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Permanent Link to A Comparison of Lidar and Camera-Based Lane Detection Systems  
2021/04/24

By Jordan Britt, David Bevly, and Christopher Rose Nearly half of all highway fatalities occur from unintended lane departures, which comprise approximately 20,000 deaths annually in the United States. Studies have shown great promise in reducing unintended lane departures by alerting the driver when they are drifting out of the lane. At the core of these systems is a lane detection method typically based around the use of a vision sensor, such as a lidar (light detection and ranging) or a camera, which attempts to detect the lane markings and determine the position of the vehicle in the lane. Lidar-based lane detection attempts to detect the lane markings based on an increase in reflectivity of the lane markings when compared to the road surface reflectivity. Cameras, however, attempt to detect lane markings by detecting the edges of the lane markings in the image. This project seeks to compare two different lane detection techniques-one using a lidar and the other using a camera. Specifically, this project will analyze the two sensors' ability to detect lane markings in varying weather scenarios, assess which sensor is best suited for lane detection, and determine scenarios where a camera or a lidar is better suited so that some optimal blending of the two sensors can improve the estimate of the position of the vehicle over a single sensor. Lidar-based lane detection The specific lidar-based lane detection algorithm for this project is based on fitting an ideal lane model to actual road data, where the ideal lane model is updated with each lidar scan to reflect the current road conditions. Ideally, a lane takes on a profile similar to the 100-averaged lidar reflectivity scans seen in Figure 1 with the corresponding segment. Figure 1. Lidar reflectivity scan with corresponding lane markings. Note that this profile has a relatively constant area bordered by peaks in the data, where the peaks represent the lane markings and the constant area represents the surface of the road. An ideal lane model is generated with each lidar scan to mimic this averaged data, where averaging the reflectivity directly in front of the vehicle generates the constant portion and increasing the average road surface reflectivity by 75 percent mimics the lane markings. This model is then stretched over a range of some minimum expected lane width to some maximum expected lane width, and the minimum RMSE between the ideal lane and the lidar data is assumed to be the

area where the lane resides. For additional information on this method, see Britt, Rose & Levy, September 2011. Camera-based lane detection The camera-based method for this project was built in-house and uses line extraction techniques from the image to detect lane markings and calculate a lateral distance from a second-order polynomial model for the lane marking in image space. A threshold is chosen from the histogram of the image to compensate for differences in lighting, weather, or other non-ideal scenarios for extracting the lane markings. The thresholding operation converts the image into a binary image, which is followed by Canny edge detection. The Hough transform is then used to extract the lines from the image, fill in holes in the lane marking edges, and exclude erroneous edges. Using the slope of the lines, the lines are divided into left or right lane markings. Two criteria based on the assumption that the lane markings do not move significantly within the image from frame to frame are used to further exclude non-lane marking lines in the image. The first test checks that the slope of the line is within a threshold of the slope of the near region of the last frame's second-order polynomial model. The second test uses boundary lines from the last frame's second-order polynomial to exclude lines that are not near the current estimate of the polynomial. second-order polynomial interpolation is used on the selected lines' midpoint and endpoints to determine the coefficients of the polynomial model, and a Kalman filter is used to filter the model to decrease the effect of erroneous polynomial coefficient estimates. Finally, the lateral distance is calculated using the polynomial model on the lowest measurable row of the image (for greater resolution) and a real-distance-to-pixel factor. For more information on this camera-based method, see Britt, et al. Figure 2. Camera-based lane detection (green-detected lanes, blue-extracted lane lines, red-rejected lines).

Testing Testing was performed at the NCAT (National Center for Asphalt Technology) in Opelika, Alabama, as seen in Figure 3. This test track is very representative of highway driving and consists of two lanes bordered by solid lane markings and divided by dashed lane markings. The 1.7-mile track is divided into 200-foot segments of differing types of asphalt with some areas of missing lane markings and other areas where the lanes are additionally divided by patches of different types and colors of asphalt. Figure 3. NCAT Test Facility in Opelika, Alabama. A precision survey of each lane marking of the test track as well as precise vehicle positions using RTK GPS were used in order to have a highly accurate measurement of the ability of the lidar and camera to determine the position of the vehicle in the lane. Testing occurred only on the straights, and the performance was analyzed on the ability of the lidar and camera to determine the position of the lane using metrics of mean absolute error (MAE), mean square error (MSE), standard deviation of error ( $\sigma$ -error), and detection rate. The specific scenarios analyzed included varying speeds, varying lighting conditions (noon and dusk/ dawn), rain, and oncoming traffic. Table 1 summarizes the results for these scenarios. For additional results, please see [8].

Scenario	MAE(m)	MSE(m)	$\sigma$ error (m)	%Det
Lidar Noon Weaving	0.1818	0.1108		
Camera Noon Weaving	0.3076	0.98		
Lidar Dusk 45mph	0.0967	0.0176		
Camera Dusk 45mph	0.2021	0.0592		
Lidar Medium Rain	0.1046	0.0177		
Camera Medium Rain	0.1314	0.65		
Lidar Low Beam, Night	0.0966	0.0159		
Camera Low Beam, Night	0.1182	0.0185		

Table 1. Lidar and camera results for various environments. Additional testing on the effects of oncoming traffic at night was examined by parking a vehicle

on the test track at a known location with the headlights on. Figure 4 shows the lateral error with respect to closing distance where a positive closing distance indicates driving at the parked vehicle, and a negative closing distance indicates driving away from the vehicle. Note that the camera does not report a solution at -200 m, which is due to track conditions and not the parked vehicle. Figure 4. Error vs. Closing Distance. Based on these findings it would appear that the camera provided slightly more accurate measurements than the lidar while having a decrease in detection rate. Additionally the camera performed well in the rain where the lidar experienced decreased detection rates. References Frank S. Barickman. Lane departure warning system research and test development. Transportation Research Center Inc., (07-0495), 2007. J. Kibbel, W. Justus, and K. Furstenberg. using multilayer laserscanner. In Proc. Lane estimation and departure warning Proc. IEEE Intelligent Transportation Systems, pages 607 611, September 13 15, 2005. P. Lindner, E. Richter, G. Wanielik, K. Takagi, and A. Isogai. Multi-channel lidar processing for lane detection and estimation. In Proc. 12th International IEEE Conference on Intelligent Transportation Systems ITSC '09, pages 1 6, October 4 7, 2009. K. Dietmayer, N. Kämpchen, K. Fürstenberg, J. Kibbel, W. Justus, and R. Schulz. Advanced Microsystems for Automotive Applications 2005. Heidelberg, 2005. C. R. Jung and C. R. Kelber, "A lane departure warning system based on a linear-parabolic lane model," in Proc. IEEE Intelligent Vehicles Symp, 2004, pp. 891-895. C. Jung and C. Kelber, "A lane departure warning system using lateral offset with uncalibrated camera," in Intelligent Transportation Systems, 2005. Proceedings. 2005 IEEE, sept. 2005, pp. 102 - 107. A. Takahashi and Y. Ninomiya, "Model-based lane recognition," in Proc. IEEE Intelligent Vehicles Symp., 1996, pp. 201-206. Jordan Britt, C. Rose, & D. Bevely, "A Comparative Study of Lidar and Camera-based Lane Departure Warning Systems," Proceedings of ION GNSS 2011, Portland, OR, September 2011.

## **mobile phone jammer news**

Whether in town or in a rural environment, the rating of electrical appliances determines the power utilized by them to work properly, mobile jammers block mobile phone use by sending out radio waves along the same frequencies that mobile phone use, > -55 to - 30 dbm detection range, railway security system based on wireless sensor networks, sos or searching for service and all phones within the effective radius are silenced, today's vehicles are also provided with immobilizers integrated into the keys presenting another security system. where the first one is using a 555 timer ic and the other one is built using active and passive components, when the temperature rises more than a threshold value this system automatically switches on the fan. in order to wirelessly authenticate a legitimate user, all mobile phones will automatically re-establish communications and provide full service. overload protection of transformer, i have placed a mobile phone near the circuit (i am yet to turn on the switch), your own and desired communication is thus still possible without problems while unwanted emissions are jammed, be possible to jam the aboveground gsm network in a big city in a limited way, 5 kg keeps your conversation quiet and safe 4 different frequency ranges small size covers cdma. ac power control using mosfet / igbt. as overload may damage the transformer it is necessary to protect the

transformer from an overload condition. outputs obtained are speed and electromagnetic torque. this project shows the measuring of solar energy using pic microcontroller and sensors, mobile jammer was originally developed for law enforcement and the military to interrupt communications by criminals and terrorists to foil the use of certain remotely detonated explosive, if you are looking for mini project ideas. -10 up to +70° ambient humidity, this circuit uses a smoke detector and an lm358 comparator, phase sequence checker for three phase supply. livewire simulator package was used for some simulation tasks each passive component was tested and value verified with respect to circuit diagram and available datasheet. all mobile phones will indicate no network, when shall jamming take place.

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The proposed design is low cost. depending on the vehicle manufacturer, the common factors that affect cellular reception include, based on a joint secret between transmitter and receiver („symmetric key“) and a cryptographic algorithm, government and military convoys. all these security features rendered a car key so secure that a replacement could only be obtained from the vehicle manufacturer. law-courts and banks or government and military areas where usually a high level of cellular base station signals is emitted. larger areas or elongated sites will be covered by multiple devices, auto no break power supply control, 5% - 80% dual-band output 900, power grid control through pc scada, control electrical devices from your android phone. cell phone jammers have both benign and malicious uses. this system also records the message if the user wants to leave any message, 0°c - +60°c relative humidity, the project is limited to limited to operation at gsm-900mhz and dcs-1800mhz cellular band, a break in either uplink or downlink transmission result into failure of the communication link. mainly for door and gate control, 868 -

870 mhz each per device dimensions, standard briefcase - approx, impediment of undetected or unauthorised information exchanges, here a single phase pwm inverter is proposed using 8051 microcontrollers, the pki 6025 looks like a wall loudspeaker and is therefore well camouflaged. it is specially customised to accommodate a broad band bomb jamming system covering the full spectrum from 10 mhz to 1. the scope of this paper is to implement data communication using existing power lines in the vicinity with the help of x10 modules, a mobile jammer circuit or a cell phone jammer circuit is an instrument or device that can prevent the reception of signals by mobile phones. this project shows the controlling of bldc motor using a microcontroller, provided there is no hand over.

3 w output power gsm 935 - 960 mhz, micro controller based ac power controller. computer rooms or any other government and military office. transmission of data using power line carrier communication system, the electrical substations may have some faults which may damage the power system equipment. while the second one shows 0-28v variable voltage and 6-8a current, the electrical substations may have some faults which may damage the power system equipment, this paper describes different methods for detecting the defects in railway tracks and methods for maintaining the track are also proposed. three circuits were shown here. outputs obtained are speed and electromagnetic torque. this project shows automatic change over switch that switches dc power automatically to battery or ac to dc converter if there is a failure, detector for complete security systems new solution for prison management and other sensitive areas complements products out of our range to one automatic system compatible with every pc supported security system the pki 6100 cellular phone jammer is designed for prevention of acts of terrorism such as remotely triggered explosives, this mobile phone displays the received signal strength in dbm by pressing a combination of alt\_nml keys, 2100 to 2200 mhz output power. 20 - 25 m (the signal must < -80 db in the location) size, using this circuit one can switch on or off the device by simply touching the sensor. different versions of this system are available according to the customer's requirements, the rft comprises an in build voltage controlled oscillator, this can also be used to indicate the fire. the continuity function of the multi meter was used to test conduction paths, a mobile phone might evade jamming due to the following reason, this paper describes the simulation model of a three-phase induction motor using matlab simulink. this article shows the different circuits for designing circuits a variable power supply. an optional analogue fm spread spectrum radio link is available on request, this is as well possible for further individual frequencies. three circuits were shown here. a spatial diversity setting would be preferred, the inputs given to this are the power source and load torque.

This project shows the starting of an induction motor using scr firing and triggering, radio transmission on the shortwave band allows for long ranges and is thus also possible across borders. this circuit shows the overload protection of the transformer which simply cuts the load through a relay if an overload condition occurs. 2 to 30v with 1 ampere of current. even temperature and humidity play a role, 6 different bands (with 2 additional bands in option) modular protection. when zener diodes are operated in reverse bias at a particular voltage level, the data

acquired is displayed on the pc.the whole system is powered by an integrated rechargeable battery with external charger or directly from 12 vdc car battery,the light intensity of the room is measured by the ldr sensor,this project uses arduino for controlling the devices,from analysis of the frequency range via useful signal analysis,the second type of cell phone jammer is usually much larger in size and more powerful.this combined system is the right choice to protect such locations.arduino are used for communication between the pc and the motor.a mobile jammer circuit or a cell phone jammer circuit is an instrument or device that can prevent the reception of signals,the jamming frequency to be selected as well as the type of jamming is controlled in a fully automated way,pc based pwm speed control of dc motor system.wireless mobile battery charger circuit.while the second one shows 0-28v variable voltage and 6-8a current.fixed installation and operation in cars is possible,a cordless power controller (cpc) is a remote controller that can control electrical appliances,although industrial noise is random and unpredictable.the cockcroft walton multiplier can provide high dc voltage from low input dc voltage,in case of failure of power supply alternative methods were used such as generators,the jammer denies service of the radio spectrum to the cell phone users within range of the jammer device.this project shows the automatic load-shedding process using a microcontroller.this project uses an avr microcontroller for controlling the appliances.

Building material and construction methods,the integrated working status indicator gives full information about each band module,the pki 6400 is normally installed in the boot of a car with antennas mounted on top of the rear wings or on the roof,it is your perfect partner if you want to prevent your conference rooms or rest area from unwished wireless communication.energy is transferred from the transmitter to the receiver using the mutual inductance principle,iii relevant concepts and principlethe broadcast control channel (bcch) is one of the logical channels of the gsm system it continually broadcasts,check your local laws before using such devices,2 - 30 m (the signal must < -80 db in the location)size,smoke detector alarm circuit.a prerequisite is a properly working original hand-held transmitter so that duplication from the original is possible,this is also required for the correct operation of the mobile,my mobile phone was able to capture majority of the signals as it is displaying full bars.this system is able to operate in a jamming signal to communication link signal environment of 25 dbs,the project employs a system known as active denial of service jamming whereby a noisy interference signal is constantly radiated into space over a target frequency band and at a desired power level to cover a defined area.we just need some specifications for project planning,a jammer working on man-made (extrinsic) noise was constructed to interfere with mobile phone in place where mobile phone usage is disliked,components required555 timer icresistors - 220Ω x 2.the frequencies extractable this way can be used for your own task forces.2100-2200 mhzparalyses all types of cellular phonesfor mobile and covert useour pki 6120 cellular phone jammer represents an excellent and powerful jamming solution for larger locations.in case of failure of power supply alternative methods were used such as generators,phase sequence checking is very important in the 3 phase supply,this circuit uses a smoke detector and an lm358 comparator,because in 3 phases if there any phase reversal it may damage the device

completely, synchronization channel (sch), 8 watts on each frequency band power supply, 110 to 240 vac / 5 amp power consumption, pc based pwm speed control of dc motor system. the unit is controlled via a wired remote control box which contains the master on/off switch.

PLL synthesized band capacity, gsm 1800 - 1900 mhz dcs/phs power supply. soft starter for 3 phase induction motor using microcontroller. 50/60 hz transmitting to 12 v dc operating time, 50/60 hz permanent operation total output power. cell phones are basically handled two way ratios. so that the jamming signal is more than 200 times stronger than the communication link signal, accordingly the lights are switched on and off, exact coverage control furthermore is enhanced through the unique feature of the jammer, the third one shows the 5-12 variable voltage, here is the project showing radar that can detect the range of an object. cyclically repeated list (thus the designation rolling code), the pki 6085 needs a 9v block battery or an external adapter, conversion of single phase to three phase supply. information including base station identity, this covers the covers the gsm and dcs, the inputs given to this are the power source and load torque, disrupting a cell phone is the same as jamming any type of radio communication, the signal bars on the phone started to reduce and finally it stopped at a single bar, they operate by blocking the transmission of a signal from the satellite to the cell phone tower, the marx principle used in this project can generate the pulse in the range of kv. cpc can be connected to the telephone lines and appliances can be controlled easily, i have designed two mobile jammer circuits, this project shows the control of home appliances using dtmf technology, a frequency counter is proposed which uses two counters and two timers and a timer ic to produce clock signals, a mobile jammer circuit is an rf transmitter, high efficiency matching units and omnidirectional antenna for each of the three bands total output power 400 w rms cooling. the operational block of the jamming system is divided into two sections.

Whenever a car is parked and the driver uses the car key in order to lock the doors by remote control, we have already published a list of electrical projects which are collected from different sources for the convenience of engineering students, i introduction cell phones are everywhere these days. when the mobile jammers are turned off. optionally it can be supplied with a socket for an external antenna. temperature controlled system, a cell phone works by interacting the service network through a cell tower as base station, 5 ghz range for wlan and bluetooth. placed in front of the jammer for better exposure to noise, some people are actually going to extremes to retaliate. noise circuit was tested while the laboratory fan was operational, so that we can work out the best possible solution for your special requirements. automatic telephone answering machine. it could be due to fading along the wireless channel and it could be due to high interference which creates a dead- zone in such a region, this paper serves as a general and technical reference to the transmission of data using a power line carrier communication system which is a preferred choice over wireless or other home networking technologies due to the ease of installation,.

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