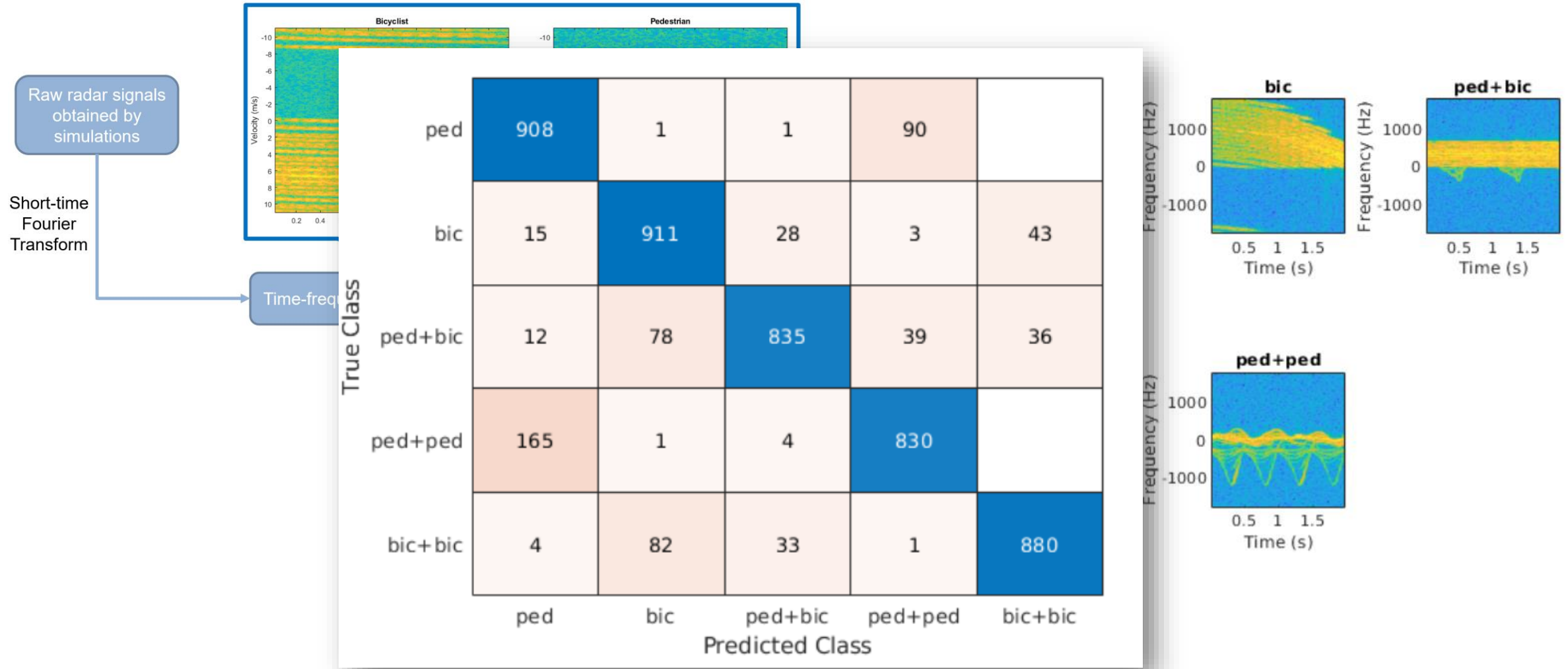


Micro-Doppler for pedestrian and parked vehicle

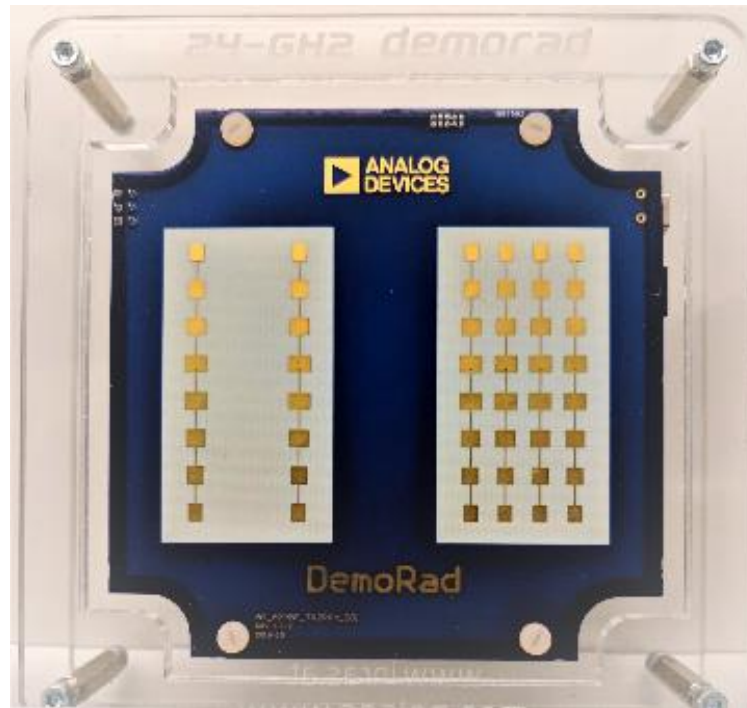
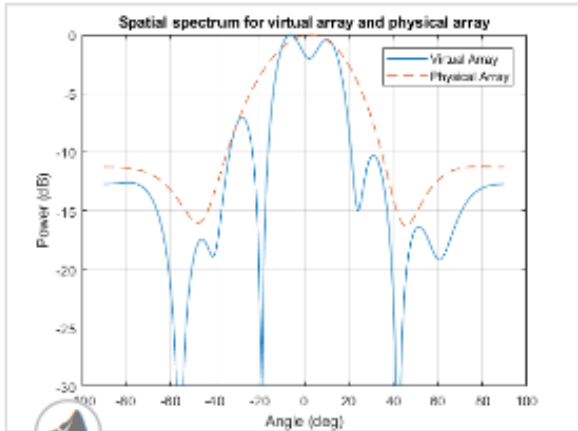
Pedestrian and Bicyclist Classification Using Deep Learning



Pedestrian and Bicyclist Classification Using Deep Learning

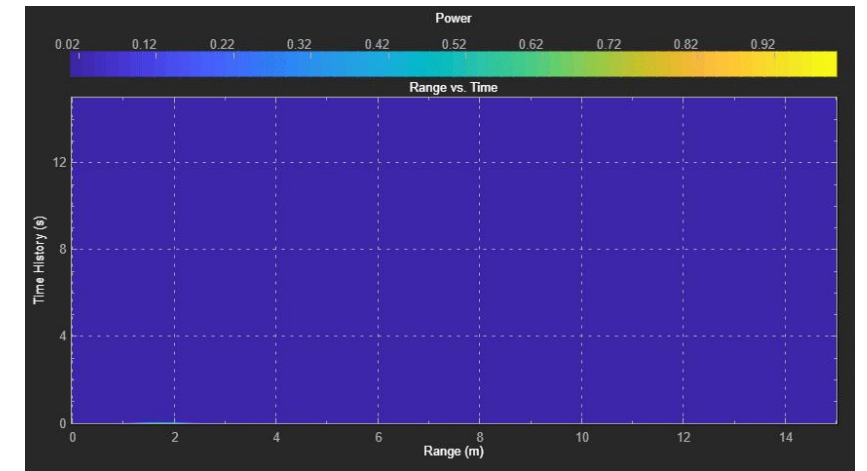


Increasing Angular Resolution with MIMO Radars (Virtual Array)



2 Tx

4 Rx

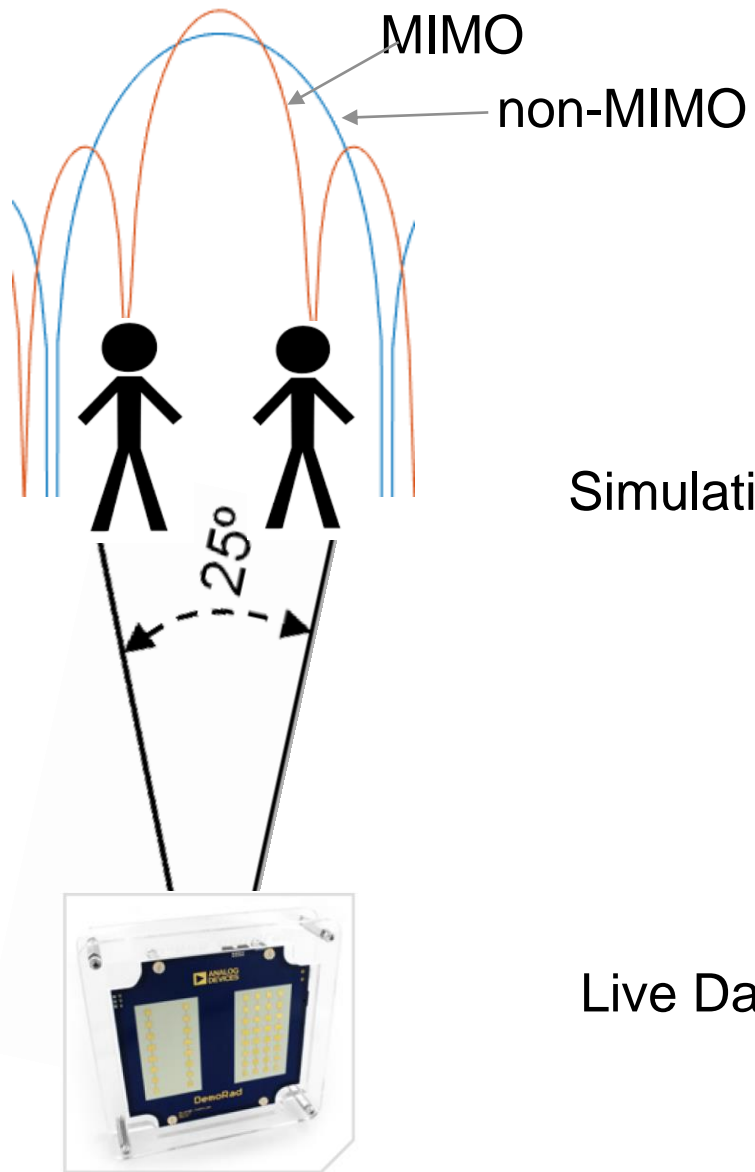


Increasing Angular Resolution with MIMO Radars

Introduces how forming a virtual array in MIMO radars can help increase angular resolution. It shows how to simulate a coherent MIMO

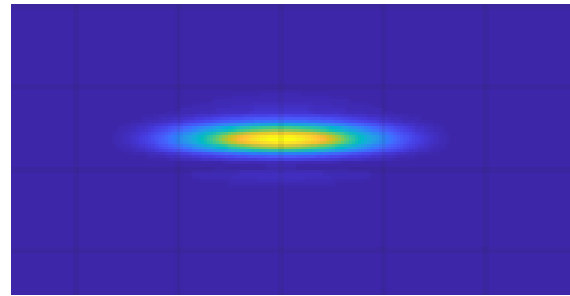
[Open Script](#)

Two options: Increase number of receive elements or perform signal processing

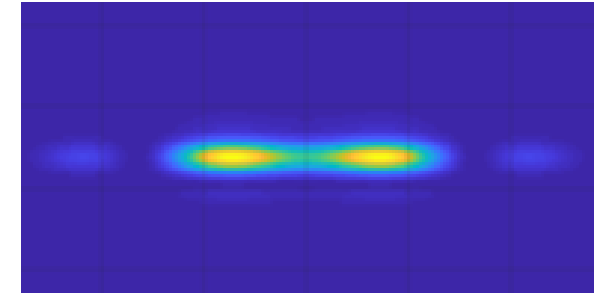


Simulation

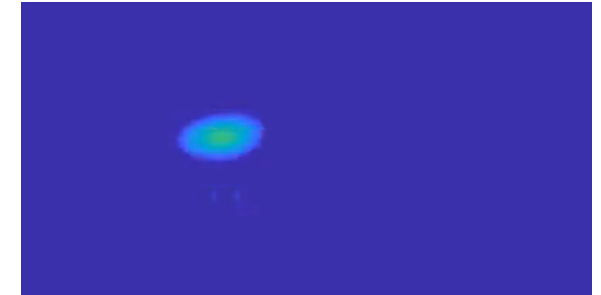
Non-MIMO



MIMO



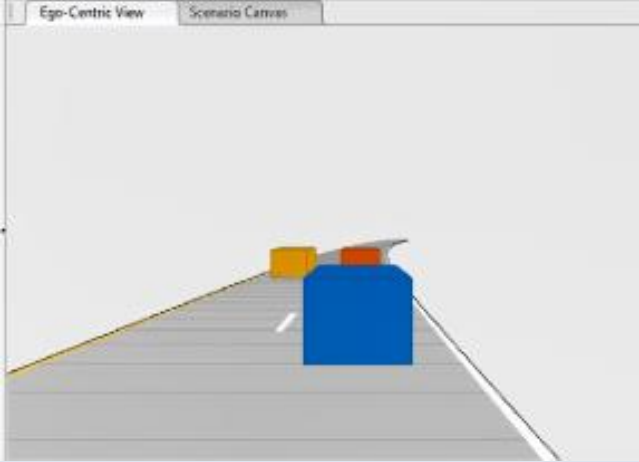
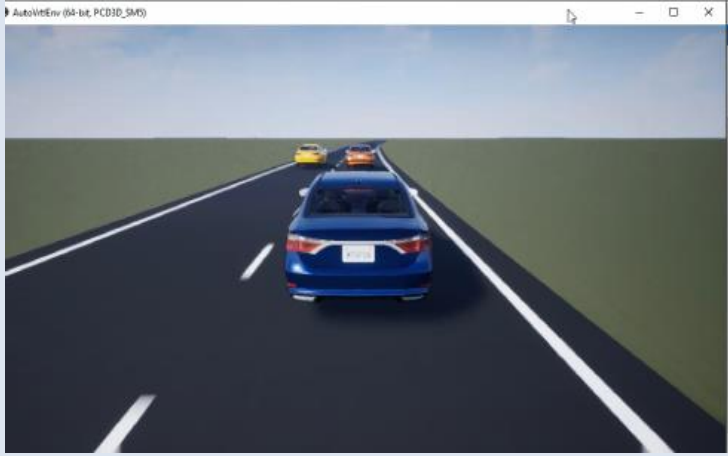
Live Data



Agenda

- Radar Modeling with Fidelity Control
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 - DSP Design and Simulation
 - RF/Antenna Modeling
- High Level Simulation with Probabilistic Model

Virtual Driving Scenarios with Radar Sensor

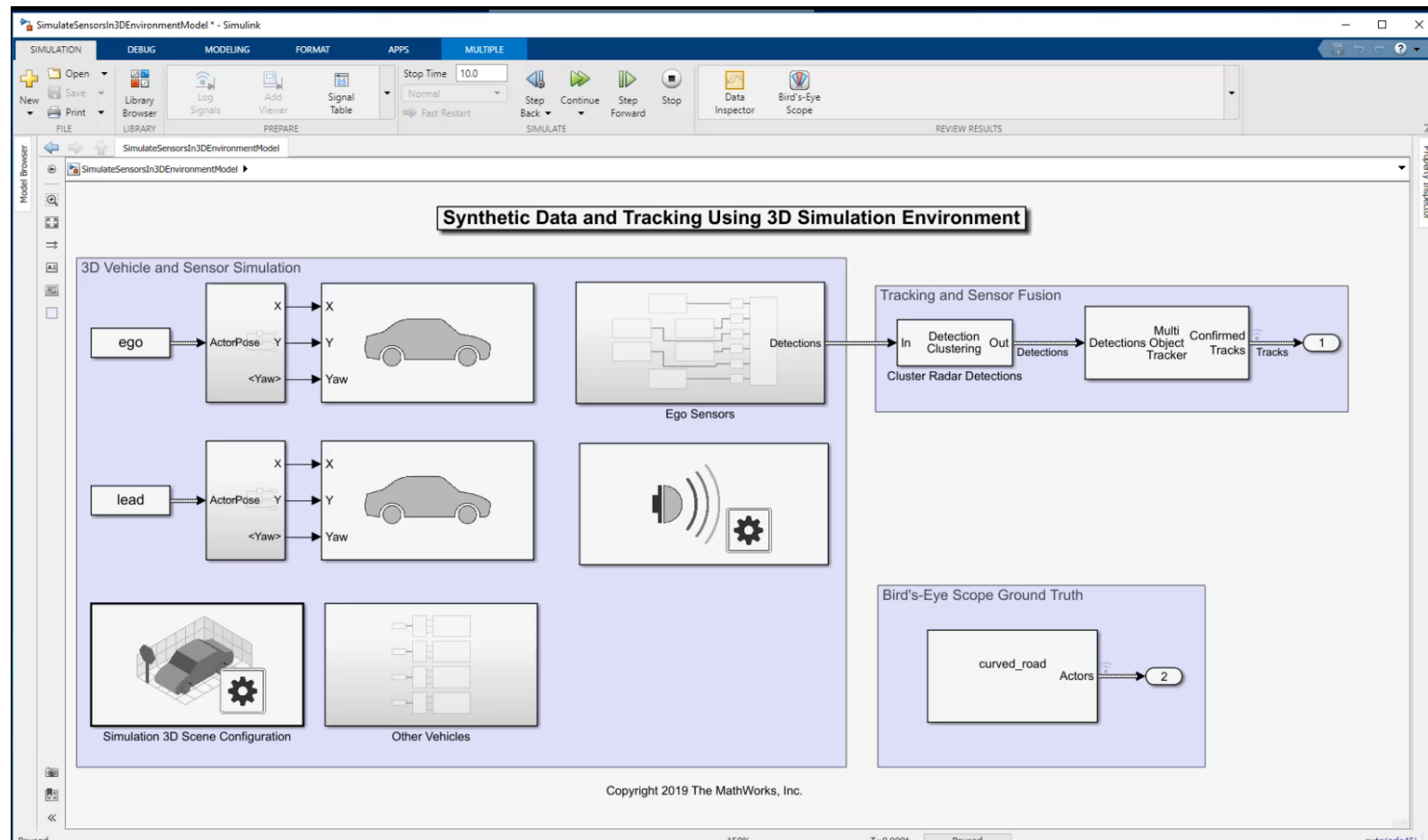
<p>Scenes</p>	<p>Cuboid</p> 	<p>3D Simulation</p> 
<p>Testing</p>	<p>Controls, sensor fusion, planning</p>	<p>Controls, sensor fusion, planning, perception</p>
<p>Authoring</p>	<p>Driving Scenario Designer App Programmatic API (drivingScenario)</p>	<p>Unreal Engine Editor</p>
<p>Sensing</p>	<p>Probabilistic radar (detection list) Probabilistic vision (detection list) Probabilistic lane (detection list)</p>	<p>Probabilistic radar (detection list) Monocular camera (image, labels, depth) Fisheye camera (image) Lidar (point cloud)</p>

Synthesize Radar Sensor Data

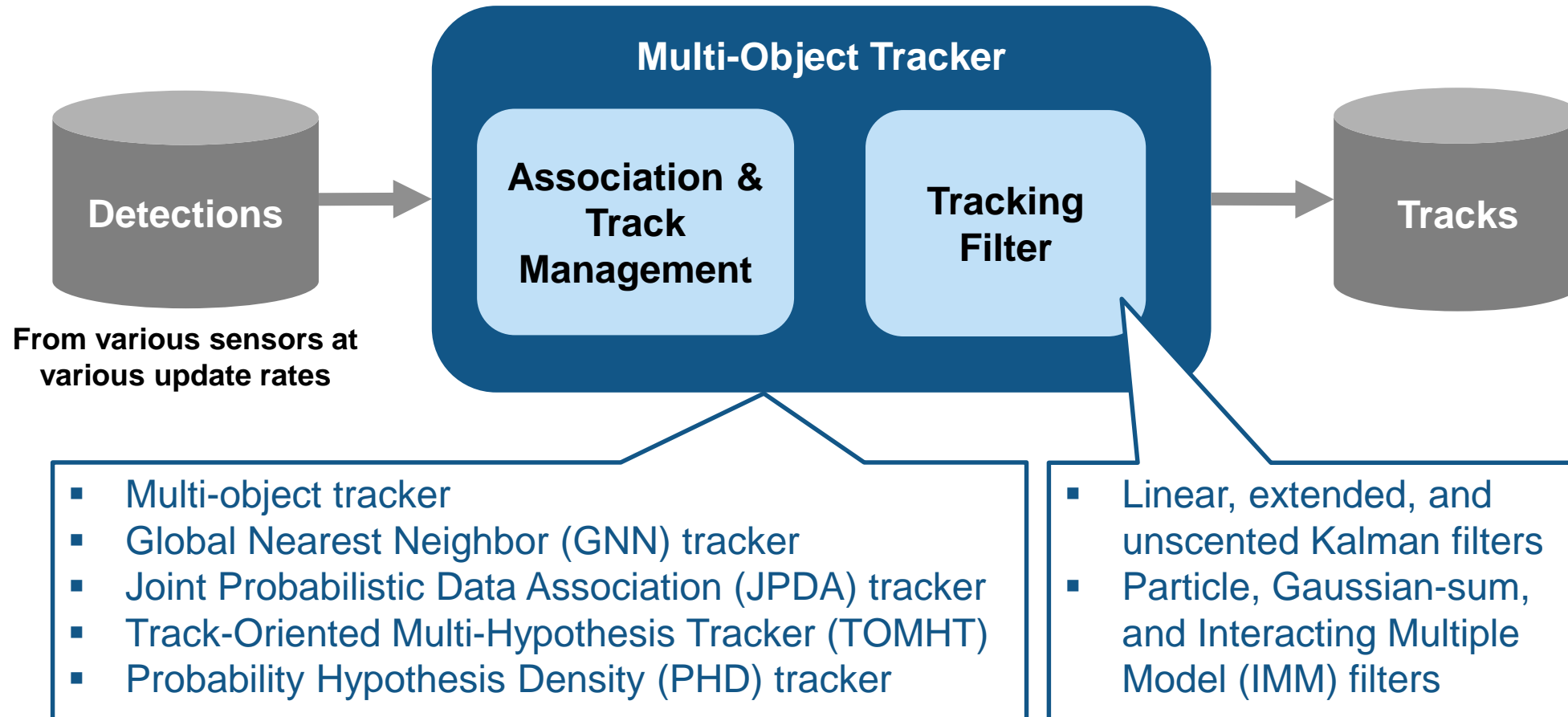
Simulate Radar Sensors in 3D Environment

- Extract the center locations
- Use center location for road creation using driving scenario
- Define multiple moving vehicles
- Export trajectories from app
- Configure multiple **probabilistic radar models**
- Calculate confirmed track

Automated Driving Toolbox™



Design trackers



Automated Driving Toolbox™

Sensor Fusion and Tracking Toolbox™

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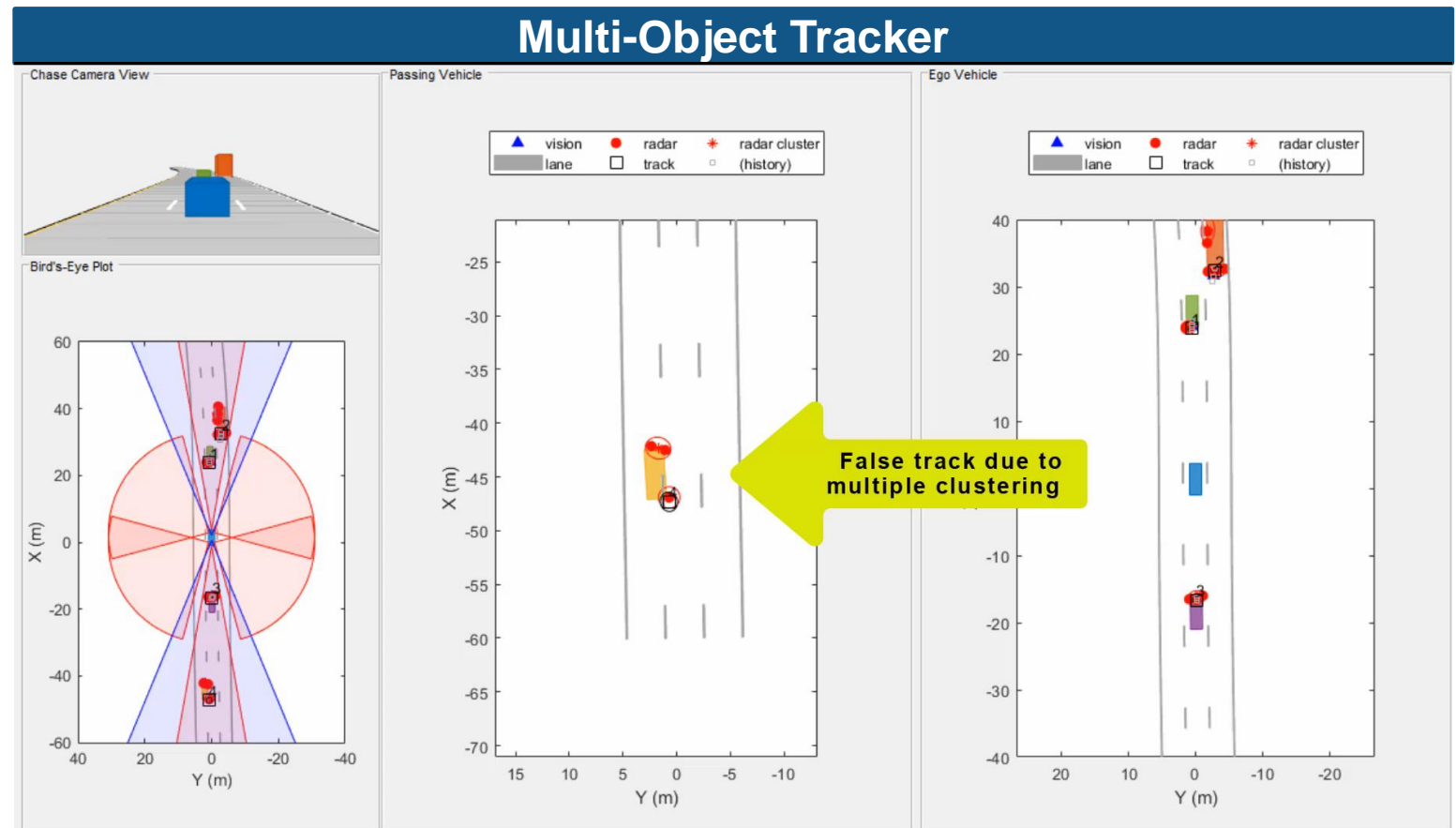
Design Multi-Object Trackers

Extended Object Tracking

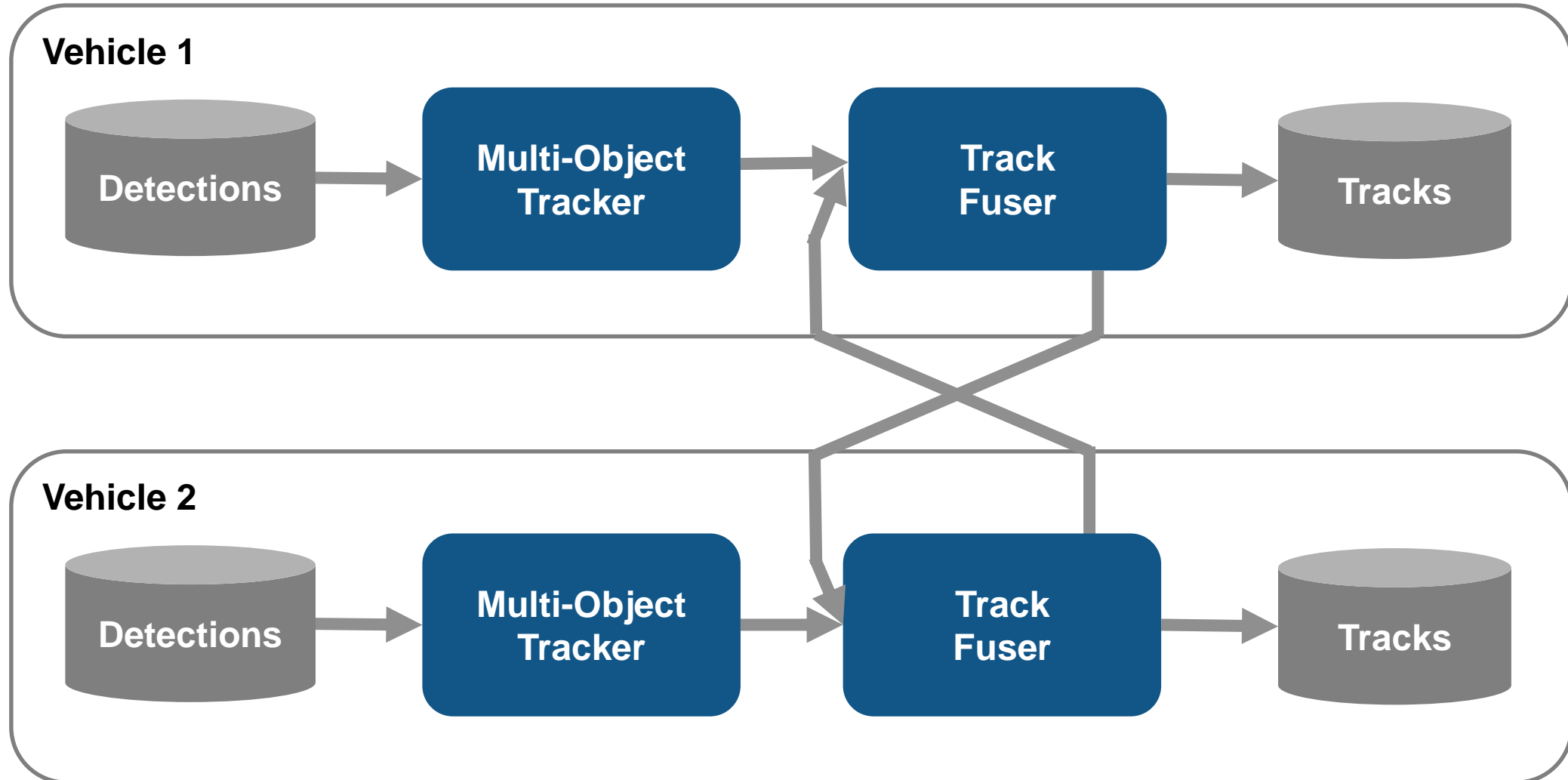
- Design multi-object tracker
- Design extended object trackers
- Evaluate tracking metrics
- Evaluate error metrics
- Evaluate desktop execution time

*Sensor Fusion and
Tracking Toolbox™*

Automated Driving Toolbox™



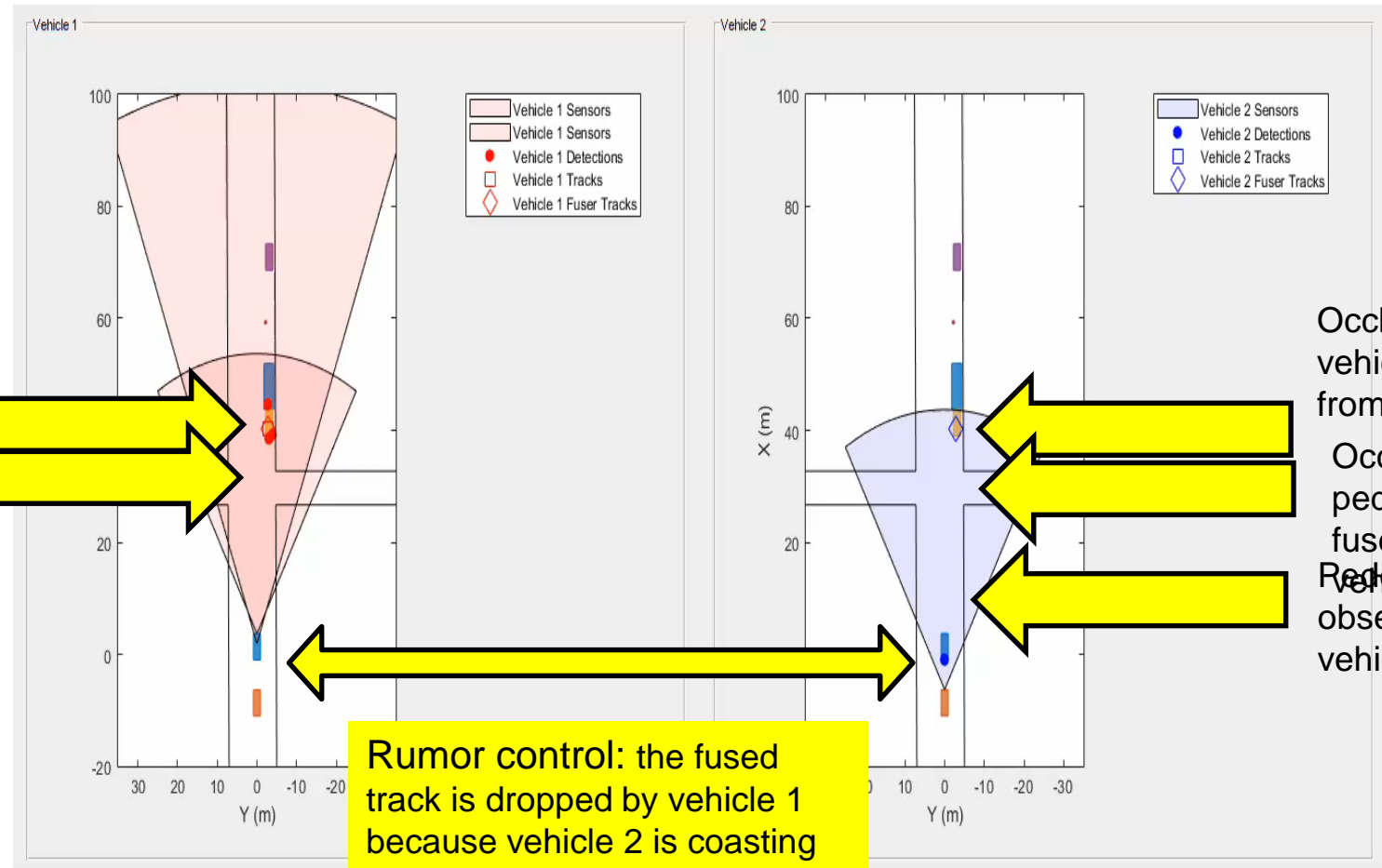
Design track level fusion systems



Track-Level Fusion

Track-to-Track Fusion for Automotive Safety Applications

Parked vehicles observed by vehicle 1
 Pedestrian observed by vehicle 1

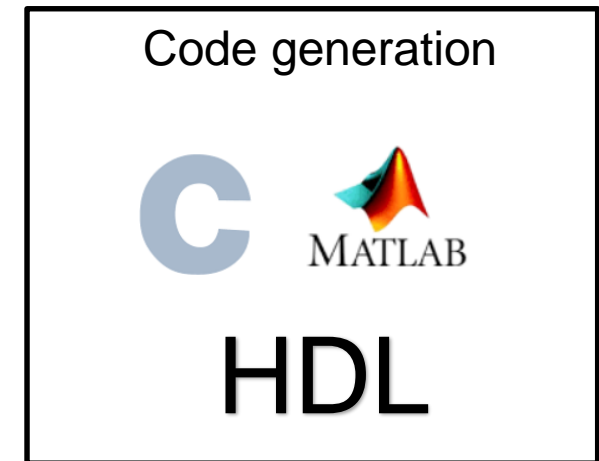
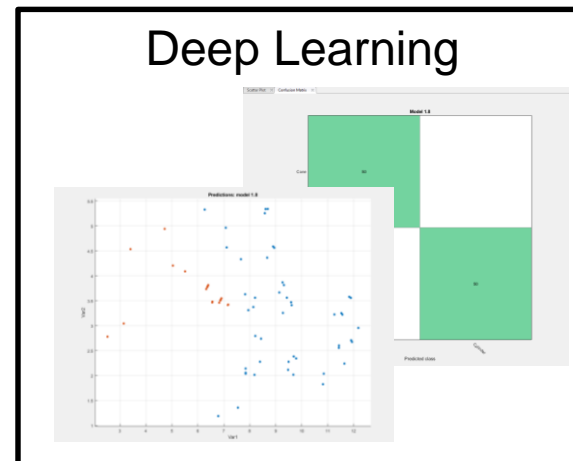
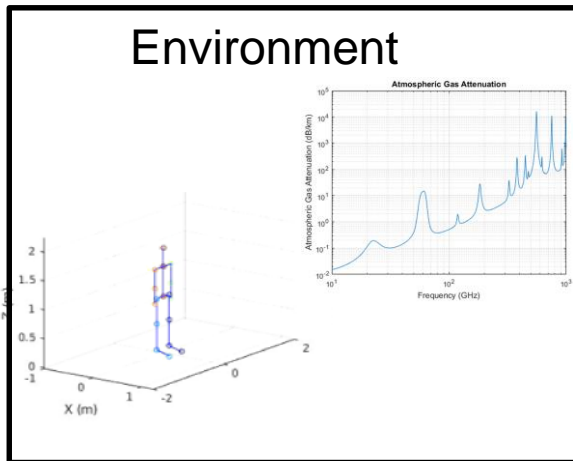
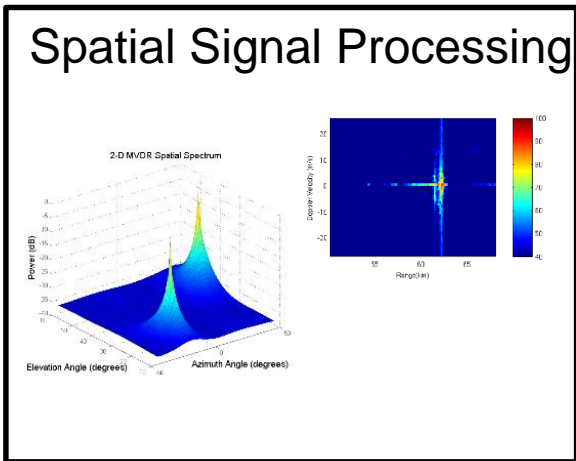
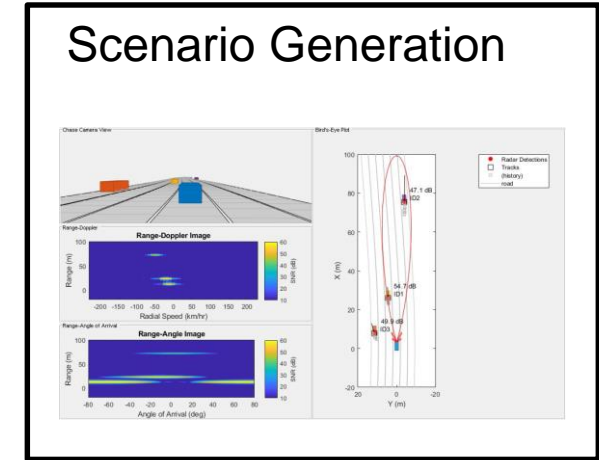
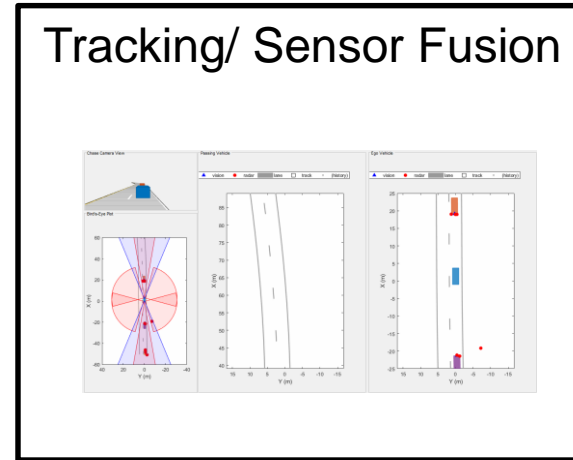
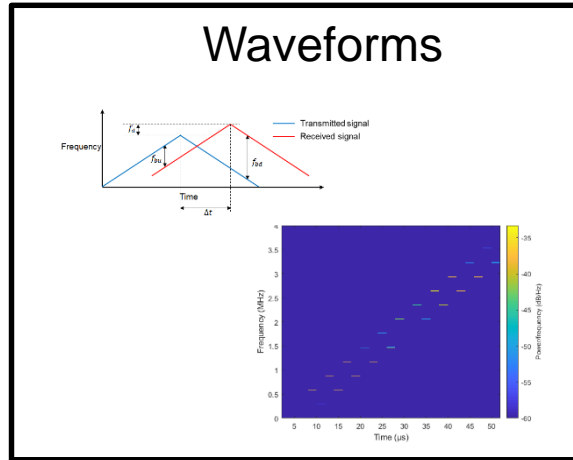
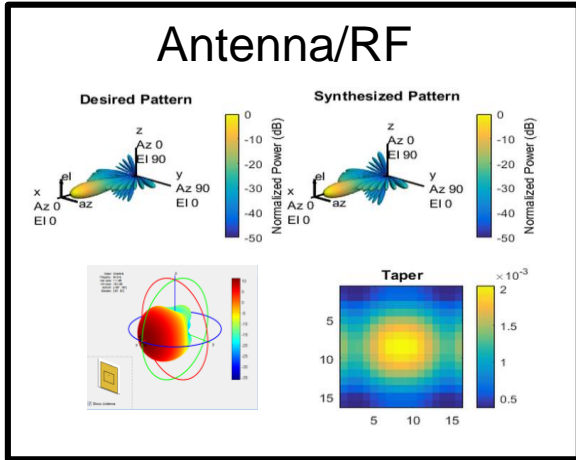


Occluded vehicle fused from vehicle 1
 Occluded pedestrian fused from vehicle 1
 Pedestrian observed by vehicle 2

Sensor Fusion and Tracking Toolbox™
Automated Driving Toolbox™

Rumor control: the fused track is dropped by vehicle 1 because vehicle 2 is coasting and there is no update by vehicle 1 sensors

Radar System Modeling for Perception



Key Takeaways

- Choose the Right Modeling Method
 - You can control the fidelity

- Start Your First Radar Design with Various Apps

- High Level Simulation with Probabilistic Model
 - Tracking
 - Control

Thank You!