

Open Source Software for Teleoperated Driving

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Teleoperation of Vehicles



What do we need it for?

Domain-specific **Limitations of Automated Vehicle (AV)**.



AV achieves **risk-minimal State** when Operational Design Domain (ODD) is left.



AV is **brought back into its ODD via Teleoperation**.



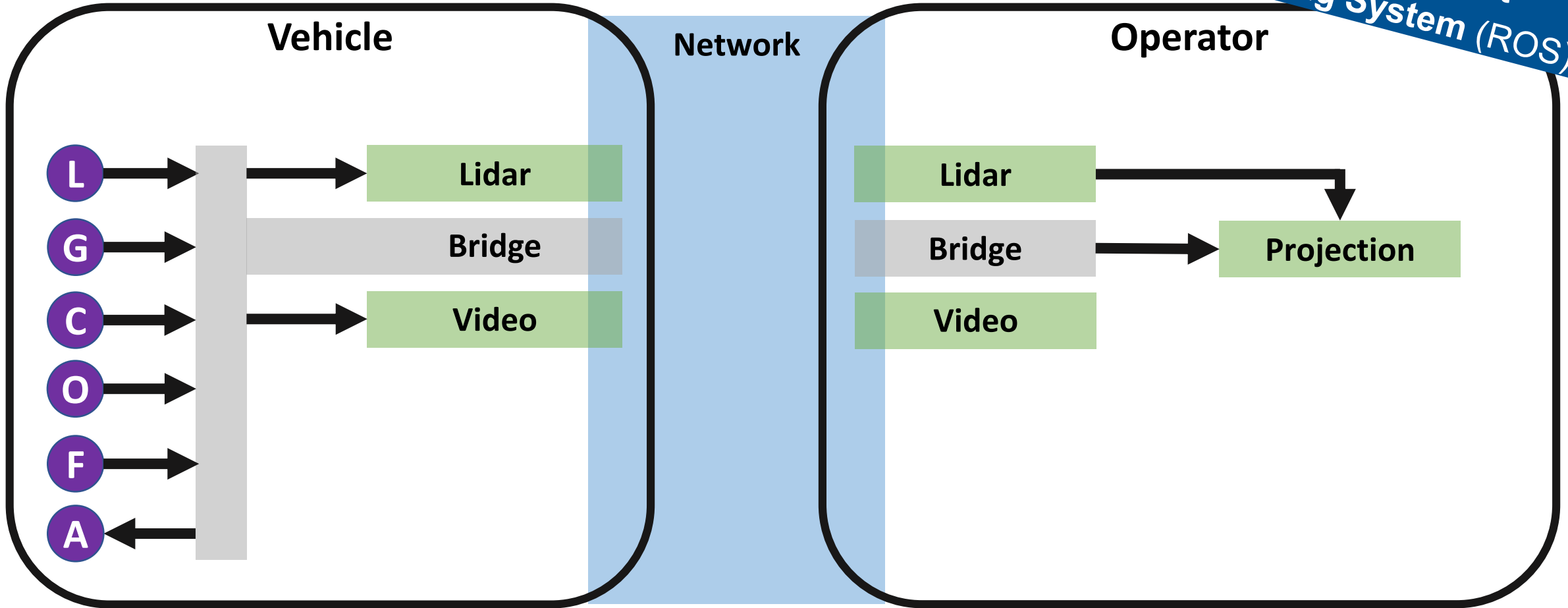
[1]



[2]

Based on Robot Operating System (ROS)

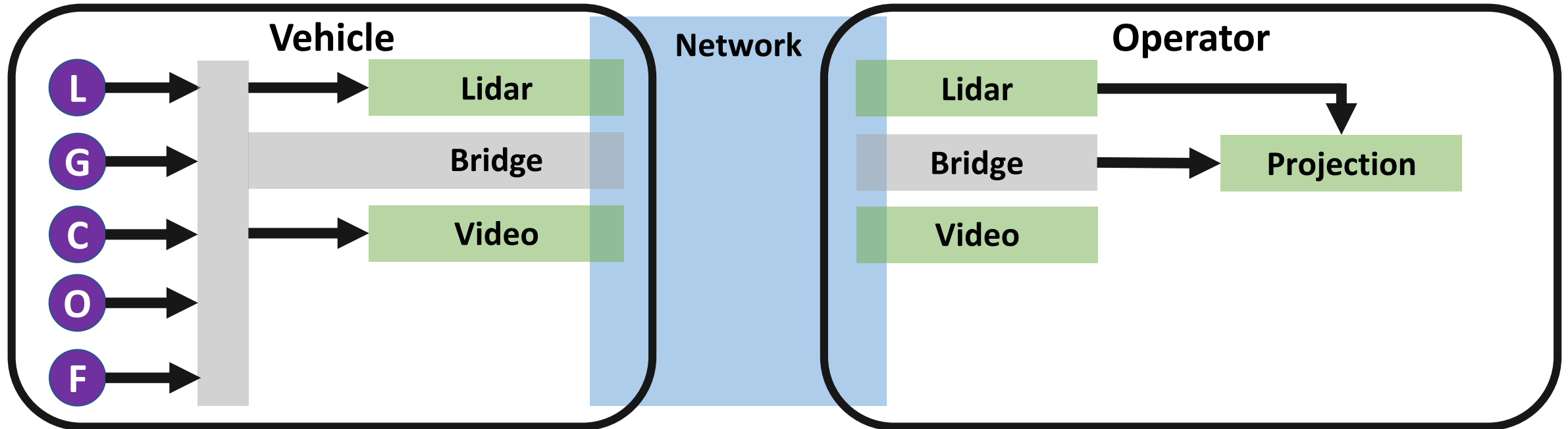
Software Architecture



Common Vehicle Interface Perception

L Lidar G GPS C Cams O Odom F Feedback A Actuators

Software Architecture



Perception for Teleoperation

Processing, Compression, Transmission & Preparation of Sensor Data for Human Operator

Lidar

Clustering, Grid Map,
Object Detection

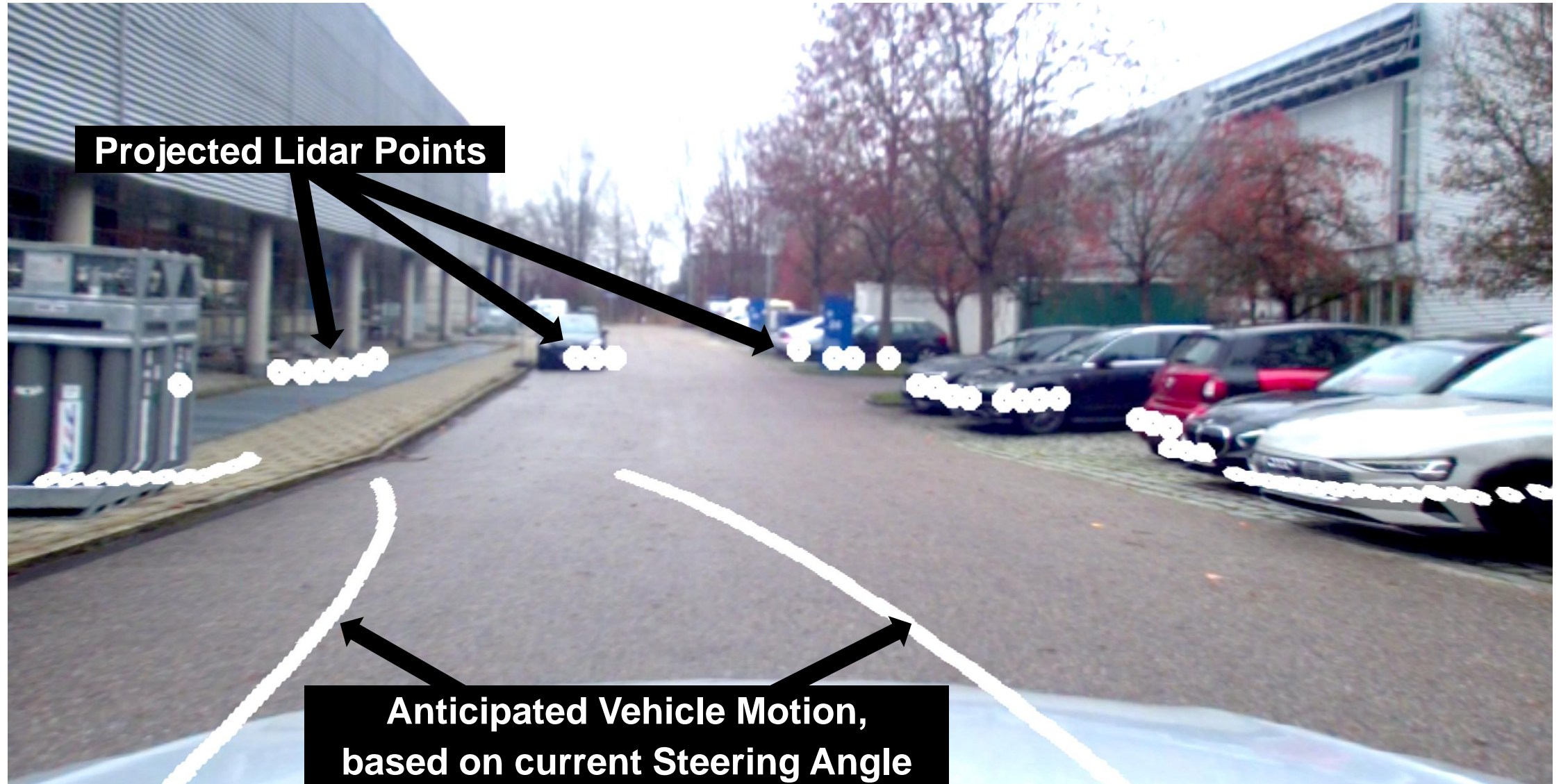
Video

Framework for Adaptation [3]
based on GStreamer [4]

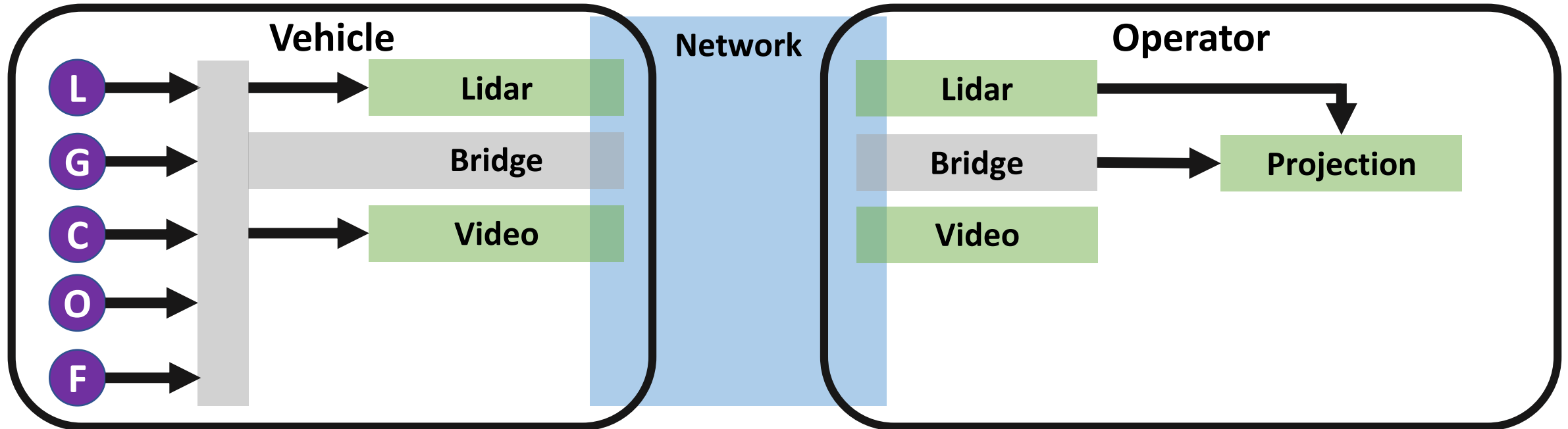
Projection

Preparation for
Visualization

Projection of Elements on Video Stream



Software Architecture



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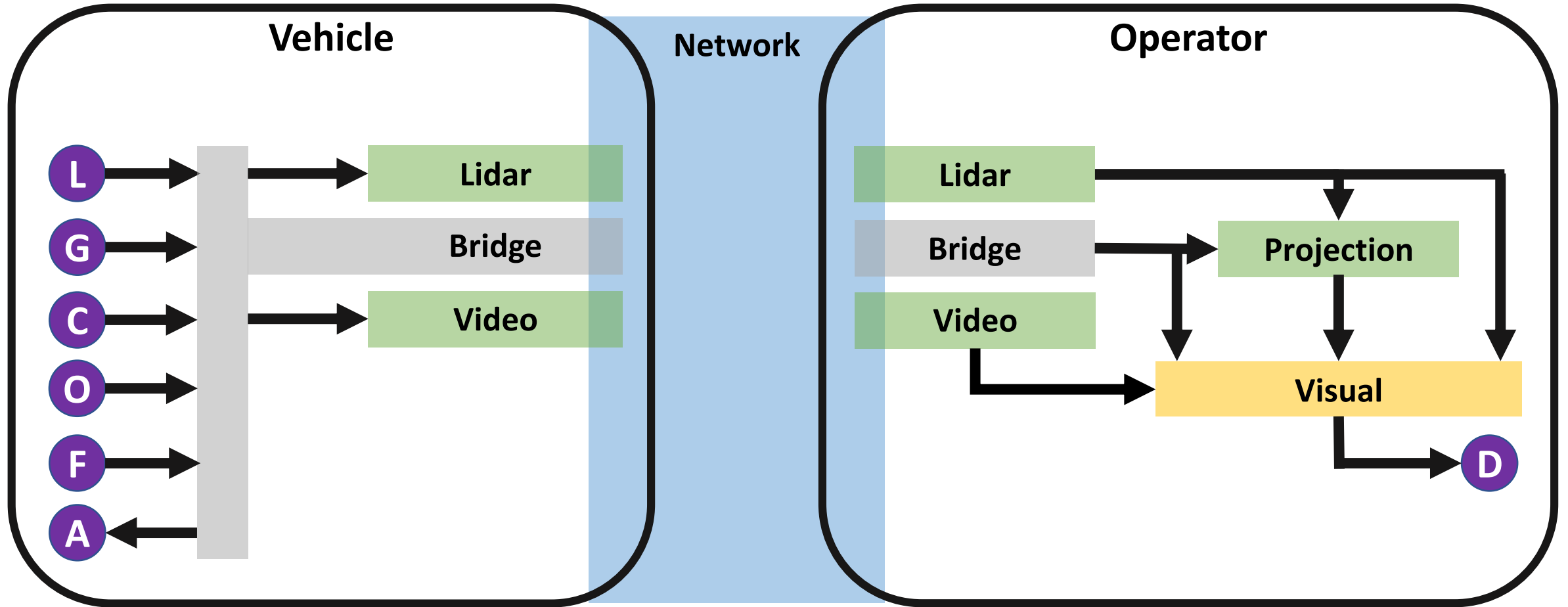
Video

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Software Architecture



Common



Vehicle Interface



Perception



Operator Interface

Lidar
 GPS
 Cams
 Odom
 Feedback
 Actuators
 Displays

Visualization for Human Operator

Visual

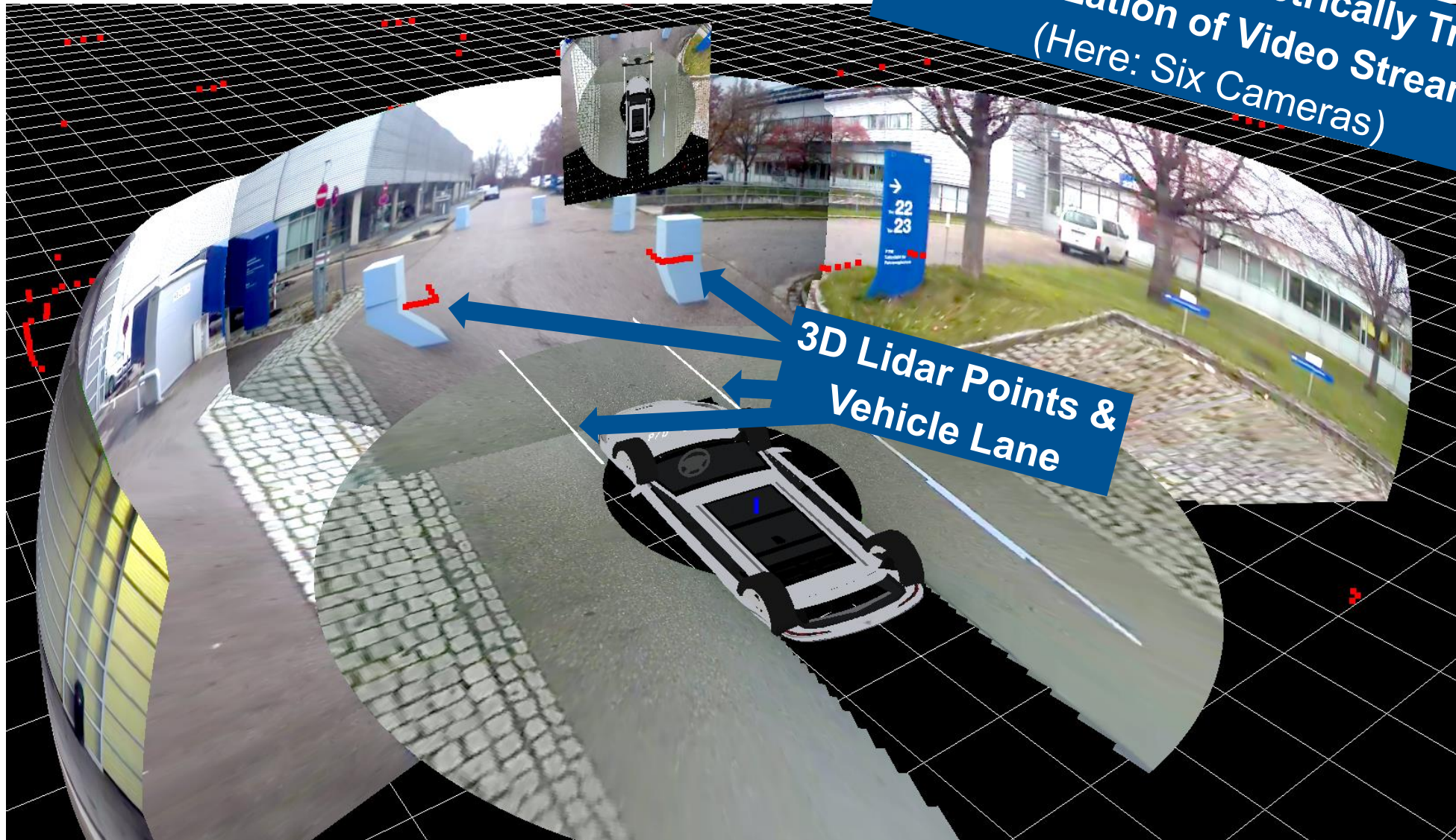
Function-Rich and Flexible Human-Machine-Interface

Providing Human Operator with **Immersive Visualization of Vehicle Surroundings**

Construction of **3D World**, inspired by Open Source Game Engine *Hazel* [5]

Use of **Entity Component System** (ECS) design pattern through *entt* library [6]

Visualization for Human Operator



Visualization for Human Operator

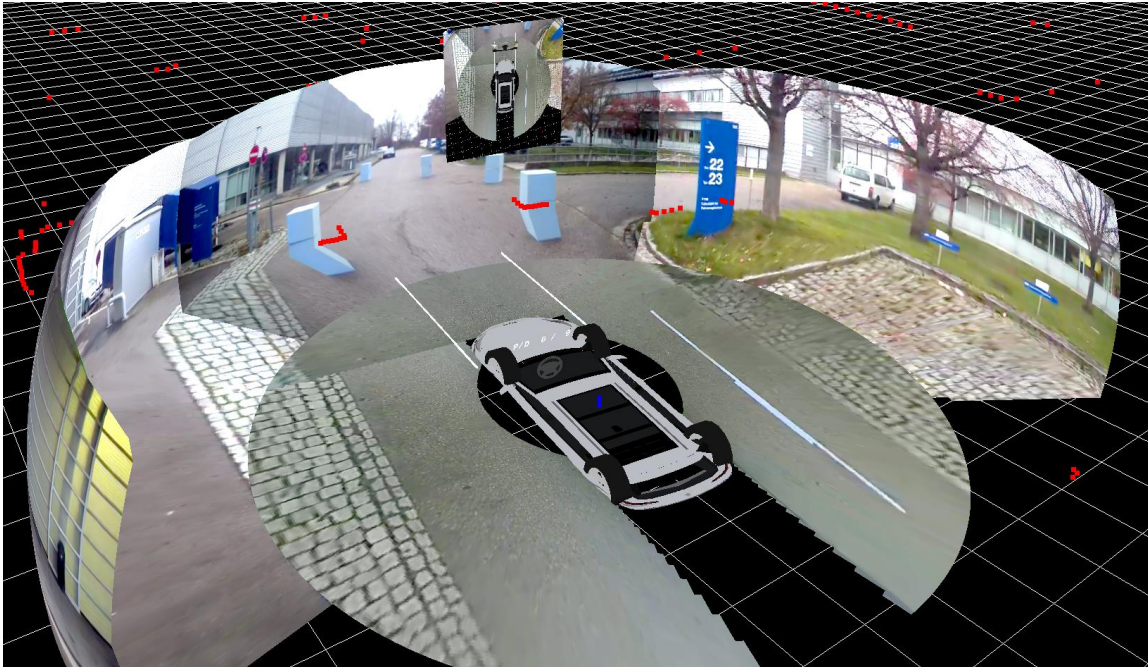
Visual

Function-Rich and Flexible Human-Machine-Interface

Providing Human Operator with **Immersive Visualization of Vehicle Surroundings**

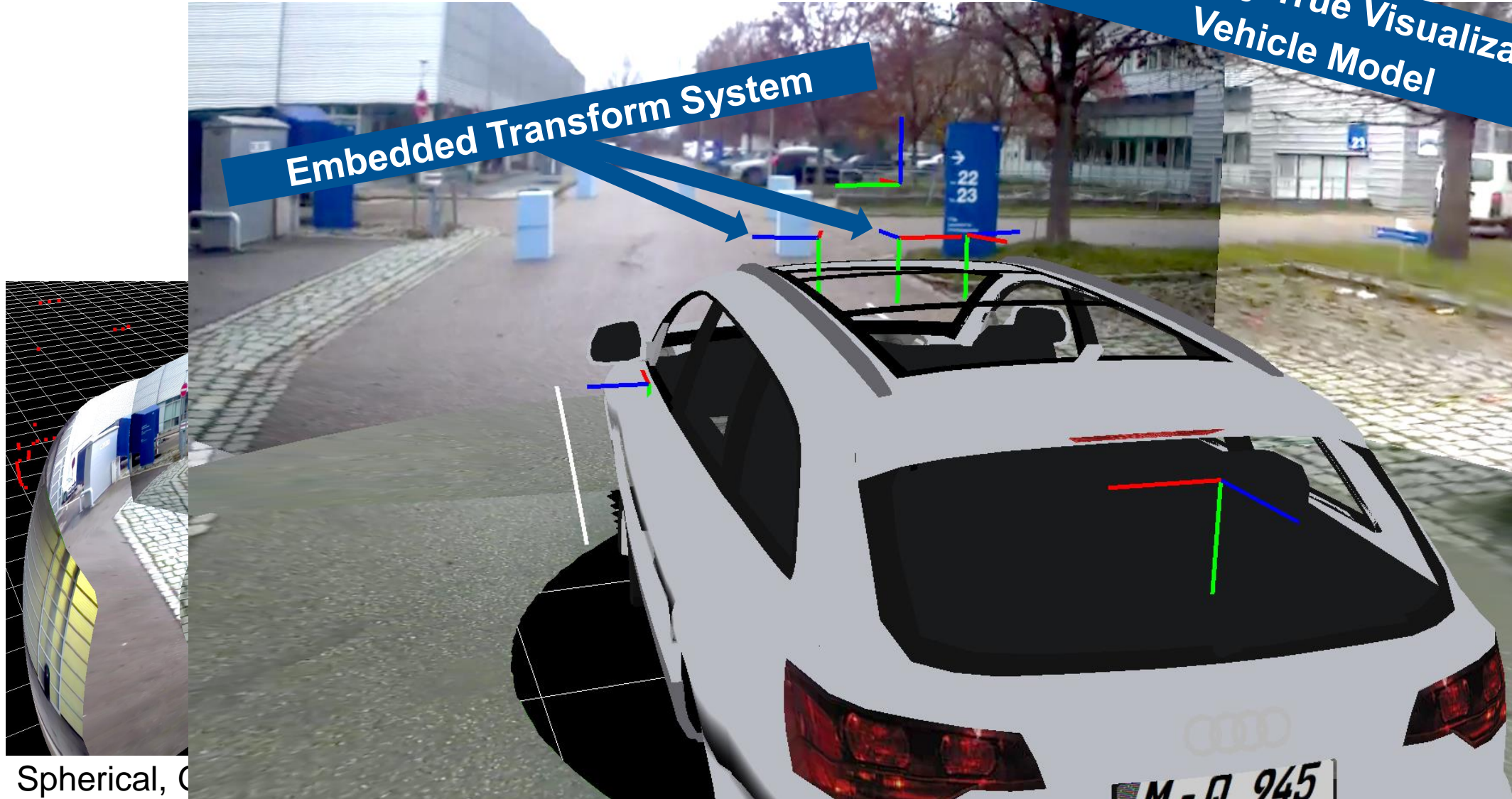
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Spherical, Geometrically True Visualization of Videos

Visualization for Human Operator



Spherical, C

Visualization for Human Operator

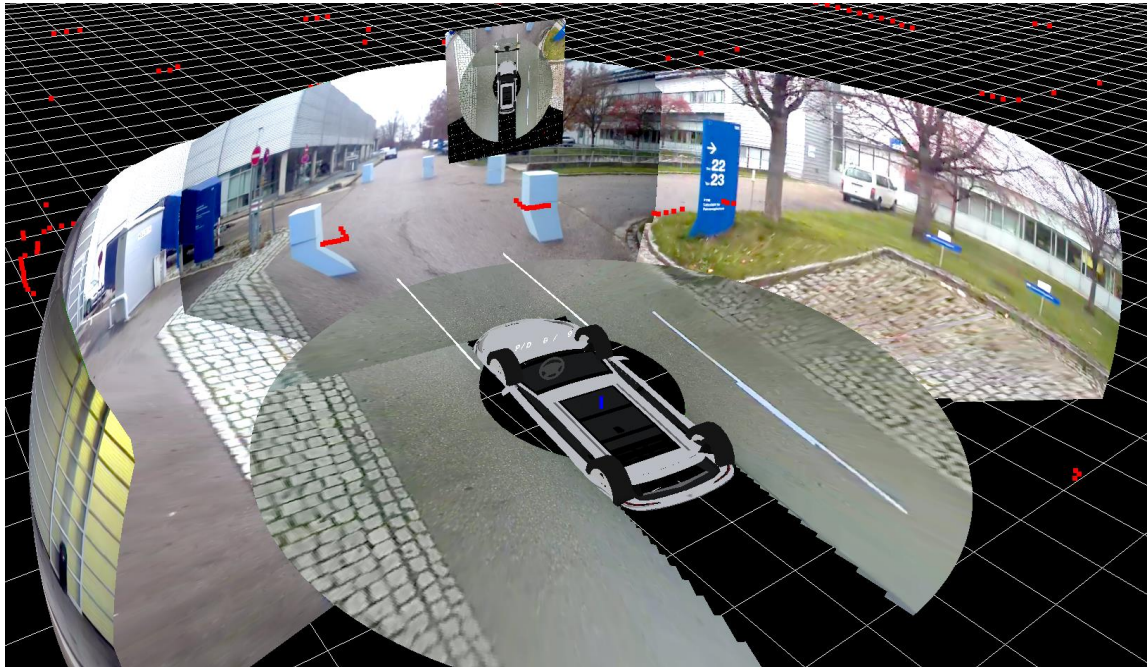
Visual

Function-Rich and Flexible Human-Machine-Interface

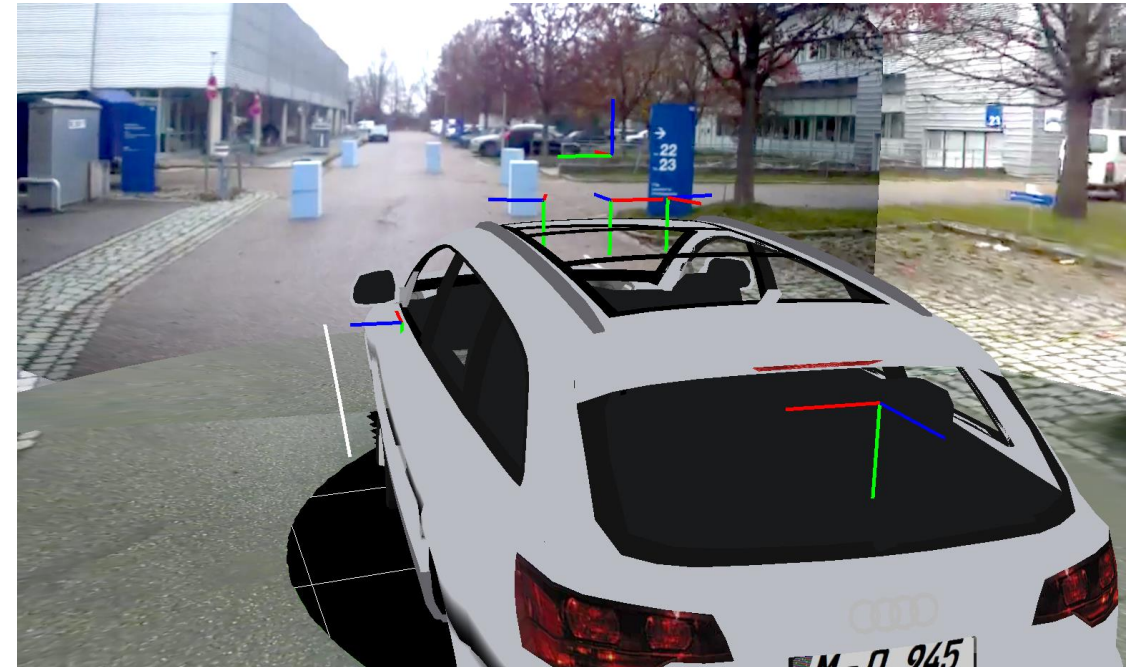
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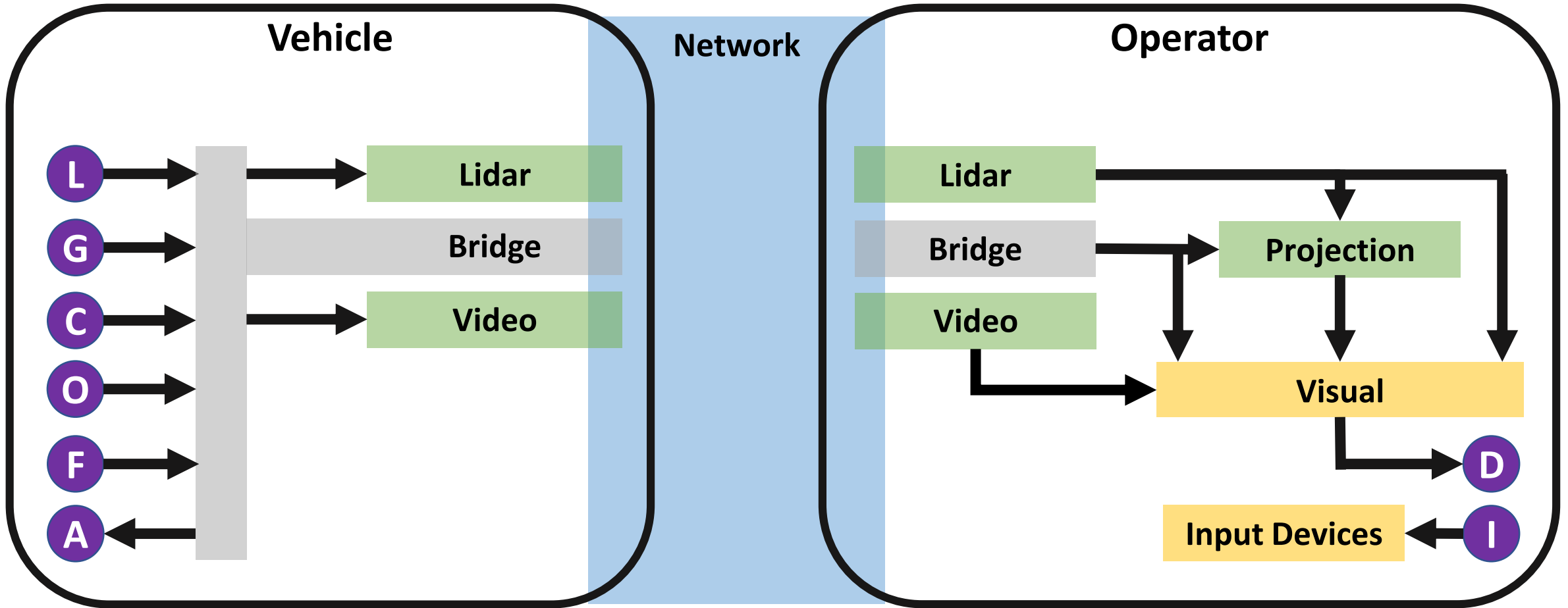


Spherical Visualization of Videos



Vehicle Model and Transform System

Software Architecture



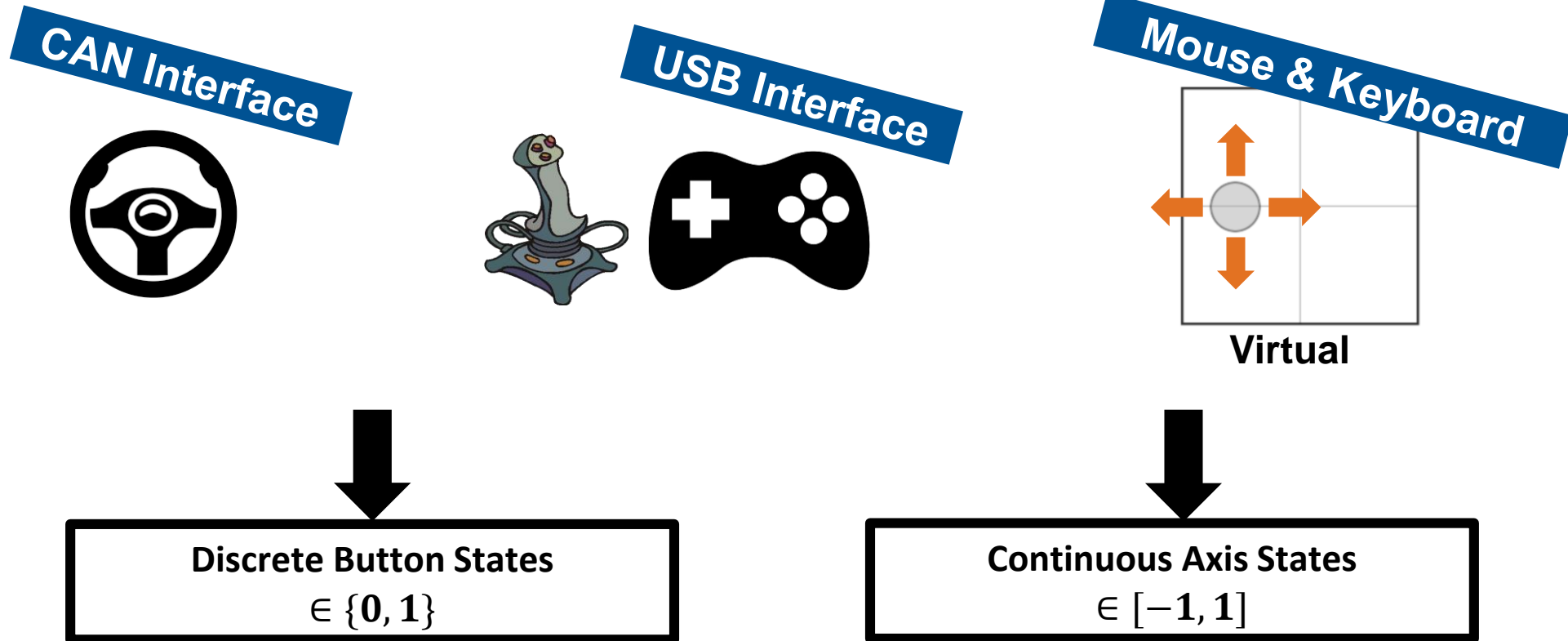
Common
 Vehicle Interface
 Perception
 Operator Interface

L Lidar
 G GPS
 C Cams
 O Odom
 F Feedback
 A Actuators
 D Displays
 I Input Devices

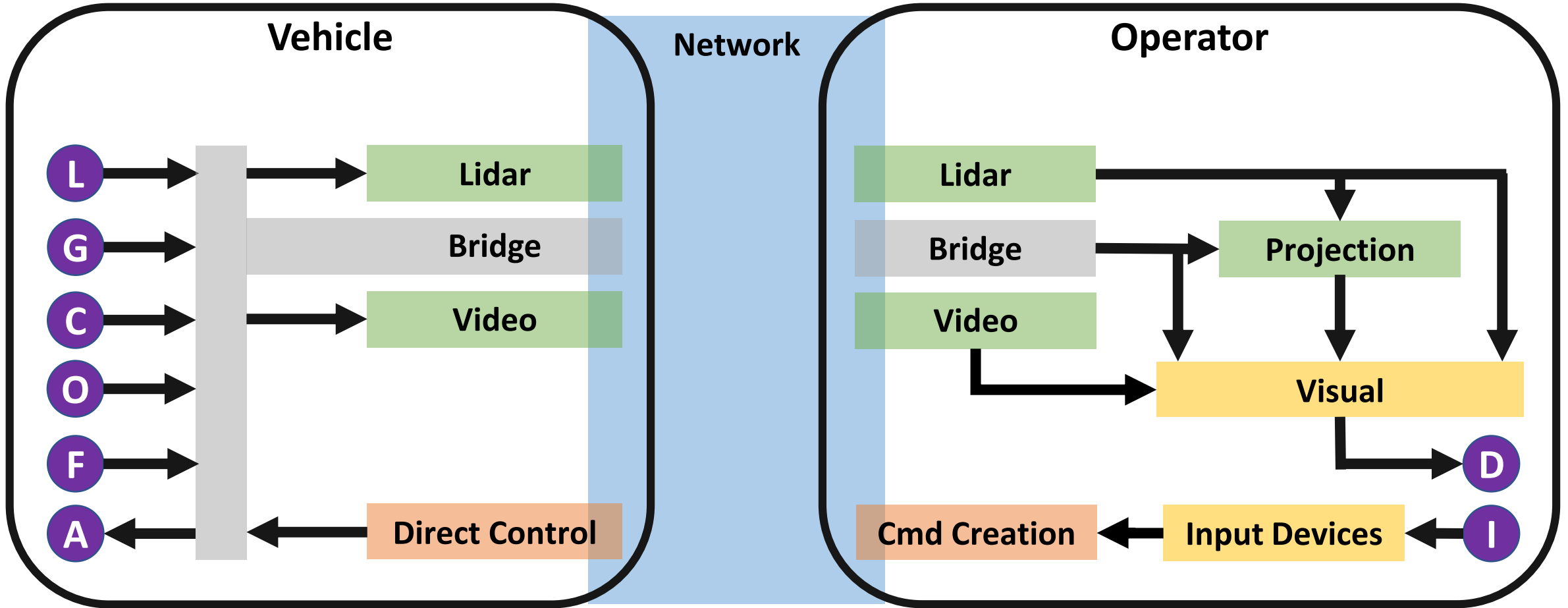
Support for Multiple Input Devices

Input Devices

Different Devices, Common Interface



Software Architecture



Common
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Challenges of Teleoperation

Latency

[8, 9]



Processing, transmission and actuation delays

Situation Awareness

[10]



„Out-of-the-loop-syndrome“

Safety

[11]

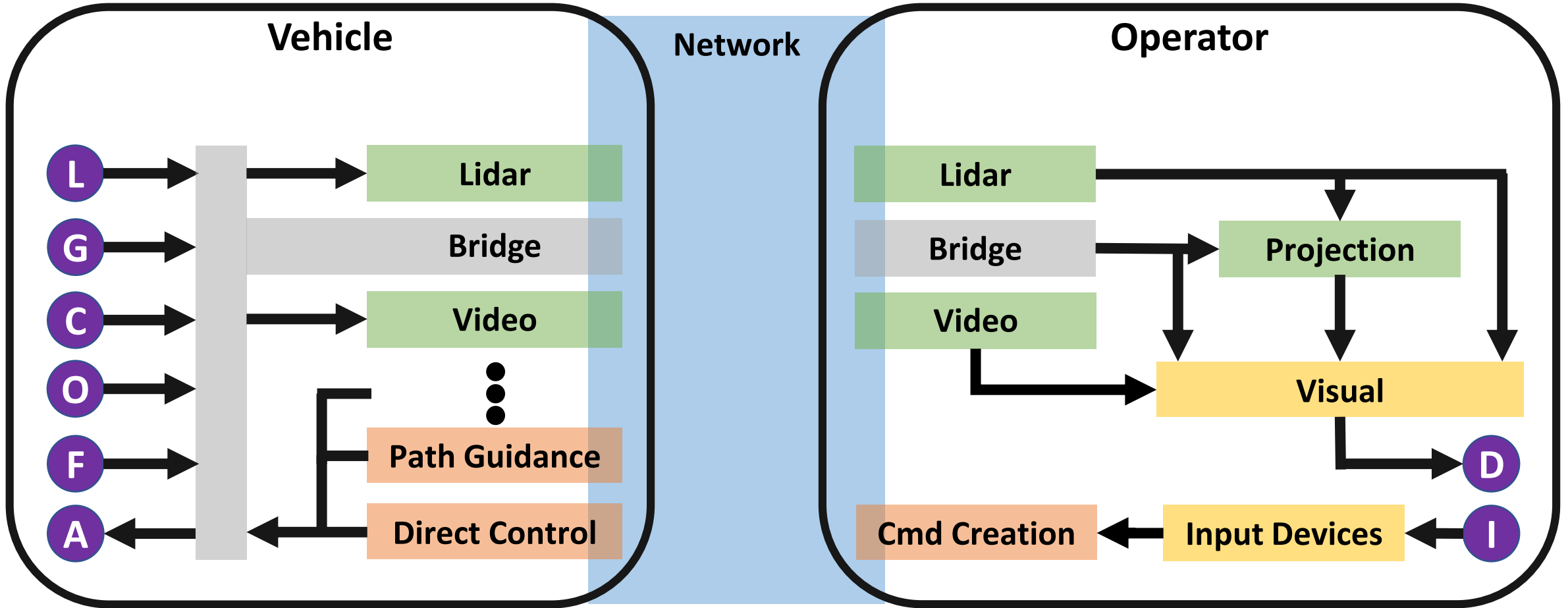


Unstable network and risk of accidents



Assessment of different Teleoperation Concepts

Software Architecture



Common
 Vehicle Interface
 Control
 Perception
 Operator Interface

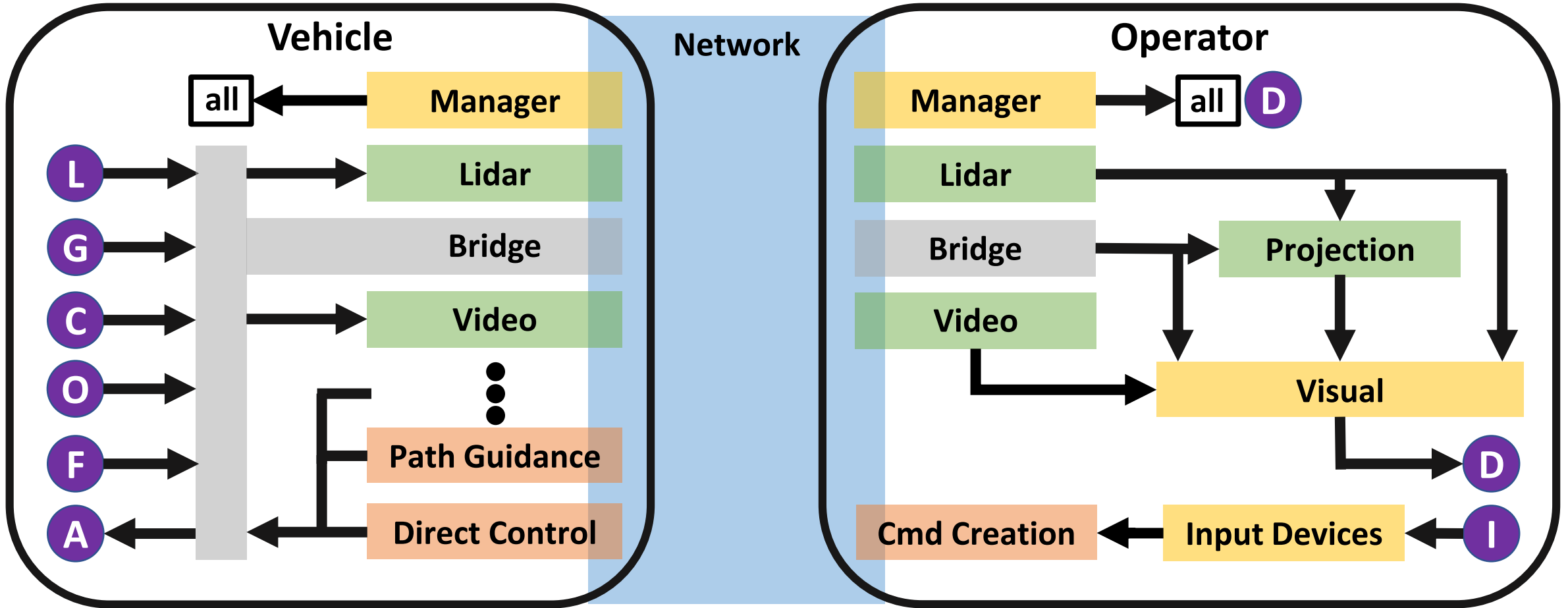
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Remote Path Guidance

(Playback Speed 2x)



Software Architecture



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Vehicle Bridge defined through Set of Config Files

Vehicle Bridge

Configuration Files for

- Lists of Camera and Lidar Sensors
 - Vehicle Transform Tree
- Vehicle Parameters (Dimensions, Steering Limit etc.)

Deployment of Software with minor Overheads
to **teleoperate arbitrary Ground Vehicle**

Teleoperation of 1:10-scale Vehicle Testbed



Vehicle Bridge defined through Set of Config Files

Vehicle Bridge

Configuration Files for

- Lists of Camera and Lidar Sensors
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- Vehicle Parameters (Dimensions, Steering Limit etc.)

Deployment of Software with minor Overheads
to **teleoperate arbitrary Ground Vehicle**

3x
**Full-scale
Passenger Vehicle**

1x
**1:10-scale
Vehicle Testbed**

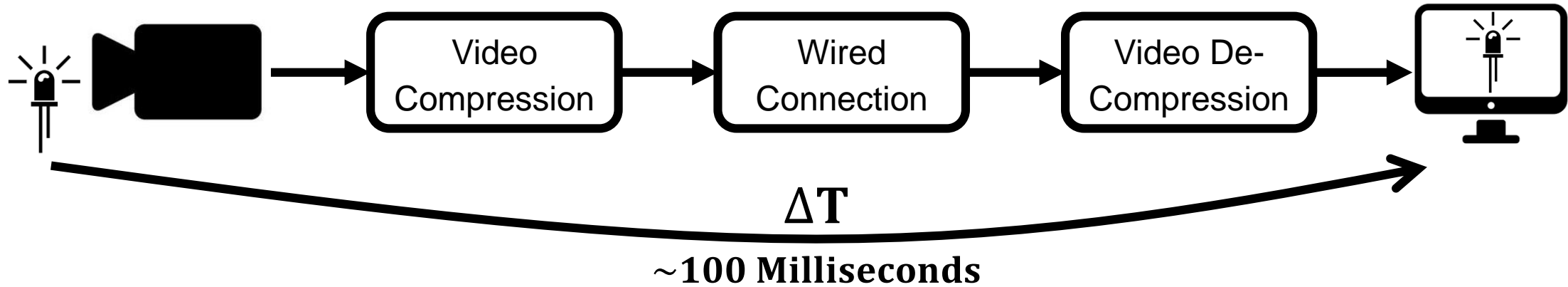
1x
Driving Simulator

1x
**Road Marking
Machine**

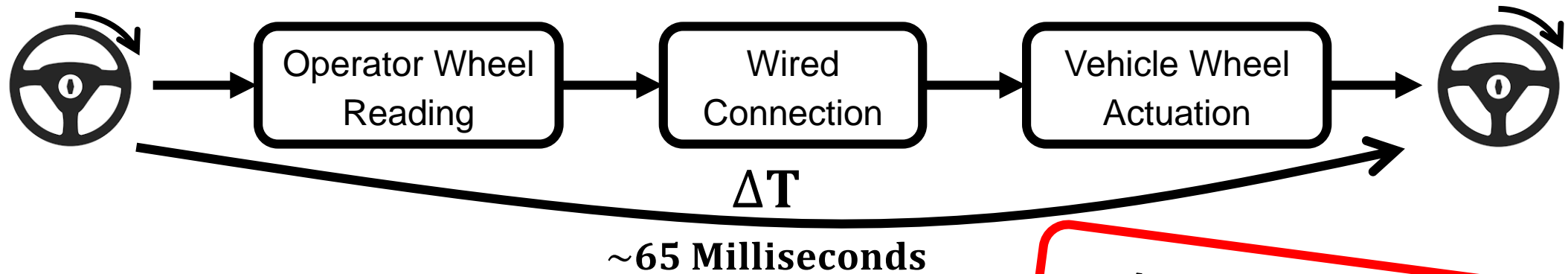
... more to come.

Latency Measurements with Passenger Vehicle

Uplink „Glass-to-Glass“ Latency



Downlink Actuation Latency



**Analysis of Latencies
for Teleoperation System [9]**

Summary and Future Work

Summary

- Complete Software Stack for Teleoperated Driving
- Flexible and Usable through Conveniently Designed Vehicle Bridge and HMI
- Support to switch between different Teleoperation Control Modes and Input Devices

Future Work

- Further Improvements of HMI with Evaluation in Human Subject Studies
- Safety of Teleoperation
- Realization of Business Case through Remote Control Center

TUM FTM Teleoperated Driving Software Stack

available open source



https://github.com/TUMFTM/teleoperated_driving

References

- [1] <https://www.buschhueter.de/baustelle-ralhstedter-strasse-mitte-april-ist-erstmal-schluss/>
- [2] <https://www.thecurrent.org/feature/2019/03/13/coffee-break-fog-flooding-and-heavy-rains>
- [3] A. Schimpe, S. Hoffmann, and F. Diermeyer, “Adaptive Video Configuration and Bitrate Allocation for Teleoperated Vehicles,” in Proc. of Workshop for Road Vehicle Teleoperation (RVT) at 2021 IEEE Intelligent Vehicles Symposium (IV21), 2021.
- [4] GStreamer Team, “gstreamer - open source multimedia framework,” Accessed on: November 29, 2020. [Online]. Available: <https://gstreamer.freedesktop.org/>.
- [5] Y. Chernikov, “Hazel Engine.” [Online]. Available: <https://github.com/TheCherno/Hazel>.
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- [7] J. Feiler und F. Diermeyer, „The Perception Modification Concept to Free the Path of An Automated Vehicle Remotely,“ in VEHITS 2021 - 7th International Conference on Vehicle Technology and Intelligent Transport Systems
- [8] J. F. Attig, Christiane Rauh, Nadine Franke, Thomas Krems, „System Latency Guidelines Then and Now - is Zero Latency Really Considered Necessary?,“ 2017.
- [9] J.-M. Georg, J. Feiler, S. Hoffmann, and F. Diermeyer, “Sensor and Actuator Latency during Teleoperation of Automated Vehicles,” in Proc. of IEEE Intelligent Vehicles Symposium (IV), 2020, pp. 760–766.
- [10] C. Mutzenich, S. Durant, S. Helman, and P. Dalton, “Updating our understanding of situation awareness in relation to remote operators of autonomous vehicles,” Cognitive Research: Principles and Implications, vol. 6, no. 1, p. 9, 2021.
- [11] S. Hoffmann and F. Diermeyer, “Systems-theoretic Safety Assessment of Teleoperated Road Vehicles,” in 7th International Conference on Vehicle Technology and Intelligent Transport Systems (VEHITS 2021). SciTePress, 2021, pp. 446–456.

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