(12) EUROPEAN PATENT SPECIFICATION

(54) **METHOD OF DETERMINING THE YAW RATE OF A TARGET VEHICLE**

VERFAHREN ZUR BESTIMMUNG DER GIERRATE EINES ZIELFAHRZEUGS

PROCÉDÉ DE DÉTERMINATION DU TAUX DE LACET D'UN VÉHICULE CIBLE

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Description

TECHNICAL FIELD

[0001]   This disclosure generally relates to a radar system suitable for an automated vehicle, and more particularly relates to a system that calculates a yaw-rate of a target. This invention relates to a vehicle on-board method of estimation of planar motion parameters of objects (targets such as another vehicle) detected by a (e.g. Doppler) radar. It has particular application to detected the planar motion parameters of a vehicle by a host vehicle equipped with a radar system.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0002]   Aspects of the invention relate to an improved method of determining the instantaneous values of lateral velocity, longitudinal velocity and yaw rate of any point of a rigid body in the radar field-of-view (FOV). Aspects are applicable (but not limited) to the estimation of vehicles for automotive perception systems and can be used in Active Safety, Driver Assistance and Autonomous Driving applications.

[0003]   When an automated or autonomous host-vehicle is preceded by a target-vehicle traveling forward of the host-vehicle, it is advantageous for the system that controls the operation (e.g. steering, brakes, engine) of the host-vehicle to have knowledge of the yaw-rate of the target vehicle. Knowledge of the yaw-rate of the target vehicle can be useful to, for example, temporarily allow a closer following distance because the target-vehicle is turning out of the travel path of the host-vehicle.

[0004]   Prior art can be found in the publications by D. Kellner et. al. titled: "Tracking of Extended Objects with High-Resolution Doppler Radar" published in IEEE Transactions on Intelligent Transportation Systems, IEEE, PISCATAWAY, NJ, USA, vol. 17, no.5, May 1, 2016, pages 1341-1353, and "Instantaeous full-motion estimation of arbitrary objects usig dual Doppler Radar", 2014 IEEE Intelligent Vehicles Symposium proceedings, IEEE June 8, 2014, pages 324-329.

[0005]   In the prior art, no algorithm was reported for an instantaneous estimation of full planar motion of rigid body target objects based on raw detections of a single radar.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0006]   In one aspect is provided a method of determining the yaw rate ($\hat{\omega}_t$), the hat indicating estimated values, of a target vehicle in a horizontal plane by a host vehicle equipped with a radar system, said radar system including a radar sensor unit, the method comprising:

   a) emitting a radar signal at a single time-point instance and determining, from a plurality (m) of point radar detections measurements captured from said target vehicle by said radar sensor unit in a single radar measurement instance, the values for each point detection of range, azimuth and range rate $[r_i,\ \theta_i,\ \dot{r}_i]$, i=1, ... , m;

   b) calculating in a sensor coordinate system, scs, using a Least Square method, the values $\tilde{c}_{t,scs}$ and $\tilde{s}_{t,scs}$, Least Square solutions being denoted with a tilde, of the longitudinal and lateral components (ct, st) of the range rate equation of the target from the results ($\dot{r}_i, \theta_i$) of step a); where the range rate equation is

$$\dot{r}_{i,cmp} = [\cos\theta_i \quad \sin\theta_i]\begin{bmatrix} c_t \\ s_t \end{bmatrix}$$

where $\dot{r}_{i,cmp} = \dot{r}_i + u_s\cos\theta_i + v_s\sin\theta_i$, u_s is the sensor unit or host vehicle longitudinal velocity and v_s is the sensor unit or host vehicle lateral velocity;

   c) determining the orientation angle of the target ($\gamma_{t,scs}$);

   d) determining the center of the target ($x_{t,c,scs}$, $y_{t,c,scs}$) from the results ($r_i,\ \theta_i$) of step a);

   e) determining, from the results of steps c) and d), a line 1_{PH} passing through the center of the target ($x_{t,c,scs}$, $y_{t,c,scs}$) and defined by the equation:

$$y = -\frac{1}{\tan\gamma_{t,scs}}x + \frac{1}{\tan\gamma_{t,scs}}x_{t,c,scs} + y_{t,c,scs} = a_1x + a_0;$$

f) determining a line l_{CA} passing through the center of rotation of said target and the position of radar sensor unit of said vehicle; from the steps of b), wherein said line l_{CA} is determined and defined from the following equation

$$y = -\frac{\tilde{s}_{t,scs}}{\tilde{c}_{t,scs}}x = b_1 x + b_0;$$

g) determining the intersection point of the lines l_{CA} and l_{PH} from steps e) and f) wherein the intersection point is the position of the center of rotation $[\hat{x}_{t,COR,scs}, \hat{y}_{t,COR,scs}]$ of the target;

h) estimating the yaw rate $\hat{\omega}_t$ based on the position of the centre of rotation found in step g) and based on the components ct or st of range rate equation of the target of step b), where the yaw rate is determined from the following equations:

$$\hat{\omega}_t = \frac{\tilde{s}_{t,scs}}{-\hat{x}_{t,COR,scs}}$$

or

$$\hat{\omega}_t = \frac{\tilde{c}_{t,scs}}{\hat{y}_{t,COR,scs}}.$$

Step c) may comprise determining the orientation angle of the target ($\gamma_{t,scs}$); from the values of range and azimuth (r_i, θ_i) of said point detections.

Step c) may comprise determining the orientation angle of the target ($\gamma_{t,scs}$); from L fit, Hough transform or rotating caliper methodology from the results of step a);

[0007]   In step g) the position of the center of rotation $[\hat{x}_{t,COR,scs}, \hat{y}_{t,COR,scs}]$ of the target may be determined from the following equations:

$$\hat{x}_{t,COR,scs} = \frac{b_0 - a_0}{a_1 - b_1} \quad \text{and,} \quad \hat{y}_{t,COR,scs} = \frac{a_1 b_0 - a_0 b_1}{a_1 - b_1}$$

[0008]   The method may include additionally determining estimates of longitudinal velocity $\hat{u}_{t,i}$, lateral velocity $\hat{v}_{t,i}$ of certain target point from the value of yaw rate and the co-ordinates of the centre of rotation of the target ($\hat{x}_{t,COR}, \hat{y}_{t,COR}$) using the following equation:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \hat{u}_{t,i,scs} \\ \hat{v}_{t,i,scs} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} (\hat{y}_{t,COR,scs} - y_{t,i,scs})\hat{\omega}_t \\ (x_{t,i,scs} - \hat{x}_{t,COR,scs})\hat{\omega}_t \end{bmatrix}.$$

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0009]   The present invention is now described by way of example with reference to the accompanying drawings in which:

- Figure 1 shows a target co-ordinate system;
- Figure 2 shows a vehicle coordinate system;
- Figure 3 shows a sensor coordinate system;
- Figure 4 illustrates how to calculate velocity vectors at the locations of three raw detections;
- Figure 5 which shows the result of the cloud algorithm for yawing targets;
- Figure 6 shows an example of the determination of target orientation based on spatial distribution of raw detections;
- Figure 7 illustrates a geometrical interpretation of one method;
- Figure 8 shows an example of test results of a maneuver;
- Figures 9a to d illustrate the movement relating to figure 8;

- Figure 10 shows an example of test results of a maneuver;
- Figures 11a to d illustrate the movement relating to figure 10;
- Figure 12shows an example of test results of a maneuver;
- Figures 13a to d illustrate the movement relating to figure 12.

Prior Art and Background

[0010] Accurate estimation of the yaw-rate and over-the-ground (OTG) velocity is important for many driving-assistance systems. Described herein is a radar system configured to estimate the yaw-rate and OTG velocity of extended targets (largely, for vehicle tracking) in real-time based on raw radar detections (i.e., range, range-rate, and azimuth). As used herein, the term 'extended-targets' is used to refer to targets that present multiple, spaced-apart scattering-points so the term 'extended-target' is understood to mean that the target has some physical size. The various scattering-points are not necessarily individually tracked from one radar scan to the next, so the number of scatter-points can be a different quantity and/or each scattering point have a different location on the extended-target in successive radar scans.

[0011] The invention determines instantaneous values of lateralvelocity, longitudinal velocity and yaw rate of any point of a rigid body (such as another vehicle) in the radar field-of-view (FOV). Generally a host vehicle is equipped with a radar system where reflected radar signals (detection) from another vehicle in the field of view are processed to provide data in order to ascertain these parameters. In order to do this various conditions and requirements are needed. The target (rigid body/vehicle) needs to be a distributed target, i.e. provide a plurality of detections from the same target.

[0012] Also assumed is an approximation of the distributed target by a rigid body model which is e.g. appropriate for vehicles (passenger cars, trucks, motorbikes, trains, trams, etc.), though not generally applicable to vulnerable road users.

[0013] Radar provide data with respect to the position of the radar transmit/receive element/unit, e.g., the Cartesian position of the detections or the Polar coordinates (azimuth angle, range). By using e.g. Doppler techniques, the range rate can also be determined.

[0014] In the subsequent concept description, the following conventions and definitions are used:

World coordinate system (wcs)

[0015] As is convention, an inertial coordinate system with the origin fixed to a point in space is used - it is assumed the co-ordinate system does not move and does not rotate. Conventionally, the coordinate system is right-handed; the Y-axis orthogonal to the X-axis, pointing to the right; the Z-axis pointing into the page and positive rotation is to the right of the X-axis; see figure 1 which shows such a co-ordinate system with origin 1 and a non-ego vehicle (target) 2.

Vehicle coordinate system (vcs)

[0016] The origin may be located at the center of the front bumper 3 of the host vehicle 4 as shown by figure 2. The X-axis is parallel to the longitudinal axis of the vehicle. The coordinate system is right-handed with the Y-axis orthogonal to the X-axis, pointing to the right, the Z-axis pointing into the page and positive rotation to the right of the X-axis

Sensor coordinate system (scs)

[0017] Origin located at the center of the sensor unit/radome. The X-axis is perpendicular to the sensor radome, pointing away from the radome. The coordinate system is right-handed: Y-axis orthogonal to the X-axis, pointing to the right; Z-axis pointing into the page; Positive rotation to the right of the X-axis. Figure 3 shows a sensor origin 5.

[0018] In aspects of the invention and with prior art techniques, the velocity and the yaw rate of the host vehicle is assumed known. The host over the ground (OTG) velocity vector is defined as:

$$V_h = \begin{bmatrix} u_h & v_h \end{bmatrix}^T$$

where

u_h - host longitudinal velocity
and

v_h - host lateral velocity

[0019] Sensor mounting position and boresight angle in the vehicle coordinate system are also assumed known; the

following notations are used:

$x_{s,VCS}$ - sensor mounting position, longitudinal coordinate
$y_{s,VCS}$ - sensor mounting position, lateral coordinate
$\gamma_{s,VCS}$ - sensor boresight angle

[0020] The sensor(s) Over the Ground (OTG) velocities are assumed known (determined from host vehicle motion and sensor mounting positions).

Sensor velocity vector is defined as $V_s = [u_s \ v_s]^T$ with
u_s - sensor longitudinal velocity
and
v_s - sensor lateral velocity

[0021] At each radar measurement instance, the radar unit/sensor captures m raw detections from the target. Each raw detection is described by the following parameters expressed in the sensor coordinate system:

r_i - range (or radial distance),
θ_i - azimuth angle,
$\dot{r}_i$ - raw range rate (or radial velocity) i = 1, $\cdots$, m

[0022] Target planar motion is described by the Target over-the-ground velocity vector at the location of each raw detection:

$$V_{t,i} = \begin{bmatrix} u_{t,i} & v_{t,i} \end{bmatrix}^T$$

where:

$u_{t,i}$ - longitudinal velocity at the location of i-th raw detection
$v_{t,i}$ - lateral velocity at the location of i-th raw detection
Target planar motion can be described as well by:

$$V_{t,COR} = \begin{bmatrix} \omega_t & x_{t,COR} & y_{t,COR} \end{bmatrix}^T$$

ω_t - target yaw rate
$x_{t,COR}$ - longitudinal coordinate of the center of target's rotation
$y_{t,COR}$ - lateral coordinate of the center of target's rotation
$x_{t,c}$ - longitudinal coordinate of the center of target's bounding box
$y_{t,c}$ - lateral coordinate of the center of target's bounding box
γ_t - orientation of the target object

[0023] Figure 4 illustrates how to calculate velocity vectors at the locations of three raw detections (depicted by reference numeral 6) captured from the same rigid body target and the yaw rate of that target. Center of the target's rotation depicted with reference numeral 7. The range rate equation for a single raw detection is given as follows:

$$\dot{r}_i + u_s \cos \theta_i + v_s \sin \theta_i = u_{t,i} \cos \theta_i + v_{t,i} \sin \theta_i$$

[0024] To simplify the notation, the notion of a compensated range rate is introduced and defined as:

$$\dot{r}_{i,cmp} = \dot{r}_i + u_s \cos \theta_i + v_s \sin \theta_i$$

with:
$\dot{r}_{i,cmp}$ - range rate compensated of i-th raw detection
[0025] Then the equation is reduced to:

$$\dot{r}_{i,cmp} = u_{t,i} \cos \theta_i + v_{t,i} \sin \theta_i$$

[0026] Range rate equation in vector form

$$\dot{r}_{i,cmp} = [\cos \theta_i \quad \sin \theta_i] \begin{bmatrix} u_{t,i} \\ v_{t,i} \end{bmatrix}$$

[0027] Range rate equation in general vector form

$$\dot{r}_{i,cmp} = [\cos \theta_i \quad \sin \theta_i] \begin{bmatrix} c_t \\ s_t \end{bmatrix}$$

with:

c_t - longitudinal range rate equation solution
s_t - lateral range rate equation solution

[0028] Velocity profile is used as range rate equation solution synonym.
[0029] Note: estimated values are denoted with a hat and Least Square solutions are denoted with a tilde.

Problem formulation

[0030] The problem to be solved can be phrased as follows: estimate velocity vectors $\hat{V}_{t,i}$ and yaw rate $\hat{\omega}_t$ using raw detection measurements $[r_i, \theta_i, \dot{r}_i]$ captured from a rigid body target in a single radar measurement instance.
[0031] Since the locations of the three raw detections are known (by means of direct measurements and sensor mounting position), the equivalent problem formulation is: estimate the position of the center of rotation $[\hat{x}_{t,COR}, \hat{y}_{t,COR}]$ and yaw rate $\hat{\omega}_t$ using raw detection measurements $[r_i, \theta_i, \dot{r}_i]$ captured from a rigid body target in a single radar measurement instance.

Prior art

Cloud Algorithm

[0032] Previously, the case of a straight-line moving distributed target was considered. This restriction simplifies the estimation problem as the velocity vectors at the location of each raw detections are identical, i.e.:

$$V_{t,i} = [u_{t,i} \quad v_{t,i}]^T = [u_t \quad v_t]^T = V_t \qquad \text{for} \qquad i = 1, \cdots, m$$

[0033] The Cloud Algorithm (CA) was proposed to estimate over-the-ground lateral v_t and longitudinal u_t velocity of the "cloud" of detections coming from the same target.
[0034] This was achieved by Least Square solution to the problem defined as follows:

$$\dot{r}_{i,} = [\cos \theta_i \quad \sin \theta_i] \begin{bmatrix} u_t \\ v_t \end{bmatrix}$$

[0035] The algorithm proved to be a very effective technique for instantaneous estimation of target velocity. Additionally, under the additional assumption of a negligible sideslip, the angle

$$\hat{\gamma}_t = \tan^{-1}(\tilde{v}_t / \tilde{u}_t)$$

can be used as an estimate of the targets heading.
[0036] In D. Kellner, M. Barjenbruch, K. Dietmayer, J. Klappstein, and J. Dickmann, "Instantaneous lateral velocity

estimation of a vehicle using Doppler radar," in Proceedings of 16th International Conference on Information Fusion, Istanbul, Turkey, 2013. The same problem and the same theoretical basis for the estimation of lateral velocity of a straight line moving object was considered. Enhancement to the Cloud Algorithm was made by means of executing RANSAC algorithm to identify outliers and executing orthogonal distance regression (ODR) to solve error-in-variables problem for the modified formulation of the original problem. This approach improved robustness of the solution in comparison to the original Cloud Algorithm solution. Computational complexity and the requirement to solve an optimization problem are the major drawbacks of the proposed approach, especially when an application in a production embedded system is to be considered.

Cloud Algorithm Solution for Yawing Targets

[0037]   Previously, the application of the cloud algorithm to the estimation of target's motion without the restriction on straight-line path was investigated. Such situation is shown in Figure 4. The over-the-ground velocity vectors at the location of each detection are determined as follows:

$$\begin{bmatrix} u_{t,i,wcs} \\ v_{t,i,wcs} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} (y_{t,COR,wcs} - y_{t,i,wcs})\omega_t \\ (x_{t,i,wcs} - x_{t,COR,wcs})\omega_t \end{bmatrix}$$

[0038]   The range rate equation for each raw detection was derived to be:

$$\dot{r}_{i,cmp} = (y_{t,COR,wcs} - y_{s,wcs})\omega_t \cos\theta_i + (x_{s,wcs} - x_{t,COR,wcs})\omega_t \sin\theta_i$$

[0039]   It was then shown that the Least Square solution to this problem results in:

$$\tilde{u}_t = (y_{t,COR,wcs} - y_{s,wcs})\omega_t$$

$$\tilde{v}_t = (x_{s,wcs} - x_{t,COR,wcs})\omega_t$$

One therefore achieves:

$$\tilde{u}_t(x_{s,wcs} - x_{t,COR,wcs}) = \tilde{v}_t(y_{t,COR,wcs} - y_{s,wcs})$$

[0040]   This is a result of a major importance. One can conclude (conclusion 1) that by considering range rates and azimuths from a cloud of detections coming from the same rigid body target and captured in a single look of a single radar, it is possible to estimate the position of the center of rotation and the yaw rate. Further (conclusion 2) it is possible to determine the line at which the center of rotation lies. This line passes through the sensor. This is shown in figure 5 which shows the result of the Cloud Algorithm for yawing targets. Calculations based on the three raw detections denoted 6 results in the line (of the centre of detection) 8 passing through the sensor and the center of rotation 7. The exact location of the centre of rotation 7 not specified by Cloud Algorithms.

[0041]   The results highlighted above are followed by the proposition of estimating the full motion of the target using detections captured in multiple looks (instances) of a single radar. Such an estimation is possible under the assumption of a constant yaw rate during the time of these multiple looks. It is also necessary for the host vehicle to be moving. Geometrical interpretation of this method is that one needs to find a (stationary) point of intersection of two lines passing through the (moving) sensor in multiple time instances. Because angles of the two lines are likely to be very similar (the faster the host moves, the greater the angle), the approach is be prone to inaccuracies.

[0042]   In D. Kellner, M. Barjenbruch, J. Klappstein, jurgen Dickmann, and K. Dietmayer, "Instantaneous full-motion estiamtion of arbitrary objects using dual doppler radar," in Proceedings of Intelligent Vehicles Symposium (IV), Dearborn, MI, USA, 2014, the same problem was considered and the solution to the Conclusion 1 was to take measurements from two sensors. The Conclusion 2 was not mentioned by the authors, but one supposes e that the lines passing through both sensors would intersect in the center of target's rotation. The authors then applied RANSAC and ODR techniques previously presented in order to improve the robustness of the solution.

[0043]   The drawbacks of the solution proposed above include that the target needs to be in the field-of-view of multiple sensors (in automotive radar configurations, common parts of field-of-view of multiple radars are usually small). For

good accuracy and robustness of the solution a significant distance between the two sensors is desired. The scope of such installation is significantly limited by the dimensions of the host vehicle. One either needs to assume constant yaw rate between the looks of two radars or to synchronize the measurement instance of both sensors. Additional data processing applied to make the solution more robust are characterized by significant computational complexity.

Yaw Cloud Algorithm

[0044] The concepts reviewed so far have not assumed any motion model of the target. An Extended Kalman Filter has been formulated based on a constant turn motion model and measurement model derived from a cloud algorithm. The algorithm is called YCA (Yaw Cloud Algorithm). In the proposed formulation measurements from a single radar are considered, but the possibility of extension to multiple sensors is also highlighted.

[0045] One object in the current invention in comparison to the above, is not to use time-filtering, and not assume any underlying motion model for the target. The approach does not suffer from difficulties associated with appropriate track initialization.

Object orientation estimation

[0046] Further prior art relevant to the current concept focuses on the estimation of target orientation based on high-resolution radar, laser scanner or LiDAR measurements. These algorithms ignore the range rate measurement and focus exclusively on the locations of raw detections. Figure 6 shows an example of the determination of target 9 orientation based on spatial distribution of raw detections. Example with three detections denoted with dots 6.

[0047] Several algorithms were proposed for such applications. They can be grouped in three main categories: Rotating Calipers based approaches; L-fit; and the Hough transform.

[0048] Additional modifications to the rotating calipers method were proposed. The accuracies reported for these algorithms based on the assessment of experimental results were about 10 degree RMS. The accuracies were shown to be dependent on the relative target orientation in SCS (sometimes called aspect angle or exposition angle).

[0049] A further simplified approach suitable for real-time executions has already been implemented for Short Range Radars. The enhancement proposed in that implementation is to treat the orientation of the tracked object associated with a considered cloud as an initial guess for instantaneous orientation estimation. Next the adjustment of the orientation is performed using the distribution of detections captured only in the current look. This approach can be treated as an optional 'hot starting' of the instantaneous orientation estimation. The results are promising in particular when the target is close to the host and a sufficient number of raw detections is available. It is noted here that the determination of target orientation in prior art is not related to the estimation of target motion.

[0050] Two branches of building blocks were identified: development of algorithms considering only azimuth and range rate measurements and development of algorithms considering only azimuth and range measurements

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

[0051] The invention includes provides instantaneous estimation of target planar motion from detections of a single radar look of e.g. a high resolution Doppler radar with the possibility of detecting that the target has a yaw rate above a certain threshold. It is to be noted that the "raw data" from this single radar look provides the parameters of

r_i - range (or radial distance),
θ_i - azimuth angle,
$\dot{r}_i$ - raw range rate (or radial velocity)

for each ith point of m point detections on a rigid body. These are the parameters which are used to determine the yaw rate as well as longitudinal and lateral velocities, where $i = 1, \cdots, m$. It is to be noted that the term instantaneous or single look radar data would include reflection data from a "chirp" in Doppler techniques which may scan over e.g. up to 2ms. By this known methodology range rate may be determined.

[0052] Methodology according to aspects are based on the combination of the cloud algorithm and spatial (or geometry) based estimation of object heading. In this way all three radar measurements (i.e. range, azimuth and range rate) are exploited to overcome the previously known limitations.

[0053] For the sake of convenience, the earlier presented cloud algorithm for yawing targets is now expressed in sensor coordinate system. As mentioned

[0054] In an initial step, the method comprises emitting a radar signal at a single time-point instance and determining from a plurality (m) of point radar detections measurements therefrom captured from said radar sensor unit in a said single radar measurement instance the values for each point detection of range, azimuth and range rate; $[r_i, \theta_i, \dot{r}_i]$

[0055] In the next step, estimates of range rate equation parameters (of the target) obtained by the Least Square Solution to:

$$\dot{r}_{i,cmp} = [\cos\theta_i \quad \sin\theta_i]\begin{bmatrix}c_t \\ s_t\end{bmatrix}$$

[0056] Starting with the definition of over-the-ground velocity vectors at the location of each detection with longitudinal $u_{t,i,scs}$ and lateral velocities $v_{t,i,scs}$ aligned along sensor axes:

$$\begin{bmatrix}u_{t,i,scs} \\ v_{t,i,scs}\end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix}(y_{t,COR,scs} - y_{t,i,scs})\omega_t \\ (x_{t,i,scs} - x_{t,COR,scs})\omega_t\end{bmatrix}$$

[0057] The range rate equation becomes:

$$\dot{r}_{i,cmp} = (y_{t,COR,scs} - y_{t,i,scs})\omega_t \cos\theta_i + (x_{t,i,scs} - x_{t,COR,scs})\omega_t \sin\theta_i$$

[0058] Since:

$$y_{t,i,scs}\cos\theta_i = r_{t,i}\sin\theta_i\cos\theta_i = x_{t,i,scs}\sin\theta_i$$

one can write:

$$\dot{r}_{i,cmp} = (y_{t,COR,scs})\omega_t \cos\theta_i + (-x_{t,COR,scs})\omega_t \sin\theta_i$$

[0059] The Least Square solution to this problem is:

$$\tilde{c}_{t,scs} = y_{t,COR,scs}\omega_t$$

$$\tilde{s}_{t,scs} = -x_{t,COR,scs}\omega_t$$

And:

$$\tilde{c}_{t,scs}(y_{t,COR,scs}) = \tilde{s}_{t,scs}(-x_{t,COR,scs})$$

[0060] It is to be noted that the range measurement is not used in velocity estimation.
[0061] In the next step, the orientation angle of the target ($\gamma_{t,scs}$) has to be computed. This may be estimated from raw detection data such as (r_i, θ_i,) and may be estimated by L fit, Hough transform or rotating caliper methodology
[0062] In the next step, the line l_{PH} perpendicular to the orientation of the target and passing through the center of the target ($x_{t,c,scs}$, $y_{t,c,scs}$) is determined.

$$l_{PH}: y = -\frac{1}{\tan\gamma_{t,scs}}x + \frac{1}{\tan\gamma_{t,scs}}x_{t,c,scs} + y_{t,c,scs} = a_1 x + a_0$$

[0063] In the next step, the line l_{CA} (equivalent to reference numeral 7 of figure 5) passing through the center of rotation and sensor mounting position is determined by applying the cloud algorithm

$$l_{CA}: y = -\frac{\tilde{s}_{t,scs}}{\tilde{c}_{t,scs}}x = b_1 x + b_0$$

b_0 can be zero- so the term may be removed in another form of the equation.

[0064] In a fourth step the intersection point of the lines from the previous two steps are determined.

$$\hat{x}_{t,COR,scs} = \frac{b_0 - a_0}{a_1 - b_1}$$

$$\hat{y}_{t,COR,scs} = \frac{a_1 b_0 - a_0 b_1}{a_1 - b_1}$$

[0065] It is to be noted that if both lines are parallel (i.e. $a_1 = b_1$), then there is no solution and yaw rate cannot estimated; additionally: if $a_0 \neq b_0$: the lines are parallel, there is no intersection thus no yaw rate, the target is moving along a straight line and where $a_0 = b_0$: the lines are identical and nothing can be said about the motion of the target.

[0066] In step 5 if both the orientation estimation and cloud algorithm return plausible results, the yaw rate of the target calculate is calculated as:

$$\widehat{\omega}_t = \frac{\tilde{s}_{t,scs}}{-\hat{x}_{t,COR,scs}}$$

or

$$\widehat{\omega}_t = \frac{\tilde{c}_{t,scs}}{\hat{y}_{t,COR,scs}}$$

[0067] It is to be noted that the estimated yaw rate depends on both the Least Square result for cloud algorithm as well as the position of COR. For example, for the same $\tilde{s}_{t,scs}$ yaw rate will be higher when the center of rotation is calculated to be near the host vehicle and will be lower when the $\hat{x}_{t,COR,scs}$ is further away from the host. Figure 7 illustrates a geometrical interpretation of the method. Center of rotation estimated to be in the location of the dot 10.

Results

[0068] Results of estimating the yaw rate by the proposed technique was evaluated using experimental data. The experiments were collected for stationary host vehicle and a single target vehicle. Both vehicles were equipped with a differential GPS which accurately measures positions, velocities and yaw rates. In post-processing stage, all detections captured from the vicinity of the reference object were selected for calculating cloud algorithm. The orientation of the target was taken directly from reference data.

[0069] Figure 8 shows an example of test results of a maneuver which comprised the target 9 driving on a circular track 12. Figure 9a to d illustrate the movement. The point of intersection of the two lines 13 and 14 (equivalent to lines ICA and IPH respectively) remains roughly at the same position, which is consistent with the actual maneuver performed. The only exception is when the two lines are almost parallel. This confirms analytical results.

[0070] Figure 10 shows an example of test results of a maneuver where the target 9 is driving straight and figure 11a to d illustrates temporal movement. The two lines 13 and 14 remain parallel. This is consistent with the expected behavior, because the target is not yawing.

[0071] Figure 12 shows examples of test results of a maneuver where the target is maneuvering at a junction and figures 13 a to d illustrate temporal movement. The intersection point changes its position as the yaw rate of the target smoothly changes during the maneuver. This is consistent with expected behavior. Yet again, promising result for junction assist applications.

[0072] In the scenario discussed in this document, detections coming from a single sensor are considered. There are different ways detections from multiple sensors can be used when the target is in the common area of their FOVs: each sensor may estimate its own lines resulting from cloud algorithm and orientation estimation

[0073] In ideal case all lines should intersect at the same point, i.e. the center of rotation. Each sensor can calculate its own center of rotation. These points can then be used to determine resulting estimate for the center of rotation. Such processing should consider plausibility measures for sensor estimate. Detections from all sensors can be collected for improved orientation estimation, but each sensor can calculate a cloud algorithm result based on its own detections.

Using filtered heading

[0074] Estimation of object orientation usually require more detections than the execution of cloud algorithm. For the purpose of yaw rate estimation/detections, one may consider using target <u>orientation</u> from an associated tracker object. In such a case, yaw rate can be estimated based on only two raw <u>detections</u>. The yaw rate estimation is likely to be more robust, but it will not be an instantaneous result.

Include the proposed approach in object tracking filter

[0075] If instantaneous estimation is not required, one can consider formulating an object tracking filter. The measurement model of such a filter would then include estimations of yaw rate and center of rotation as proposed in this work.

Propagation of uncertainty

[0076] If the uncertainty of cloud algorithm, as well as uncertainty of orientation is known then uncertainty propagation rules can be used for uncertainty estimation of center of rotation and yaw rate. It can be the most efficient way to determinate if motion estimation is reliable. Estimated uncertainty can be also used in Kalman filter as a level of measurement noise.

[0077] In its pure form, the approach described here is not based on tracking or filtering and therefore does not require any motion model and no initialization stage is required.

[0078] The approach has a lower number of restrictions in comparison to currently known concepts based on Cloud Algorithm. It does not need measurements from several time instances and works for stationary host vehicle. It does not need the target to be in the field of view of two sensors mounted significant distance away from each other. The approach does not require filtering/tracking and does not rely on any target motion model. The algorithm is suitable for application in production embedded systems because of its low computational complexity. The method can be immediately used in state-of-art short range radars for estimation of objects at low range (up to about 15 meters); e.g. it is suitable for junction assist applications (crossroads, roundabouts). The accuracy of the results can only be improved if more detections from moving objects were available; this is likely to happen as sensing technology progresses and in sensors dedicated to Autonomous Driving applications.

Claims

1. A method of determining the yaw rate $\hat{\omega}_t$, the hat indicating estimated values, of a target vehicle (9) in a horizontal plane by a host vehicle equipped with a radar system, said radar system including a radar sensor unit, the method comprising:

   a) emitting a radar signal at a single time-point instance and determining, from a plurality m of point radar detections measurements captured from said target vehicle by said radar sensor unit in a single radar measurement instance, the values for each point detection of range, azimuth and range rate $[r_i,\ \theta_i,\ \dot{r}_i]$, i=1, ... , m;
   b) calculating in a sensor coordinate system, scs, using a Least Square method, the values $\tilde{c}_{t,scs}$ and $\tilde{s}_{t,scs}$, Least Square solutions being denoted with a tilde, of the longitudinal and lateral components (ct, st) of the range rate equation of the target from the results $(\dot{r}_i,\ \theta_i)$ of step a); where the range rate equation is

$$\dot{r}_{i,cmp} = [\cos\theta_i \quad \sin\theta_i] \begin{bmatrix} c_t \\ s_t \end{bmatrix}$$

   where $\dot{r}_{i,cmp} = \dot{r}_i + u_s \cos\theta_i + v_s \sin\theta_i$, u_s is the sensor unit or host vehicle longitudinal velocity and v_s is the sensor unit or host vehicle lateral velocity;
   c) determining the orientation angle of the target $\gamma^{t,scs}$;
   d) determining the center of the target $(x_{t,c,scs},\ y_{t,c,scs})$ from the results $(r_i,\ \theta_i)$ of step a);
   e) determining, from the results of steps c) and d), a line l_{PH} passing through the center of the target $(x_{t,c,scs},\ y_{t,c,scs})$ and defined by the equation:

$$y = -\frac{1}{\tan\gamma_{t,scs}}x + \frac{1}{\tan\gamma_{t,scs}}x_{t,c,scs} + y_{t,c,scs} = a_1x + a_0;$$

f) determining a line l_{CA} passing through the center of rotation of said target and the position of radar sensor unit of said vehicle; from the steps of b), wherein said line l_{CA} is determined and defined from the following equation

$$y = -\frac{\tilde{s}_{t,scs}}{\tilde{c}_{t,scs}} x = b_1 x + b_0;$$

g) determining the intersection point of the lines l_{CA} and l_{PH} from steps e) and f) wherein the intersection point is the position of the center of rotation $[\hat{x}_{t,COR,scs}, \hat{y}_{t,COR,scs}]$ of the target,

h) estimating the yaw rate $\hat{\omega}_t$ based on the position of the centre of rotation found in step g) and based on the components c_t or s_t of range rate equation of the target of step b),

where the yaw rate is determined from the following equations:

$$\hat{\omega}_t = \frac{\tilde{s}_{t,scs}}{-\hat{x}_{t,COR,scs}}$$

or

$$\hat{\omega}_t = \frac{\tilde{c}_{t,scs}}{\hat{y}_{t,COR,scs}}.$$

2. A method as claimed in claim 1 wherein said step c) comprises determining the orientation angle of the target ($\gamma_{t,scs}$); from the values of range and azimuth (r_i, θ_i) of said point detections.

3. A method as claimed in claim 1 or 2 where step c) comprises determining the orientation angle of the target ($\gamma_{t,scs}$); from L fit, Hough transform or rotating caliper methodology from the results of step a).

4. A method as claimed in claims 1 to 3 where in step g) the position of the center of rotation $[\hat{x}_{t,COR,scs}, \hat{y}_{t,COR,scs}]$ of the target is determined from the following equations:

$$\hat{x}_{t,COR,scs} = \frac{b_0 - a_0}{a_1 - b_1} \quad \text{and,} \quad \hat{y}_{t,COR,scs} = \frac{a_1 b_0 - a_0 b_1}{a_1 - b_1}$$

5. A method as claimed in claims 1 to 4 including additionally determining estimates of longitudinal velocity $\hat{u}_{t,i}$, lateral velocity $\hat{v}_{t,i}$ of certain target point from the value of yaw rate and the co-ordinates of the centre of rotation of the target ($\hat{x}_{t,COR}, \hat{y}_{t,COR}$) using the following equation;

$$\begin{bmatrix} \hat{u}_{t,i,scs} \\ \hat{v}_{t,i,scs} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} (\hat{y}_{t,COR,scs} - y_{t,i,scs})\hat{\omega}_t \\ (x_{t,i,scs} - \hat{x}_{t,COR,scs})\hat{\omega}_t \end{bmatrix}$$

Patentansprüche

1. Verfahren zum Bestimmen der Gierrate $\hat{\omega}_t$, wobei der Hut geschätzte Werte anzeigt, eines Ziel-Fahrzeugs (9) in einer horizontalen Ebene durch ein Host-Fahrzeug (4), das mit einem Radarsystem ausgestattet ist, wobei das Radarsystem eine Radarsensoreinheit umfasst, wobei das Verfahren umfasst:

a) Aussenden eines Radarsignals zu einem einzigen Zeitpunkt und Bestimmen, aus einer Vielzahl m von Punktradarerfassungsmessungen, die von dem Ziel-Fahrzeug durch die Radarsensoreinheit in einer einzigen Radarmessinstanz aufgenommen wurden, der Werte einer Entfernung, eines Azimuts und einer Entfernungsrate $[r_i, \theta_i, \dot{r}_i]$, i=1, ... , m für jede Punkterfassung;

b) Berechnen, in einem Sensorkoordinatensystem, scs, der Werte $\tilde{c}_{scs}$ und $\tilde{s}_{t,scs}$ unter Verwendung eines Verfahrens der kleinsten Quadrate, wobei die Kleinste-Quadrate-Lösungen mit einer Tilde bezeichnet sind, der Längs- und Querkomponenten (ct , st) der Entfernungsratengleichung des Ziels aus den Ergebnissen ($\dot{r}_i$, θ_i)

aus Schritt a); wobei die Entfernungsratengleichung lautet

$$\dot{r}_{i,cmp} = [\cos\theta_i \quad \sin\theta_i]\begin{bmatrix} c_t \\ s_t \end{bmatrix}$$

wobei $\dot{r}_{i,cmp} = \dot{r}_i + u_s \cos\theta_i + v_s \sin\theta_i$, u_s die Längsgeschwindigkeit der Sensoreinheit oder des Host-Fahrzeugs ist und v_s die Quergeschwindigkeit der Sensoreinheit oder des Host-Fahrzeugs ist;

c) Bestimmen des Orientierungswinkels des Ziels $\gamma_{t,scs}$;
d) Bestimmen des Mittelpunkts des Ziels ($x_{t,c,scs}$, $y_{t,c,scs}$) aus den Ergebnissen (r_i, θ_i) aus Schritt a);
e) Bestimmen einer Linie l_{PH} aus den Ergebnissen der Schritte c) und d), die durch den Mittelpunkt des Ziels ($x_{t,c,scs}$, $y_{t,c,scs}$) verläuft und durch die Gleichung definiert ist:

$$y = -\frac{1}{\tan\gamma_{t,scs}}x + \frac{1}{\tan\gamma_{t,scs}}x_{t,c,scs} + y_{t,c,scs} = a_1 x + a_0;$$

f) Bestimmen einer Linie l_{CA} die durch den Rotationsmittelpunkt des Ziels und die Position der Radarsensoreinheit des Fahrzeugs verläuft, aus den Schritten von b),
wobei die Linie l_{CA} durch die folgende Gleichung bestimmt und definiert wird

$$y = -\frac{\tilde{s}_{t,scs}}{\tilde{c}_{t,scs}}x = b_1 x + b_0;$$

g) Bestimmen des Schnittpunkts der Linien l_{CA} and l_{PH} aus den Schritten e) und f), wobei der Schnittpunkt die Position des Rotationsmittelpunkts [$\hat{x}_{t,COR,scs}$, $\hat{y}_{t,COR,scs}$] des Ziels ist;
h) Schätzen der Gierrate $\hat{\omega}_t$ auf der Grundlage der in Schritt g) ermittelten Position des Rotationsmittelpunkts und auf der Grundlage der Komponenten c_t oder s_t der Entfernungsratengleichung des Ziels aus Schritt b), wobei die Gierrate aus den folgenden Gleichungen bestimmt wird:

$$\hat{\omega}_t = \frac{\tilde{s}_{t,scs}}{-\hat{x}_{t,COR,scs}}$$

oder

$$\hat{\omega}_t = \frac{\tilde{c}_{t,scs}}{\hat{y}_{t,COR,scs}}.$$

2. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, wobei der Schritt c) das Bestimmen des Orientierungswinkels des Ziels ($\gamma_{t,scs}$) aus den Werten von Entfernung und Azimut (r_i, θ_i) der Punkterfassungen umfasst.

3. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1 oder 2, wobei Schritt c) das Bestimmen des Orientierungswinkels des Ziels ($\gamma_{t,scs}$) mit Hilfe des L-Fit-, des Hough-Transformations- oder des Rotating Caliper Verfahrens aus den Ergebnissen von Schritt a) umfasst.

4. Verfahren nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 3, wobei in Schritt g) die Position des Rotationsmittelpunkts [$\hat{x}_{t,COR,scs}$, $\hat{y}_{t,COR,scs}$] des Ziels aus den folgenden Gleichungen bestimmt wird:

$$\hat{x}_{t,COR,scs} = \frac{b_0 - a_0}{a_1 - b_1} \quad \text{und,} \quad \hat{y}_{t,COR,scs} = \frac{a_1 b_0 - a_0 b_1}{a_1 - b_1}$$

5. Verfahren nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 4, das zusätzlich das Bestimmen von Schätzungen der Längsgeschwindigkeit $\hat{u}_{t,i}$, der Quergeschwindigkeit $\hat{v}_{t,i}$ eines bestimmten Zielpunkts aus dem Wert der Gierrate und den Koordinaten des Rotationsmittelpunkts des Ziels ($\hat{x}_{t,COR}$, $\hat{y}_{t,COR}$) unter Verwendung der folgenden Gleichung; umfasst.

$$\begin{bmatrix} \hat{u}_{t,i,scs} \\ \hat{v}_{t,i,scs} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} (\hat{y}_{t,COR,scs} - y_{t,i,scs})\hat{\omega}_t \\ (x_{t,i,scs} - \hat{x}_{t,COR,scs})\hat{\omega}_t \end{bmatrix}$$

Revendications

1. Procédé pour déterminer le taux de lacet $\hat{\omega}_t$, le chapeau indiquant des valeurs estimées, d'un véhicule cible (9) dans un plan horizontal par un véhicule hôte (4) équipé d'un système radar, ledit système radar incluant une unité formant capteur radar, le procédé comprenant les étapes consistant à :

   a) émettre un signal radar à un instant unique, et déterminer, à partir d'une pluralité m de mesurages de détections radar de points capturés depuis ledit véhicule cible par ladite unité formant capteur radar à un instant de mesurage radar unique, les valeurs pour chaque détection ponctuelle d'une portée, d'un azimut et d'une vitesse radiale [r_i, θ_i, $\dot{r}_i$], i=1, ... , m;
   b) calculer dans un système de coordonnées de capteur, scs, à l'aide de la méthode des moindres carrés, les valeurs [$\tilde{c}_{t,scs}$ et $\tilde{s}_{t,scs}$, les solutions des moindres carrés étant désignées avec un tilde, des composantes longitudinale et latérale (ct, st) de l'équation de vitesse radiale de la cible à partir des résultats ($\dot{r}_i$, θ_i) de l'étape a) ; où l'équation de vitesse radiale est

$$\dot{r}_{i,cmp} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta_i & \sin \theta_i \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} c_t \\ s_t \end{bmatrix}$$

   où $\dot{r}_{i,cmp} = \dot{r}_i + u_s \cos \theta_i + v_s \sin \theta_i$, u_s. est l'unité formant capteur ou la vitesse longitudinale du véhicule hôte et v_s est l'unité formant capteur ou la vitesse latérale du véhicule hôte ;
   c) déterminer l'angle d'orientation de la cible $\gamma^{t,scs}$;
   d) déterminer le centre de la cible ($x_{t,c,scs}$, $y_{t,c,scs}$) à partir des résultats (r_i, θ_i) de l'étape a) ;
   e) déterminer, à partir des résultats des étapes c) et d), une ligne l_{PH} passant par le centre de la cible ($x_{t,c,scs}$, $y_{t,c,scs}$) et définie par l'équation :

$$y = -\frac{1}{\tan \gamma_{t,scs}}x + \frac{1}{\tan \gamma_{t,scs}}x_{t,c,scs} + y_{t,c,scs} = a_1 x + a_0;$$

   f) déterminer une ligne l_{CA} passant par le centre de rotation de ladite cible et la position de l'unité formant capteur radar dudit véhicule ; à partir des étapes de b), dans lequel ladite ligne l_{CA} est déterminée et est définie par l'équation suivante

$$y = -\frac{\tilde{s}_{t,scs}}{\tilde{c}_{t,scs}}x = b_1 x + b_0;$$

   g) déterminer le point d'intersection des lignes l_{CA} et l_{PH} à partir des étapes e) et f), dans lequel le point d'intersection est la position du centre de rotation [$\hat{x}_{t,COR,scs}$, $\hat{y}_{t,COR,scs}$] , de la cible ;
   h) estimer le taux de lacet $\hat{\omega}_t$ sur la base de la position du centre de rotation trouvée dans l'étape g) et sur la base des composantes et ou st de l'équation de vitesse radiale de la cible de l'étape b),
   où le taux de lacet est déterminé à partir des équations suivantes :

$$\hat{\omega}_t = \frac{\tilde{s}_{t,scs}}{-\hat{x}_{t,COR,scs}}$$

   ou

$$\widehat{\omega}_t = \frac{\tilde{c}_{t,scs}}{\widehat{y}_{t,COR,scs}}.$$

2. Procédé selon la revendication 1, dans lequel ladite étape c) comprend de déterminer l'angle d'orientation de la cible ($\gamma_{t,scs}$) à partir des valeurs de portée et d'azimut
(r_i, θ_i) desdites détections de points.

3. Procédé selon la revendication 1 ou 2, où l'étape c) comprend de déterminer l'angle d'orientation de la cible ($\gamma_{t,scs}$) ;
à partir de L-fit, de la transformée de Hough ou de la méthodologie « rotating calipers » à partir des résultats de l'étape a).

4. Procédé selon les revendications 1 à 3, où, dans l'étape g),
la position du centre de rotation [$\widehat{x}_{t,COR,scs}$, $\widehat{y}_{t,COR,scs}$] de la cible est déterminée à partir des équations suivantes :

$$\widehat{x}_{t,COR,scs} = \frac{b_0 - a_0}{a_1 - b_1}$$

et

$$\widehat{y}_{t,COR,scs} = \frac{a_1 b_0 - a_0 b_1}{a_1 - b_1}$$

5. Procédé selon les revendications 1 à 4 incluant additionnellement l'étape consistant à déterminer des estimations
d'une vitesse longitudinale $\widehat{u}_{t,i}$, d'une vitesse latérale $\widehat{v}_{t,i}$ d'un certain point cible à partir de la valeur du taux de lacet
et des coordonnées du centre de rotation de la cible ($\widehat{x}_{t,COR}$, $\widehat{y}_{t,COR}$) en utilisant l'équation suivante :

$$\begin{bmatrix} \widehat{u}_{t,i,scs} \\ \widehat{v}_{t,i,scs} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} (\widehat{y}_{t,COR,scs} - y_{t,i,scs})\widehat{\omega}_t \\ (x_{t,i,scs} - \widehat{x}_{t,COR,scs})\widehat{\omega}_t \end{bmatrix}$$
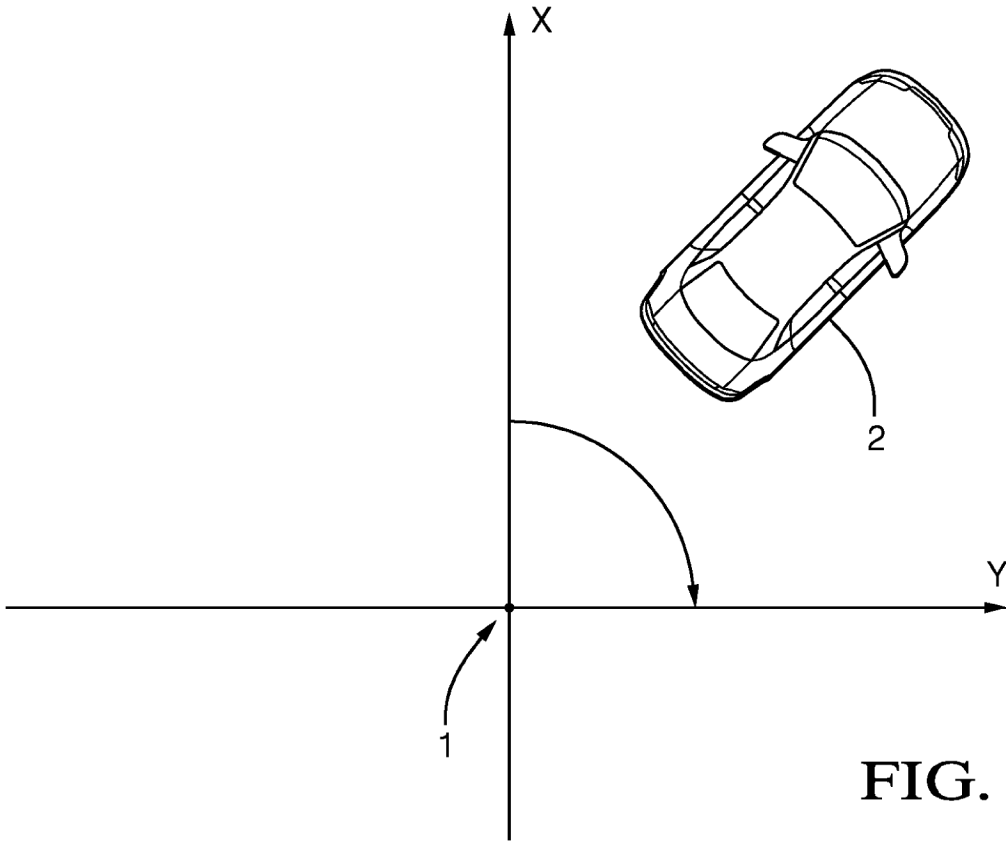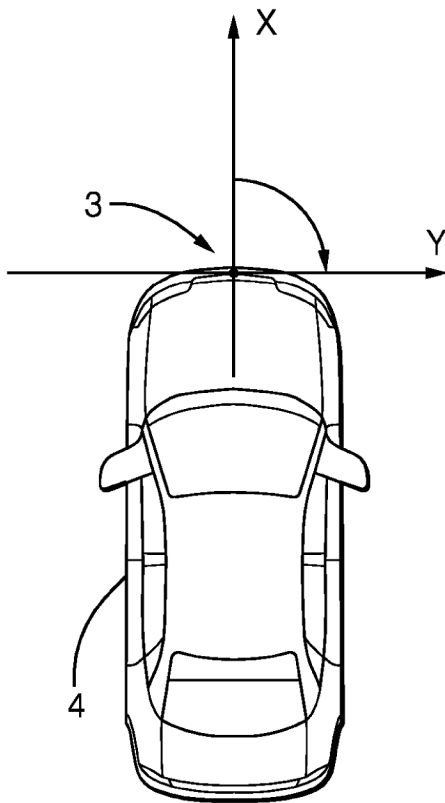
FIG. 1

FIG. 2
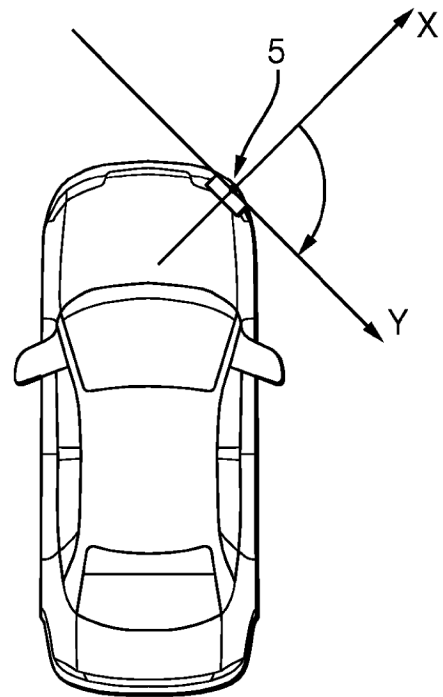
FIG. 3
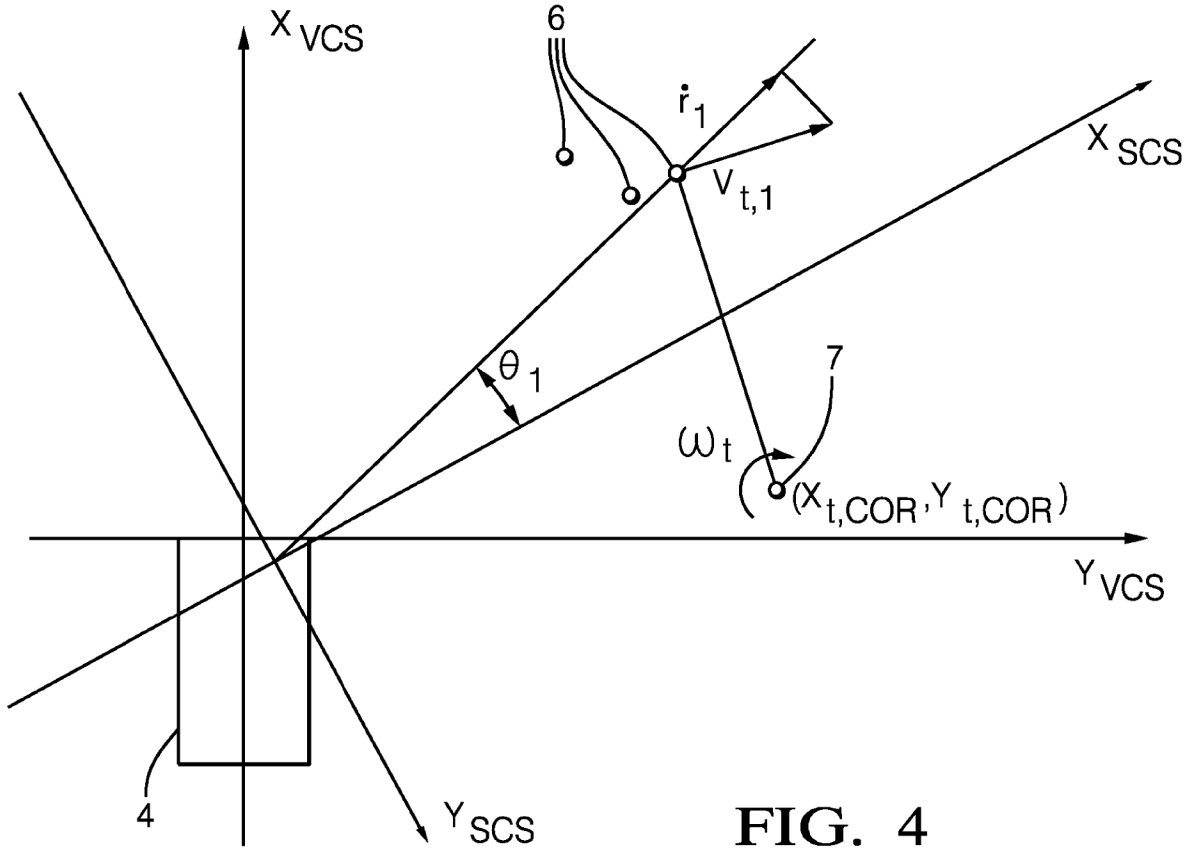
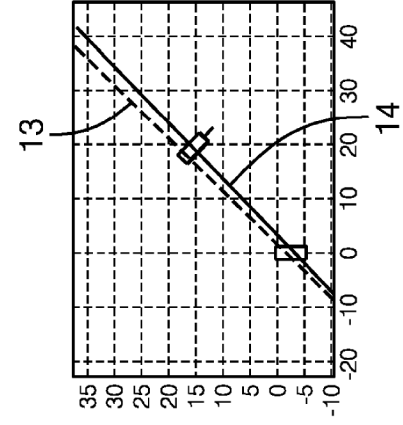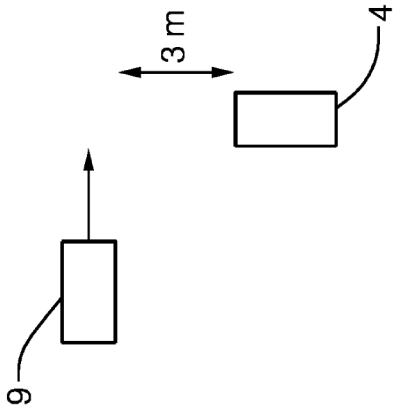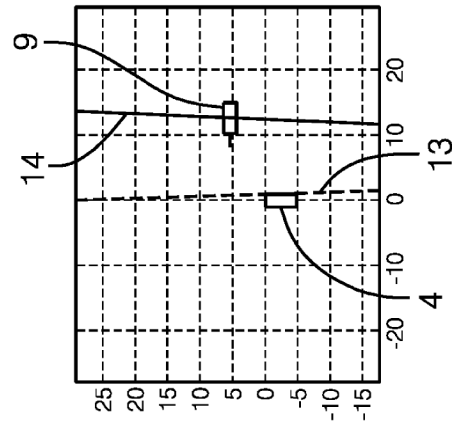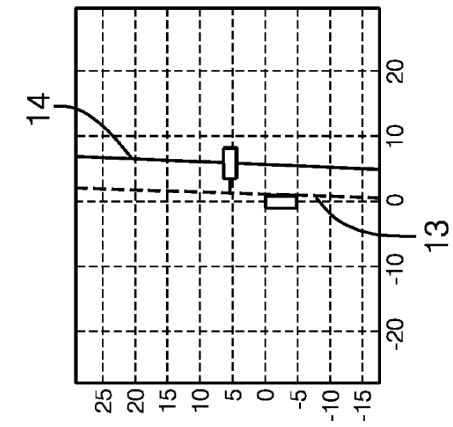FIG. 4
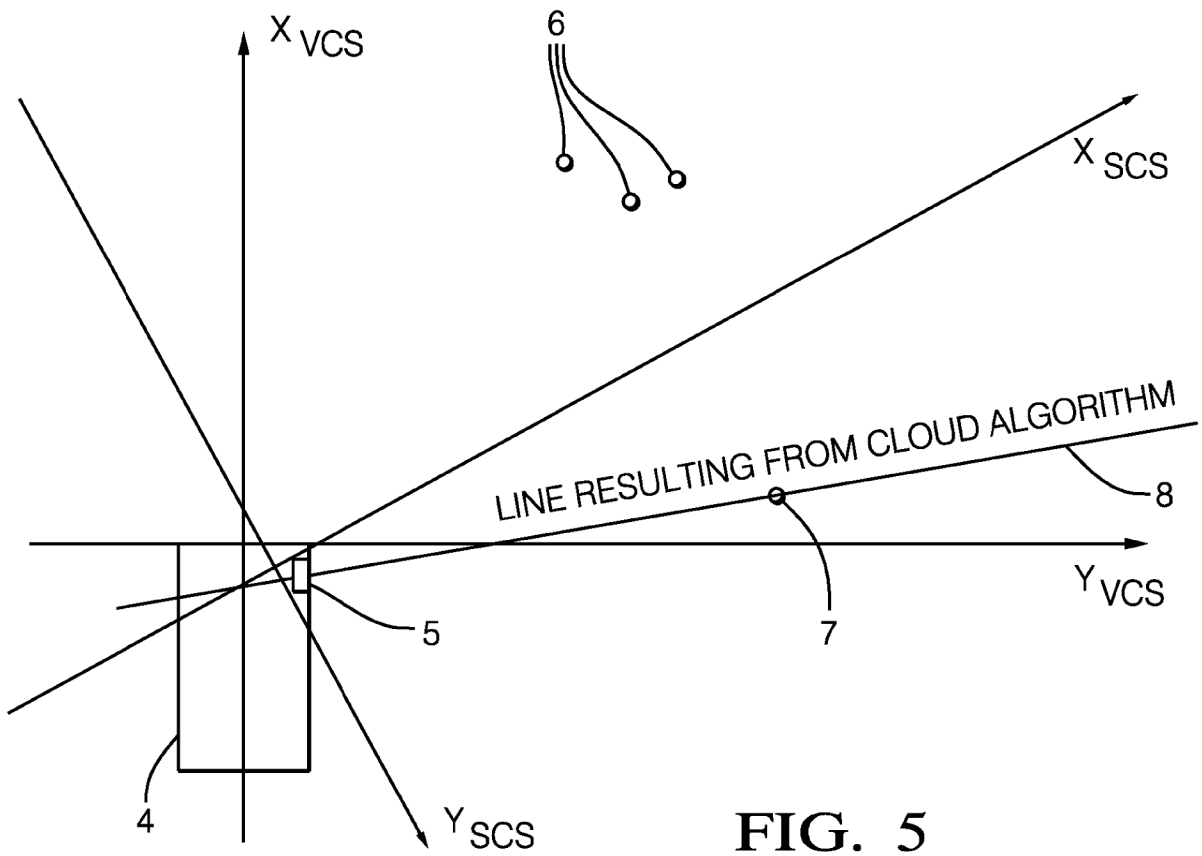
FIG. 5
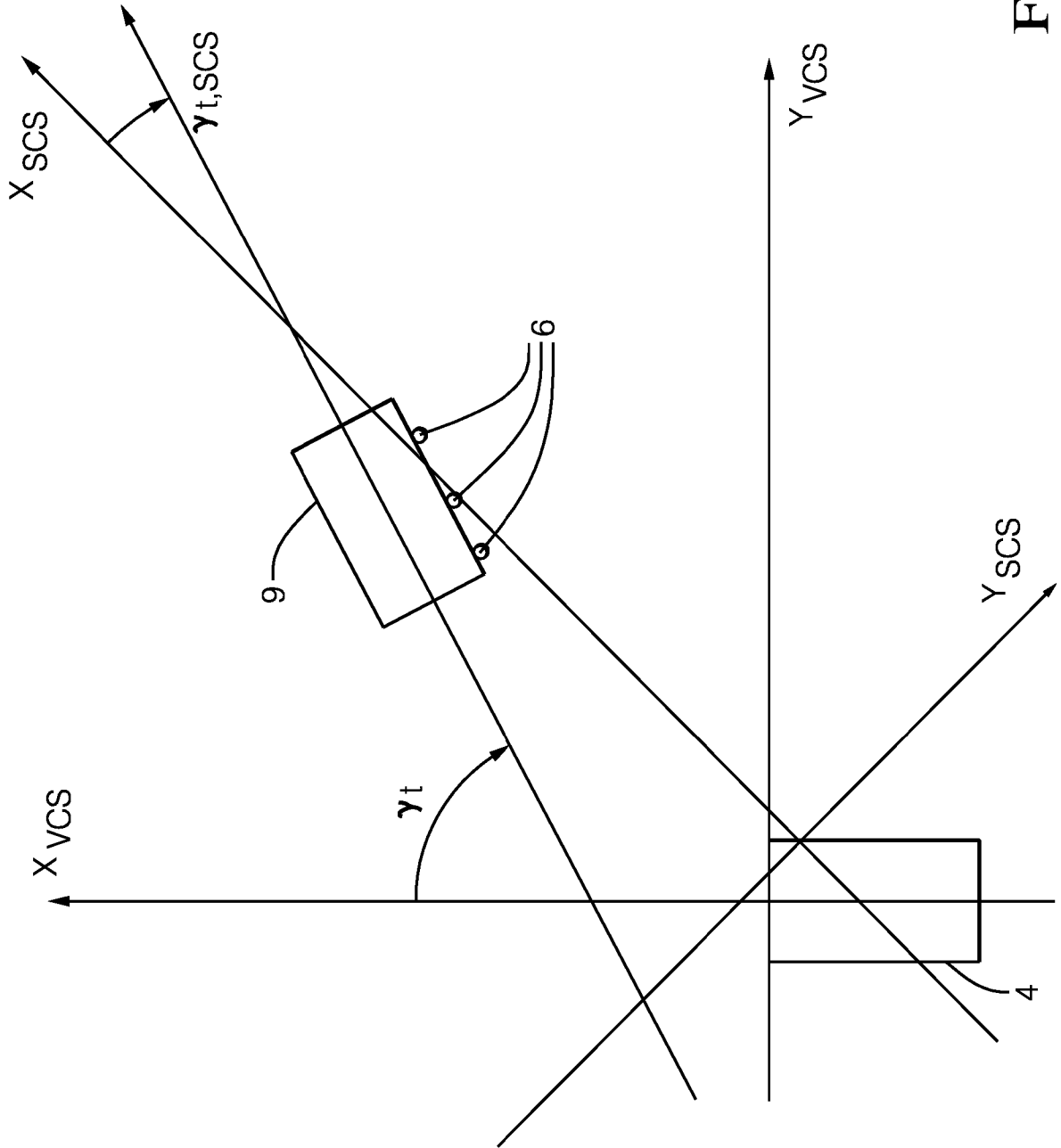
FIG. 6
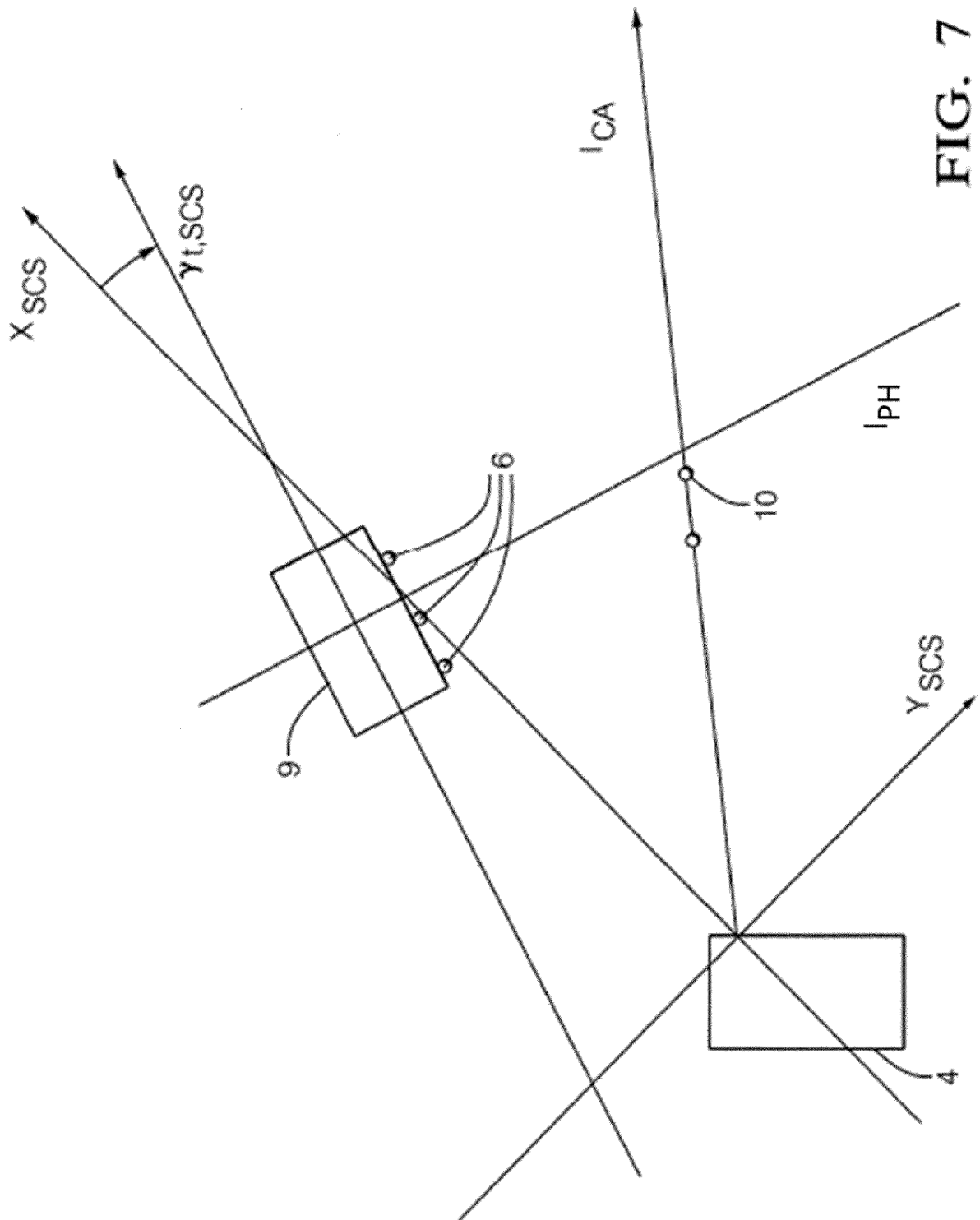
FIG. 7
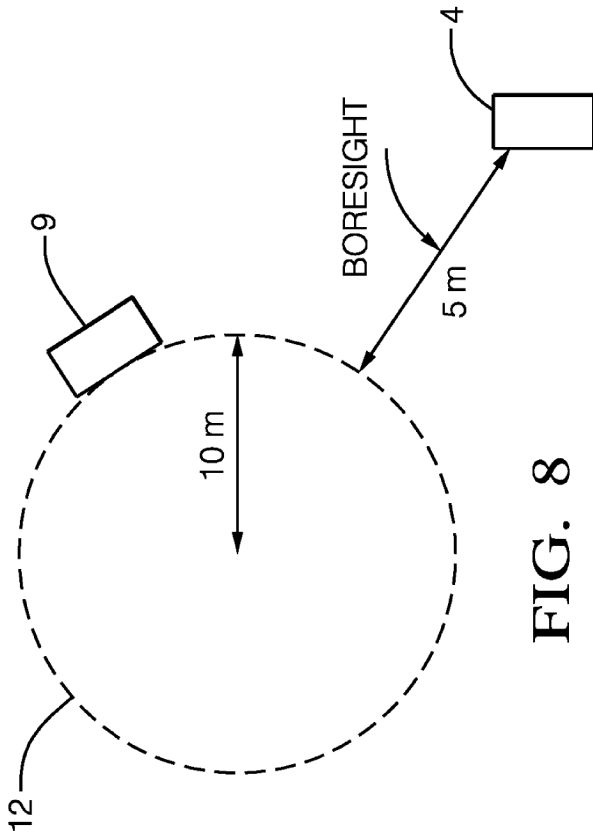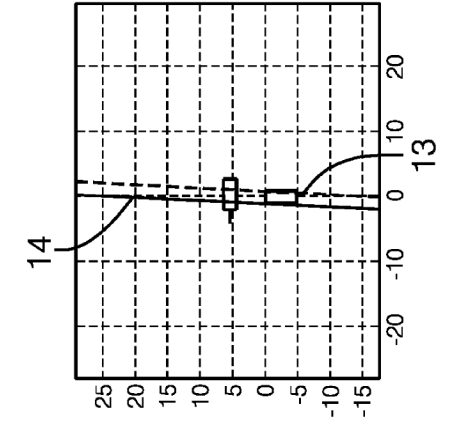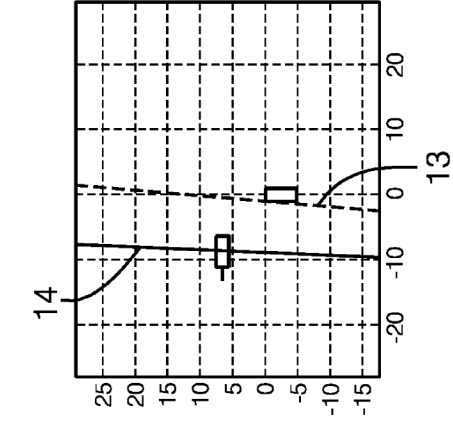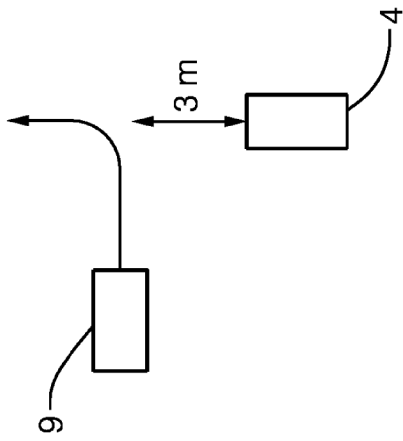
FIG. 8
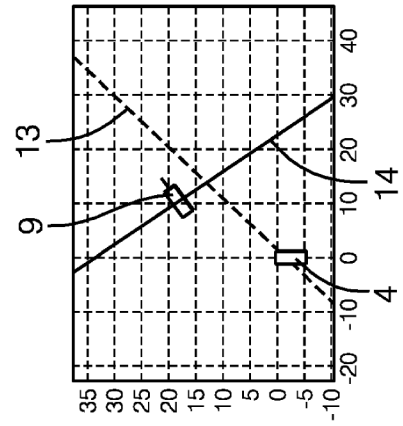
FIG. 9a
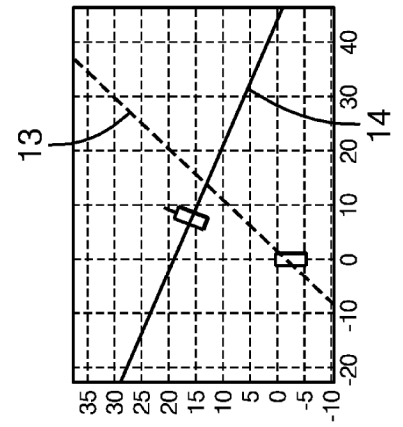
FIG. 9b
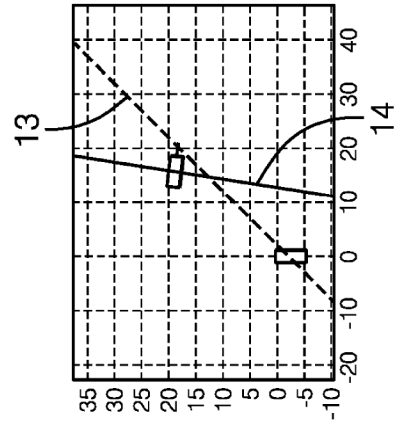
FIG. 9c

FIG. 9d

FIG. 10
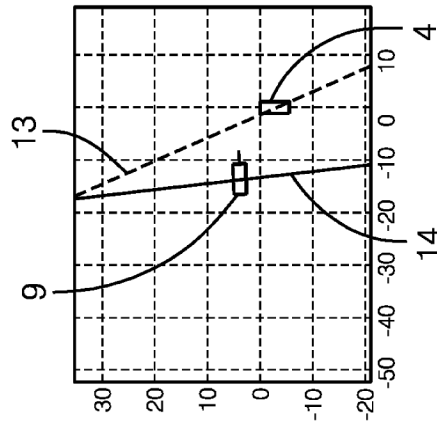
FIG. 11a

FIG. 11b

FIG. 11c
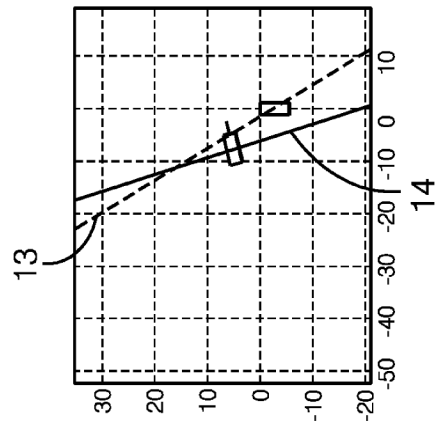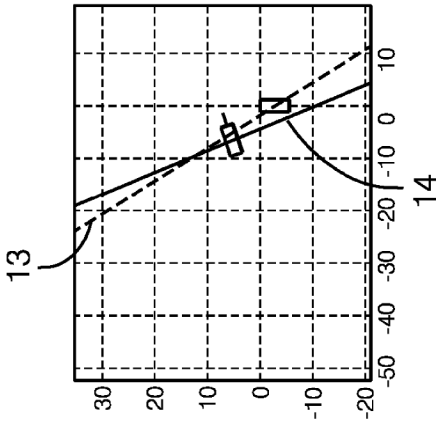
FIG. 11d

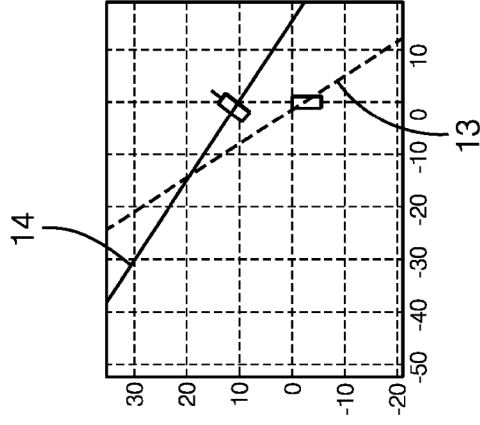FIG. 12

FIG. 13a

FIG. 13b

FIG. 13c

FIG. 13d

REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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