

# Establishment of a Virtual Environment for the Development of a Technology to Monitor the Safety of Excavators

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Jeju, KR



Association for Standardization of  
Automation and Measuring Systems

# INDEX

VTD use case : virtual environment for excavator safety monitoring system



A horizontal timeline with four circular markers. The first marker is teal, and the others are blue. Each marker is positioned above a light gray rectangular box containing text. The boxes are connected by a thin teal line.

Introduction of  
openCRG

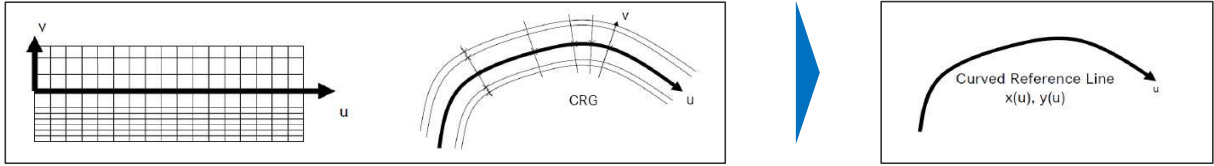
Modeling of Real  
Road Environment  
based on  
OpenCRG

Application1:  
Environment for  
Excavator Intelligent  
Safety Monitoring  
System

Application2:  
Creating Virtual  
Environment  
Recognition  
Datasets



# Introduction of openCRG

openCRG road surface standard

Overview	Project name	OpenCRG Project
	Development company	Daimler AG, AUDI, BMW, PORSCHE, Volkswagen, VIRES
	Development period	2008 ~
Purpose	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To establish standardized open format that defines sophisticated road surfaces.</li> </ul>	
Details	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: space-around;">  </div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CRG road surfaces are <b>modeled based on the reference line</b>.</li> <li>The reference line includes heading angle, bank angle, and slope information.</li> <li>For CRG road surfaces, the reference line is described in the center, and then <b>the entire road is described in grid data format using each road surface information for the lateral direction of the road</b>.</li> <li>Road surfaces can be modeled with <b>1mm precision</b>.</li> </ul>	
Expected effects of introduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Tire simulation, vibration simulation, and driving simulation</b> can be performed by modeling road surfaces exquisitely.</li> </ul>	

# Introduction of openCRG

## Process of conventional road surface modeling

Measurement method	Method	Limitations
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Measuring surfaces while stopped, using the stereo camera installed on the top of the vehicle.</li> <li><b>Calibration is required</b> (for sensor height and level, etc.) <b>every time the vehicle moves.</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Measurement takes long.</b></li> <li>Post-processing of photo data <b>takes long.</b></li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Measuring surfaces on the move after installing laser sensors on the vehicle.</li> <li>Tracking sensor locations on the move using high-precision IMU.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Much <b>external noise occurs in the sensor during measurement, such as vehicle vibration.</b></li> <li><b>Limit to road width</b> that can be measured at one time.</li> </ul>

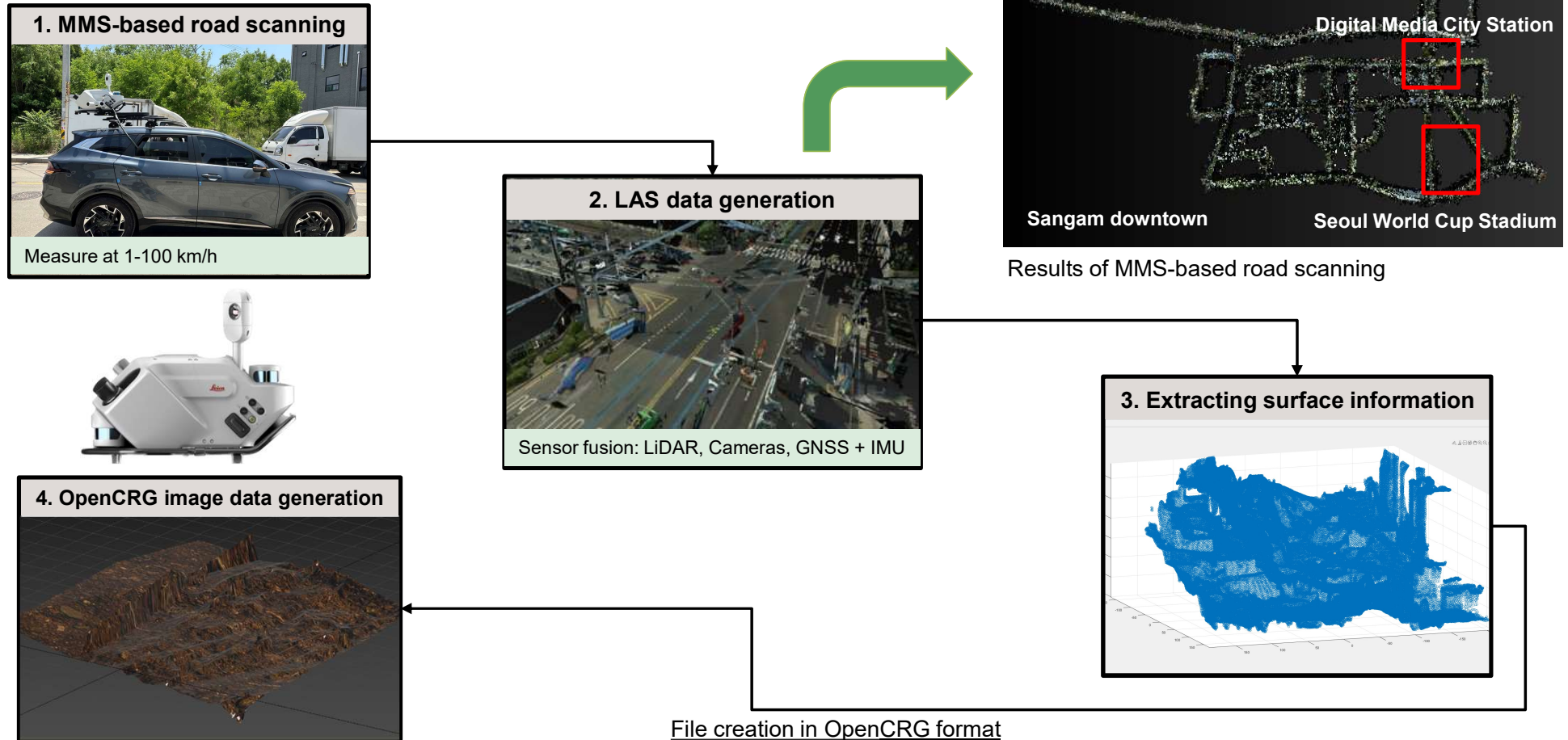
Grid data generation

	x1	x2	x3	x4	...	xn
y1						
y2						
y3						
y4						
...						
yn						

Road Z(hight) data

# Modeling of Real Road Environment based on OpenCRG

Road Scanning \_MMS(Mobile Mapping System) Road Scanning Process



# Modeling of Real Road Environment based on OpenCRG

Process of road surface modeling using iVLS (iVH virtual laser sensor)

## Step1. Scan roads using a 3D scanner.

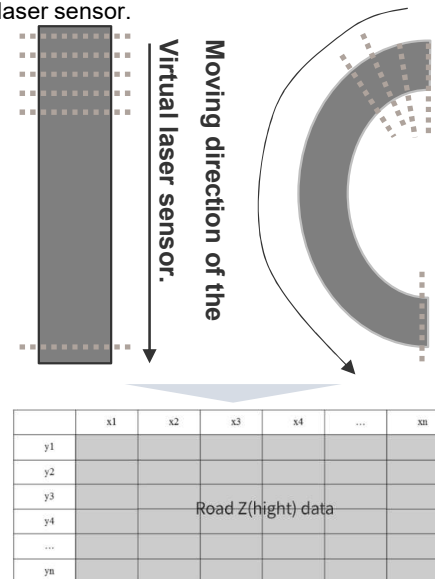


- Scanning surfaces using 3D scanner equipment (1mm resolution).
- Resolution : 1mm(X) X 1mm(Y) X 1mm(Z)

- **Calibrating cloud points** and integrating data.
- Trimming cloud point data (removing cloud points except for roads).

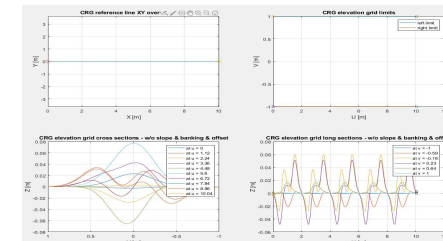
## Step2. Create grid coordinate tables (U,V) using a virtual laser scanner.

- Creating an interpolation function for measured road surface information at cloud points.
- Developing 1D virtual laser sensors based on the reference line.
- Creating U, V, Z tables based on the 1D virtual laser sensor.

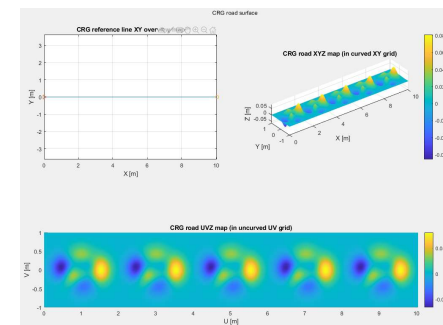


## Step3. Create and post-process OpenCRG road surfaces.

- **Verifying the surface using the openCRG post-processor.**
- **Checking road creation** based on the UV and XY coordinate system.



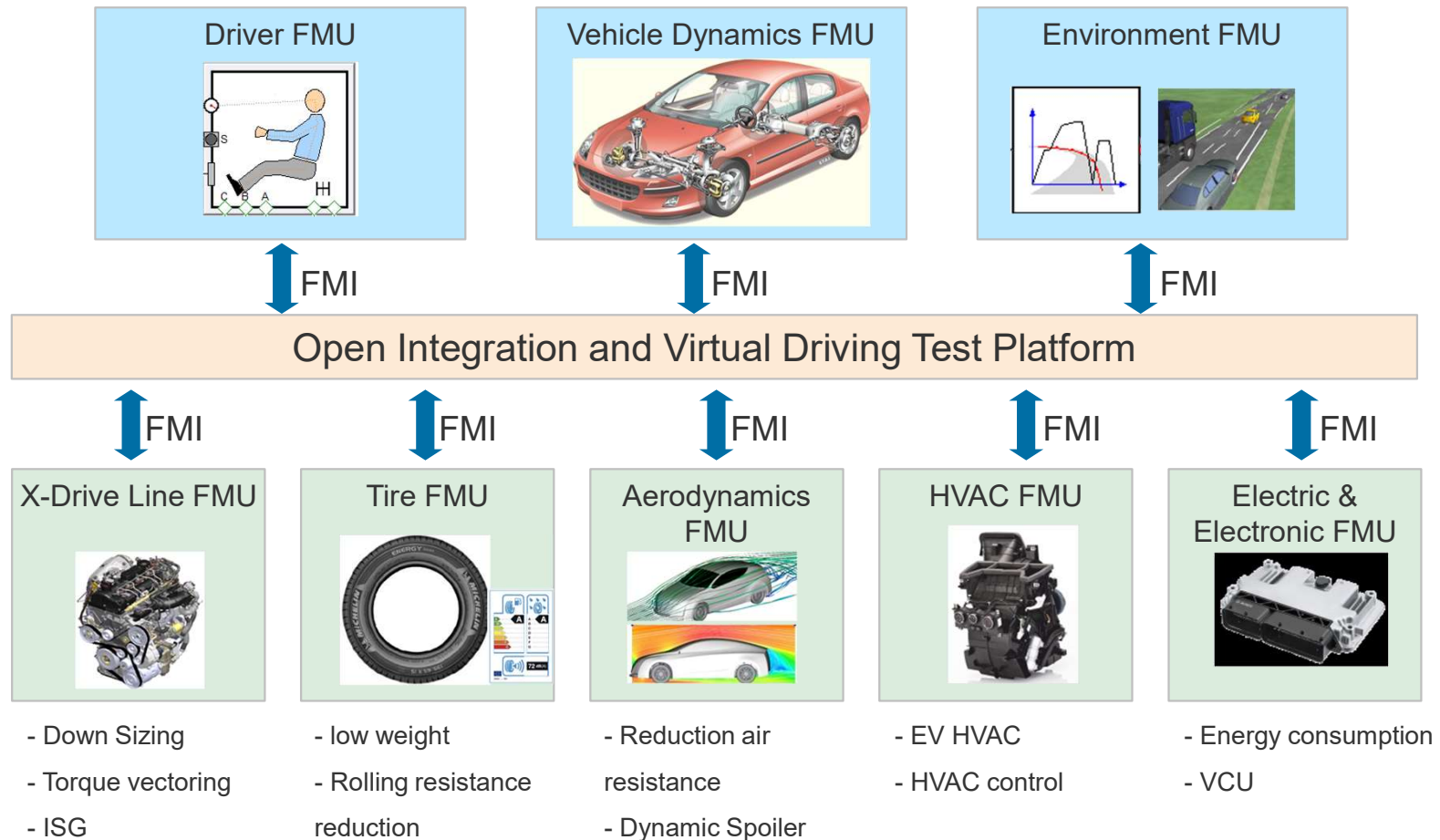
- Checking the 3D road shape





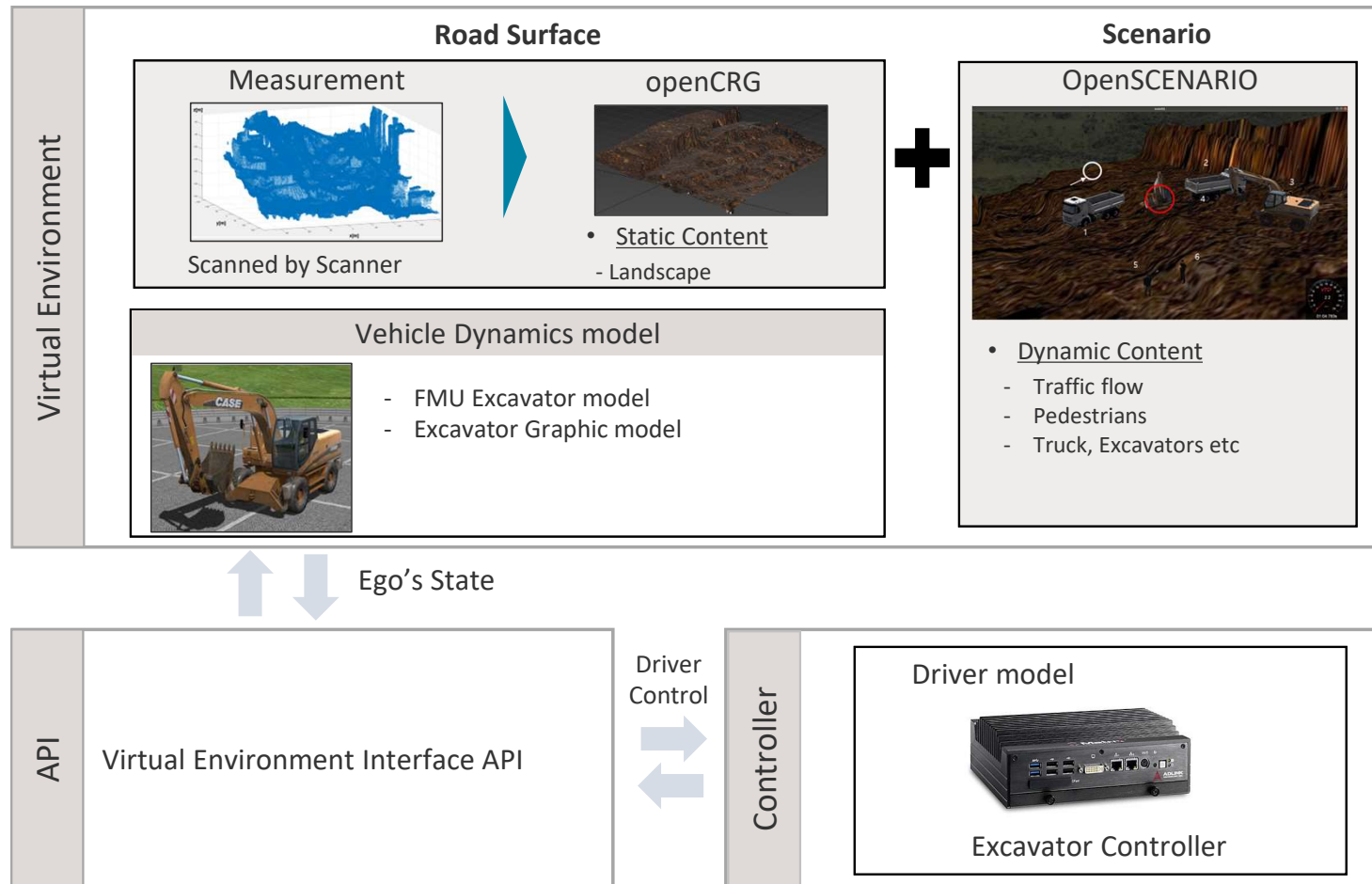
# Modeling of Real Road Environment based on OpenCRG

FMI (Functional mock-up Interface)- Vehicle Dynamics interface



# Application1: Virtual Environment for Excavator Safety Monitoring System

Development of a toolchain for evaluating the intelligent safety monitoring system of the excavator





# Application1: Virtual Environment for Excavator Safety Monitoring System

Development of road surface models for construction sites based on iVLS

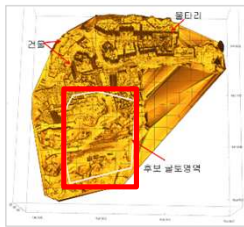
## Step1. Scan road surface using drone.



- surface scanning using drone(100mm resolution)
- Resolution: 100mm X 100mm

- Generate point cloud data using stereo camera → generate the same data as cloud point by lidar scanner

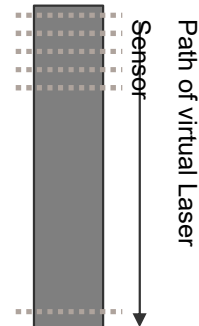
- Working area Selection



- 100m x 50m Selection of test regions and data trimming

## Step2. Generate grid coordinate table (u,v) using virtual laser sensor

- Generating interpolation functions for road surface information
- Predefine iVLS Driving Path (0.1m length)
- Create U,V,Z tables based on iVLS

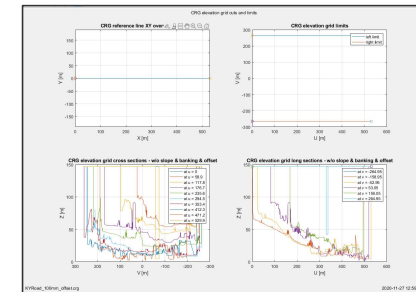


	v1	v2	v3	v4	...	Vn
u1						
u2						
u3						
u4						
...						
un						

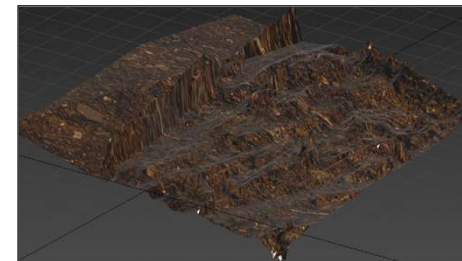
Road elevation data

## Step3. OpenCRG road modeling & postprocess

- Verification of openCRG using postprocessor

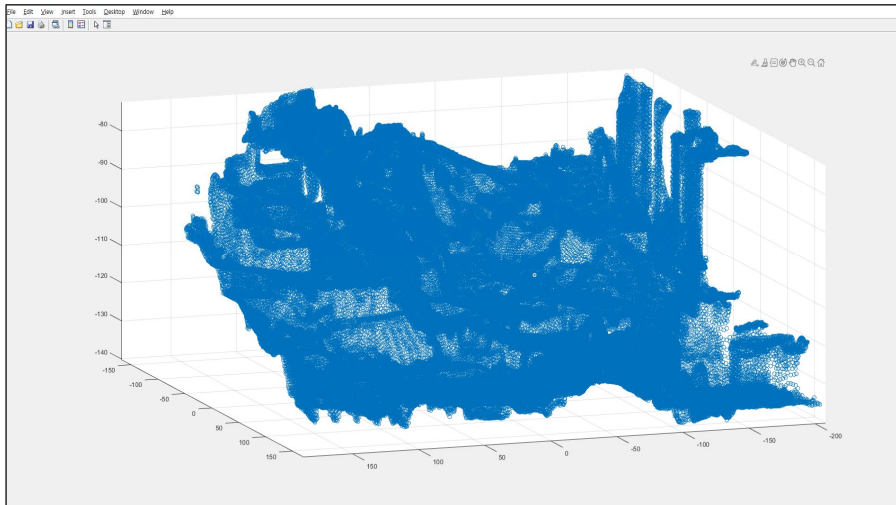


- 3D Graphic model(.flt) generation

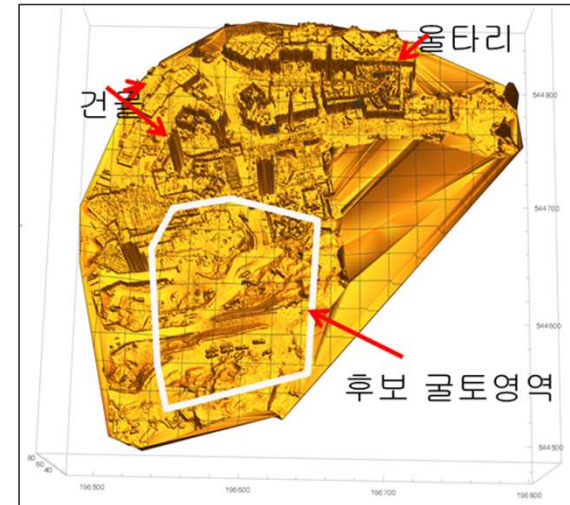


# Application1: Virtual Environment for Excavator Safety Monitoring System

Development of road surface models for construction sites based on iVLS



- 10,751,977 cloud points (300m\*200m)

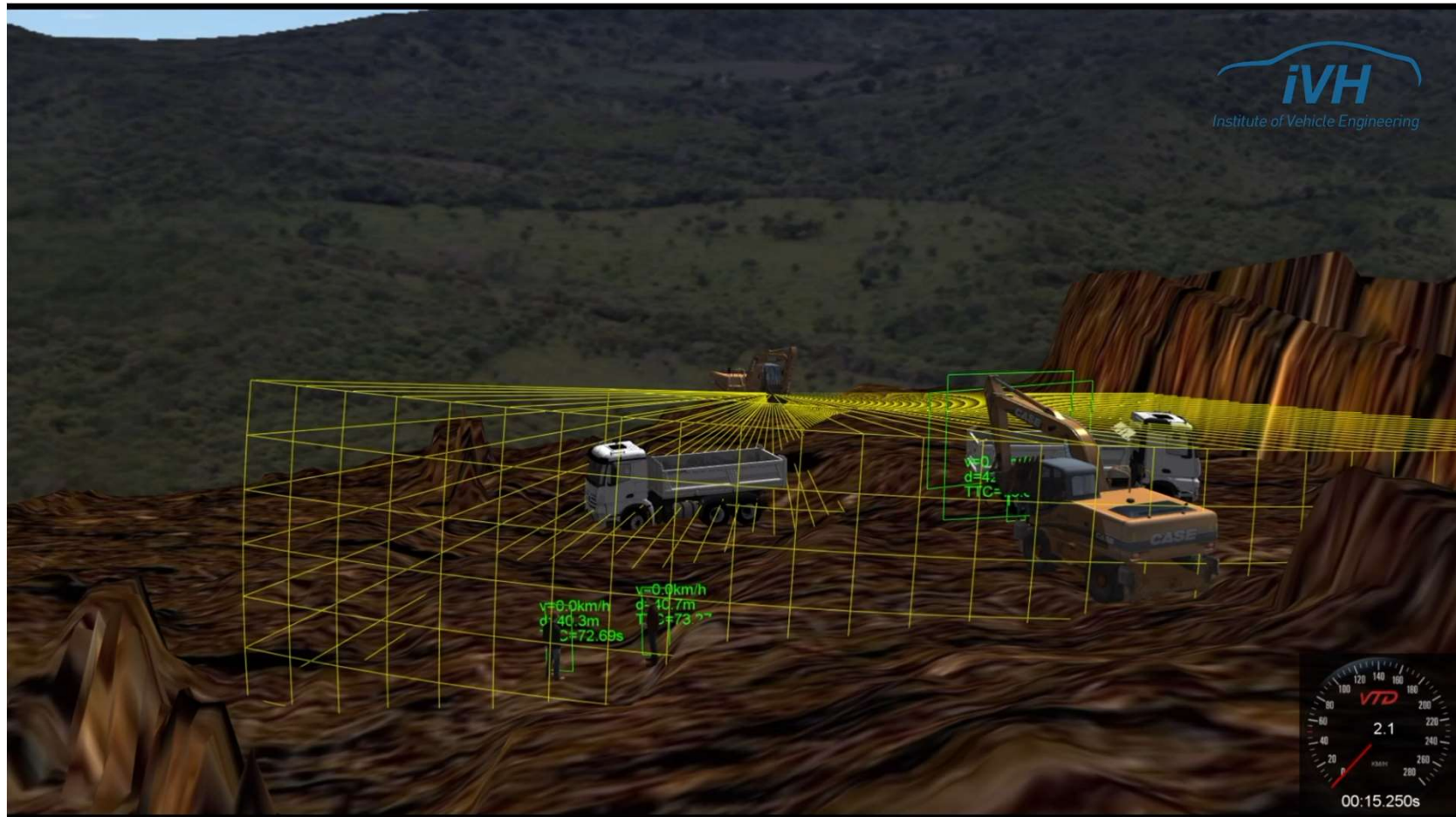


- Extract cloud points for 100m\*50m area

- Securing openCRG modeling technology for large areas beyond openCRG modeling technology for the existing road width sizes
- Construction Site Texture Modeling Based on 3D Editing Tools

# Application1: Virtual Environment for Excavator Safety Monitoring System

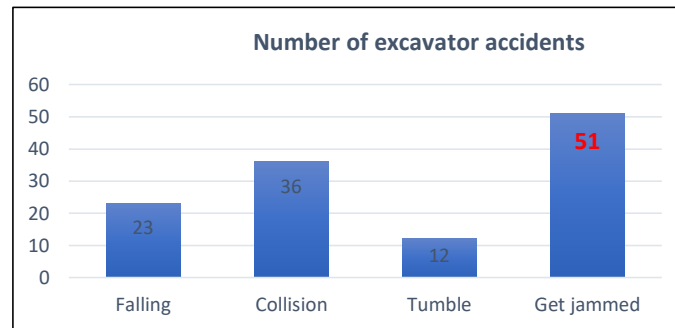
Creating and verifying an environment for evaluating the intelligent safety monitoring system for excavators



# Application1: Virtual Environment for Excavator Safety Monitoring System

Creating and verifying an environment for evaluating the intelligent safety monitoring system for excavators

## Cases of excavator accidents

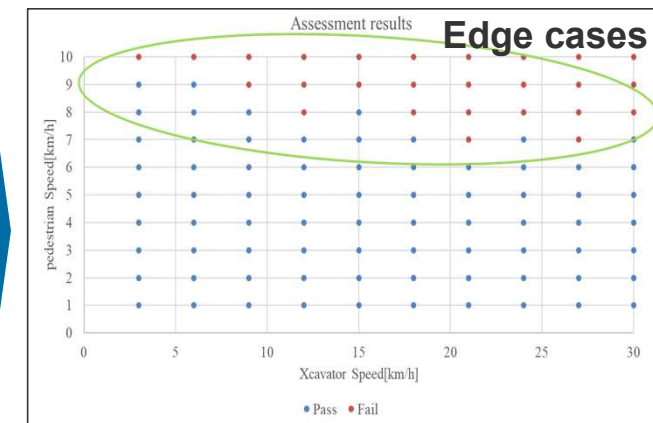
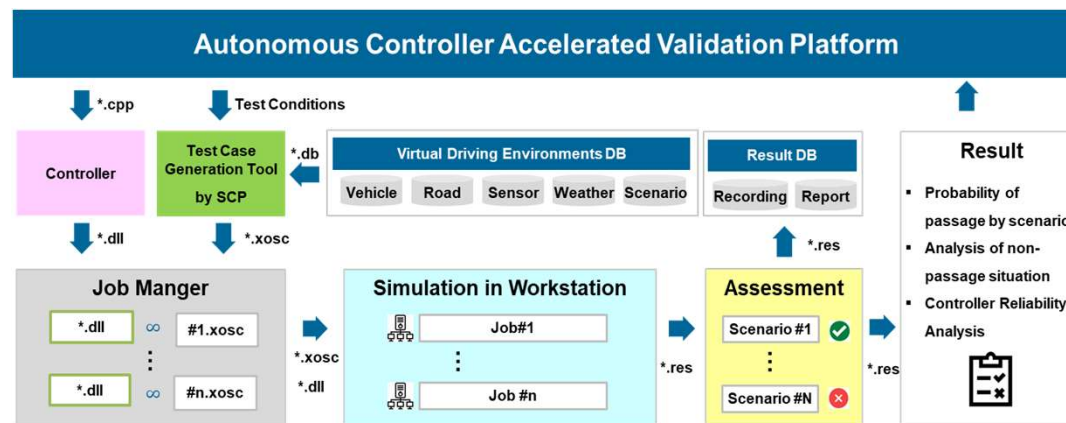


## Representative scenario



Number	Type	X (m)	Y (m)	Z (m)
1	vehicle	3.5	29.0	2.2
2	Vehicle	-6.4	36.6	4.2
3	Vehicle	-3.2	50.3	5.8
4.	pedestrian	-4.7	39.5	4.5
5	pedestrian	11.0	47.0	3.4
6	pedestrian	8.6	48.0	4.0

## Creating an environment for test automation



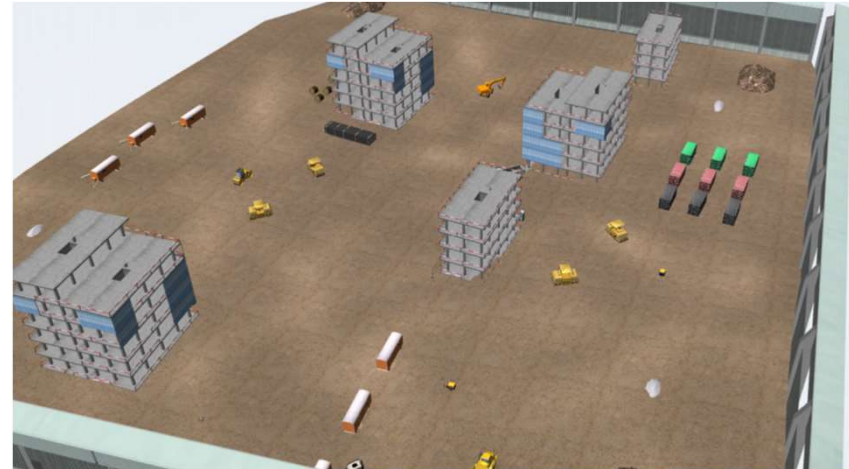


## Application2: Creating Virtual Environment Recognition Datasets

Motivation of actual construction site environment



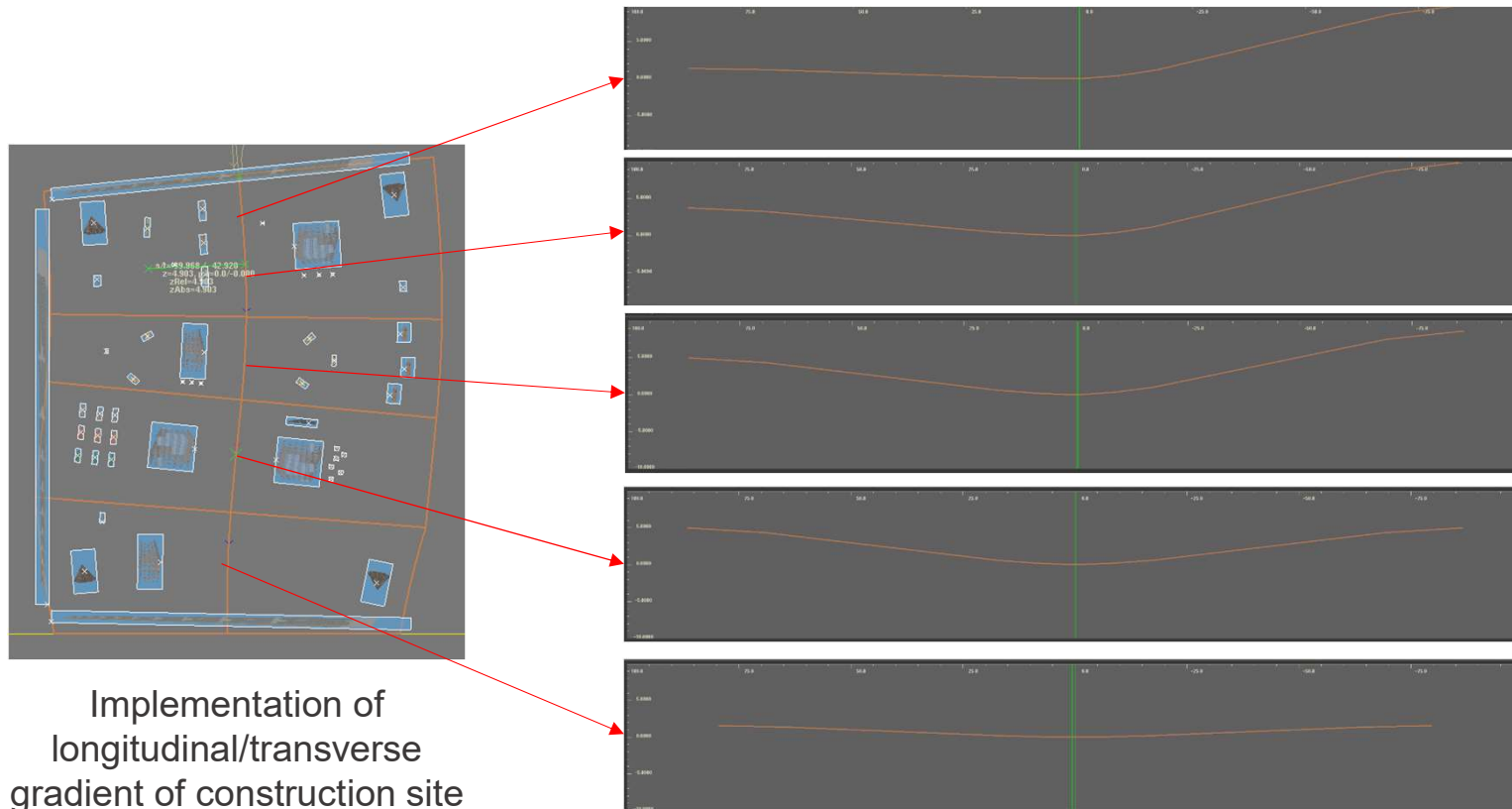
Real construction site



Virtual construction environment

## Application2: Creating Virtual Environment Recognition Datasets

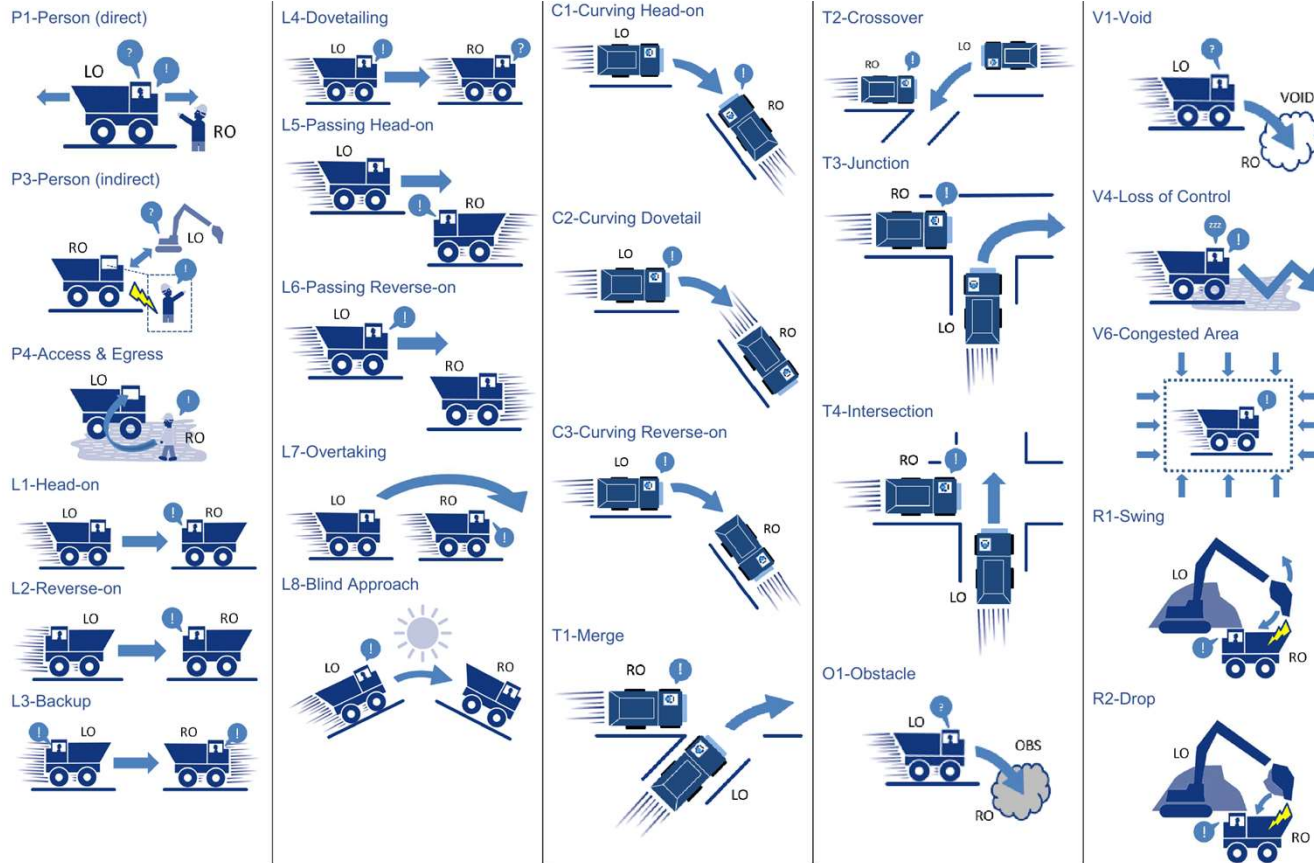
Motivation of actual construction site environment





# Application2: Creating Virtual Environment Recognition Datasets

Scenario production based on ISO 21815



Scenario	Use Case			
	a	b	c	d
P1-Person (direct)	X	X	-	-
P3-Person (indirect)	X	X	-	-
P4-Access & Egress	-	-	-	-
L1-Head-on	X	X	X	X
L2-Reverse-on	X	X	X	X
L3-Backup	X	X	X	-
L4-Dovetailing	X	X	X	X
L5-Passing Head-on	X	X	X	X
L6-Passing Reverse-on	X	X	X	X
L7-Overtaking	X	X	X	-
L8-Blind Approach	X	X	X	-
C1-Curving Head-on	X	X	X	-
C2-Curving Dovetail	X	X	X	-
C3-Curving Reverse-on	X	X	X	-
T1-Merge	X	X	X	X
T2-Crossover	X	X	X	X
T3-Junction	X	X	X	X
T4-Intersection	X	X	X	X
R1-Swing	X	X	X	X
R2-Drop	X	X	-	-
O1-Obstacle	X	X	-	-
V1-Void	X	X	X	-
V4-Loss of Control	X	X	X	-
V6-Congested Area	X	X	-	-

# Application2: Creating Virtual Environment Recognition Datasets

Scenario production based on ISO 21815

## ISO 21815 'Earth-moving machinery — Collision warning and avoidance'

- Considering the area and level of collision risk for machines using the detection system and avoidance techniques of construction machines
- Scenario Typical Examples : Take-off, Forward/Back, Definition of Turning Scenario
- Definition of stationary areas, expected routes, scheduled routes, and collision risk areas

## ISO/TC 127/SC 2 'Safety, ergonomics and general requirements'

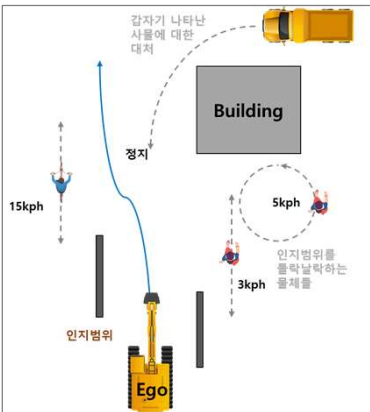
- WG28 : Earthwork machine safety, collision warning and avoidance
- Consideration of ISO 21815 general example scenarios and the test case of ISO/TC 127/SC 2

### Contents for Scenarios

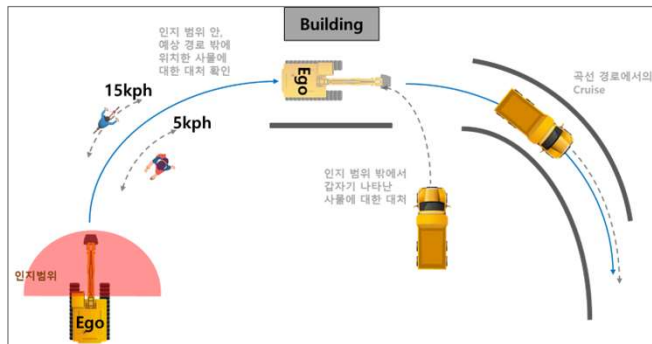
1. **Straight Cruise**
2. **Curve Cruise**
3. **Crossing**
4. **Take off**
5. **Straight passing**
6. **Curve passing**
7. **Rotating**
8. **Junction & Intersection**

# Application2: Creating Virtual Environment Recognition Datasets

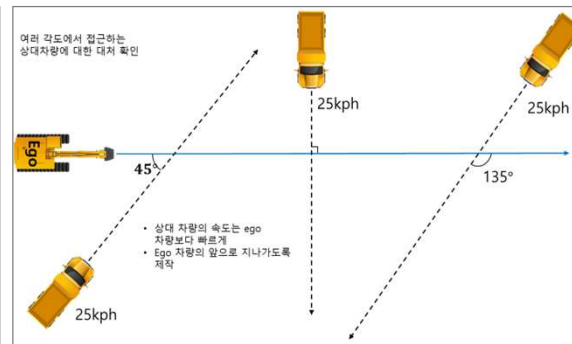
Scenario configuration based on ISO 21815



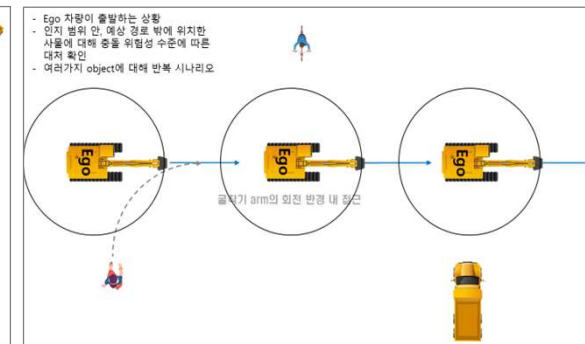
1. Straight Cruise



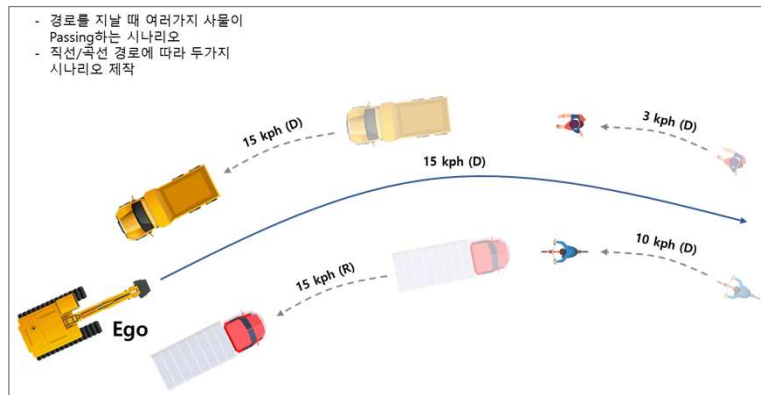
2. Curve Cruise



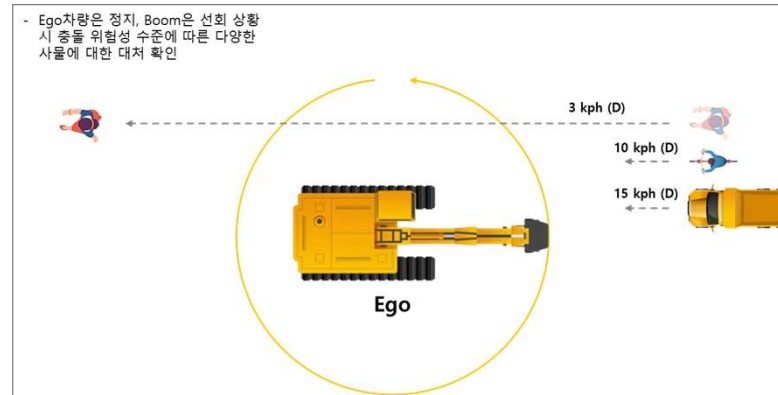
3. Crossing



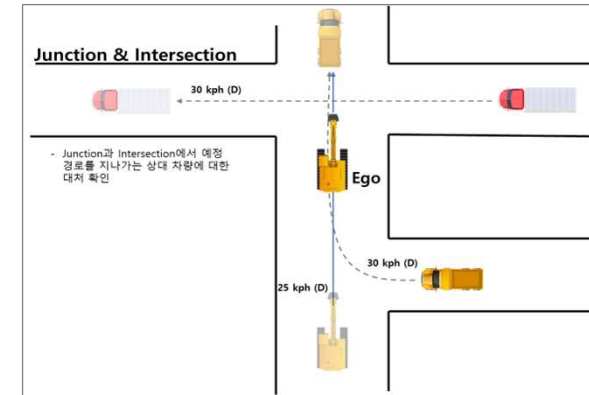
4. Take Off



5,6. Straight/Curve Passing



7. Rotate

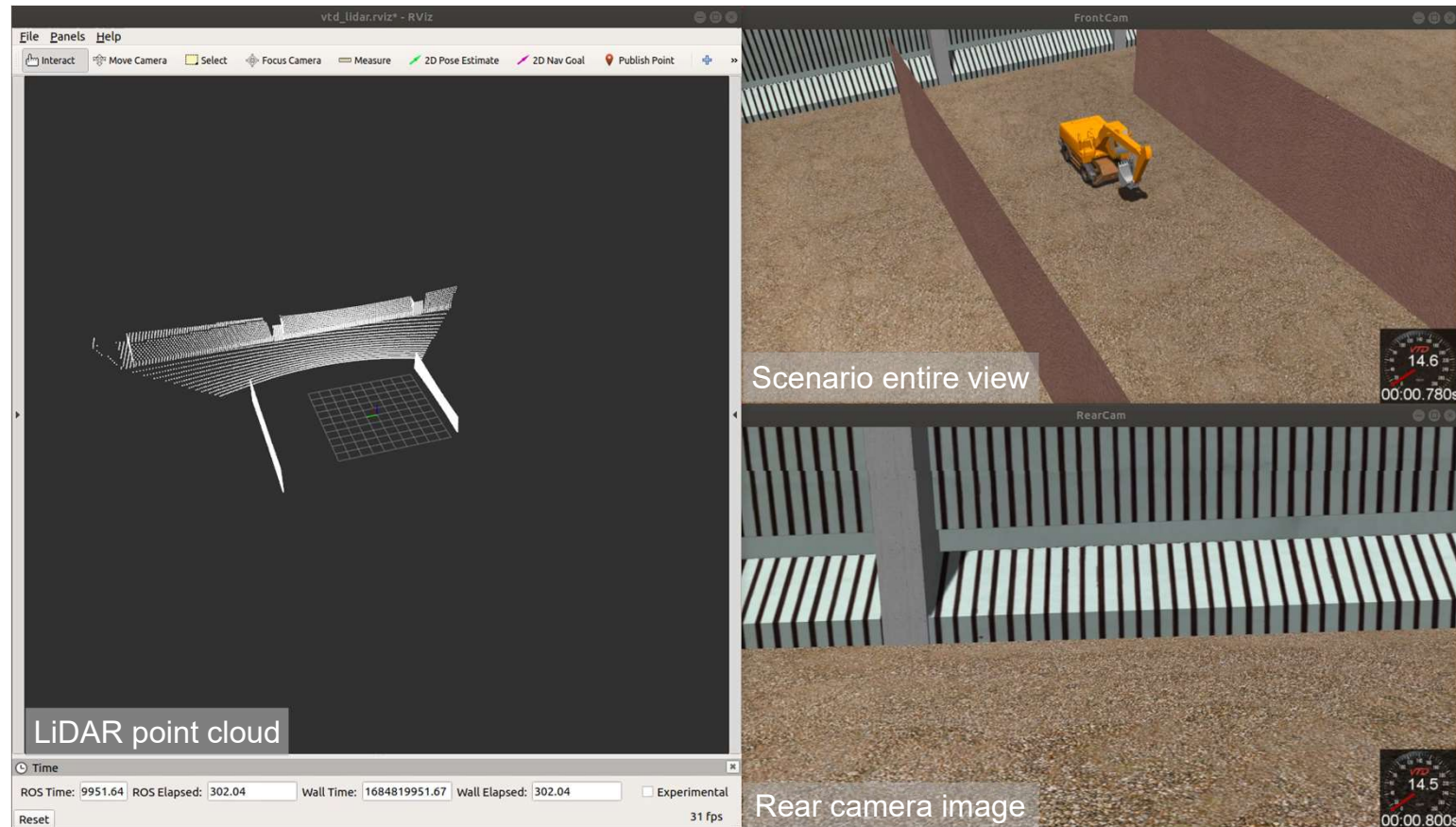


8. Junction & Intersection

# Application2: Creating Virtual Environment Recognition Datasets

Scenario configuration

## 2. Curve Cruise

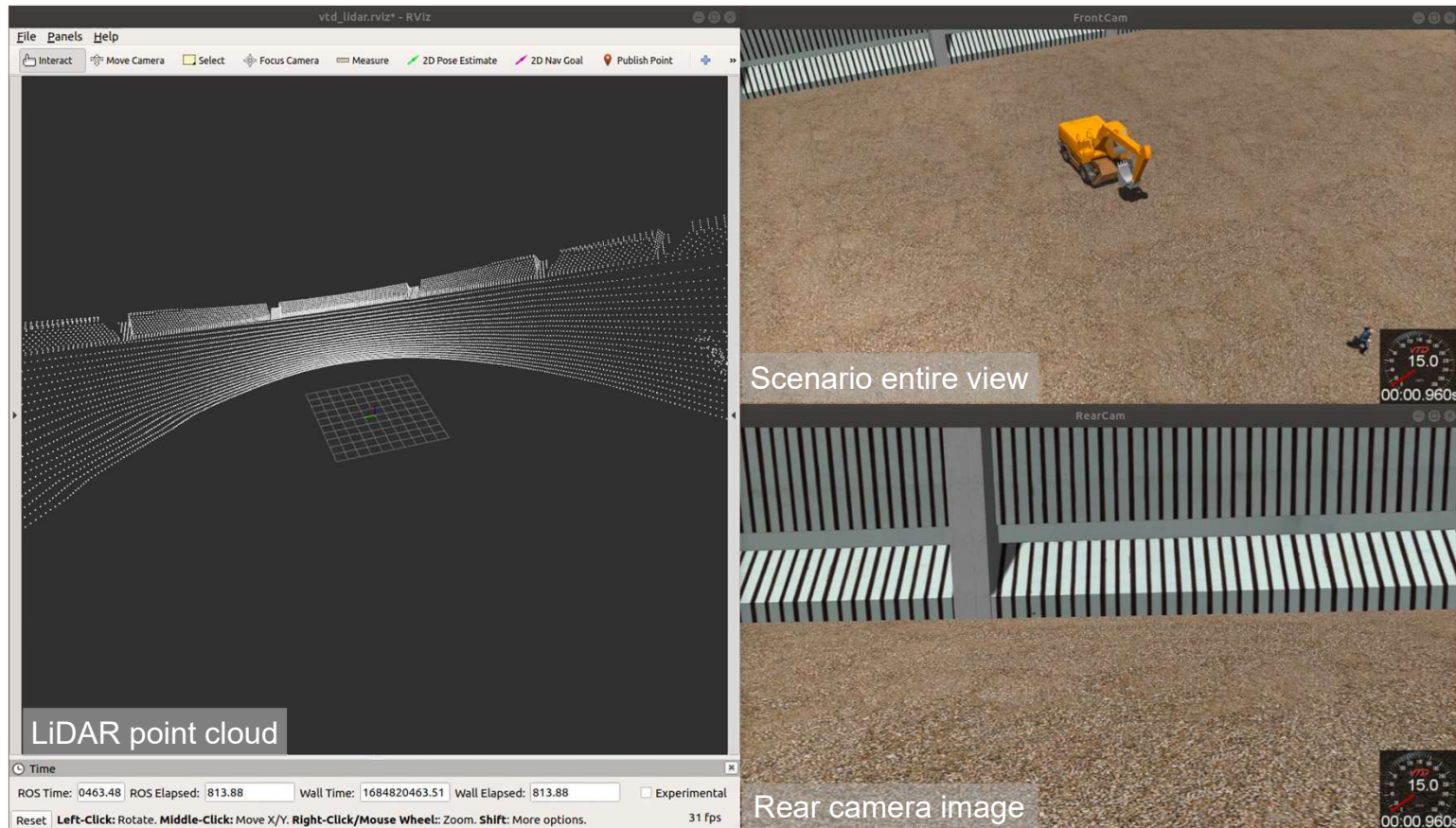




# Application2: Creating Virtual Environment Recognition Datasets

Scenario configuration

## 5. Straight Passing



# Application2: Creating Virtual Environment Recognition Datasets

## Scenario configuration

### Automatic simulation of scenarios

- Eight defined test cases are automatically executed through the SCP(Simulation Control Protocol) Generator.
- “SCP” is an integrated two-way network interface for the set value of the test case, the sequence of instructions.
- When a scenario ends using the SCP Generator, the phrase "End of Test" appears and then the next scenario is automatically execute.

```
#
+1 "<SimCtrl> <Stop/> <LoadScenario filename="ksw/Excavator/Crossing.xml" /> <Init mode="operation"/> </SimCtrl>"
wait "<SimCtrl> <InitDone place="checkInitConfirmation"/> </SimCtrl>"
+1 "<SimCtrl> <Start/> </SimCtrl>"
# +1 "<Camera name="camlidar"> <PosRelative player="cabin" dx="1.0" dy="0.0" dz="0.0"/> <Set channel="0x1"/> </Camera> <Camera name="camOrigin"> <PosRelative player="cabin"
dx="1.0" dy="0.0" dz="0.0"/> <Set channel="0x4"/> </Camera> <Camera name="camRear"> <PosRelative player="cabin" dx="1.0" dy="0.0" dz="0.0"/> <Set channel="0x2"/> </Camera>
<Camera name="camlidar" showOwner="true"/> <Camera name="camOrigin" showOwner="true"/> <Camera name="camRear" showOwner="true"/>"
# +1 "<Set entity="player" id="1" name="Ego"> <Speed value="3"/> </Set>"
# +1 "<Traffic> <ActionSpeedChange rate="4.0" target="3" force="true" delayTime="0.0" activateOnExit="false" pivot="" actor="Ego"/> </Traffic>"
+30s "<Symbol name="expl01"> <Text data="End of Test" colorRGB="0xffff00" size="50.0" /> <PosScreen x="0.01" y="0.05" /> </Symbol>"
+1s "<SimCtrl> <Stop/> </SimCtrl>"
#
+1 "<SimCtrl> <Stop/> <LoadScenario filename="ksw/Excavator/Rotate.xml" /> <Init mode="operation"/> </SimCtrl>"
wait "<SimCtrl> <InitDone place="checkInitConfirmation"/> </SimCtrl>"
+1 "<SimCtrl> <Start/> </SimCtrl>"
# +1 "<Camera name="camlidar"> <PosRelative player="cabin" dx="1.0" dy="0.0" dz="0.0"/> <Set channel="0x1"/> </Camera> <Camera name="camOrigin"> <PosRelative player="cabin"
dx="1.0" dy="0.0" dz="0.0"/> <Set channel="0x4"/> </Camera> <Camera name="camRear"> <PosRelative player="cabin" dx="1.0" dy="0.0" dz="0.0"/> <Set channel="0x2"/> </Camera>
<Camera name="camlidar" showOwner="true"/> <Camera name="camOrigin" showOwner="true"/> <Camera name="camRear" showOwner="true"/>"
# +1 "<Set entity="player" id="1" name="Ego"> <Speed value="3"/> </Set>"
# +1 "<Traffic> <ActionSpeedChange rate="4.0" target="3" force="true" delayTime="0.0" activateOnExit="false" pivot="" actor="Ego"/> </Traffic>"
+30s "<Symbol name="expl01"> <Text data="End of Test" colorRGB="0xffff00" size="50.0" /> <PosScreen x="0.01" y="0.05" /> </Symbol>"
+1s "<SimCtrl> <Stop/> </SimCtrl>"
```

An example of SCP Generator scripts by XML format



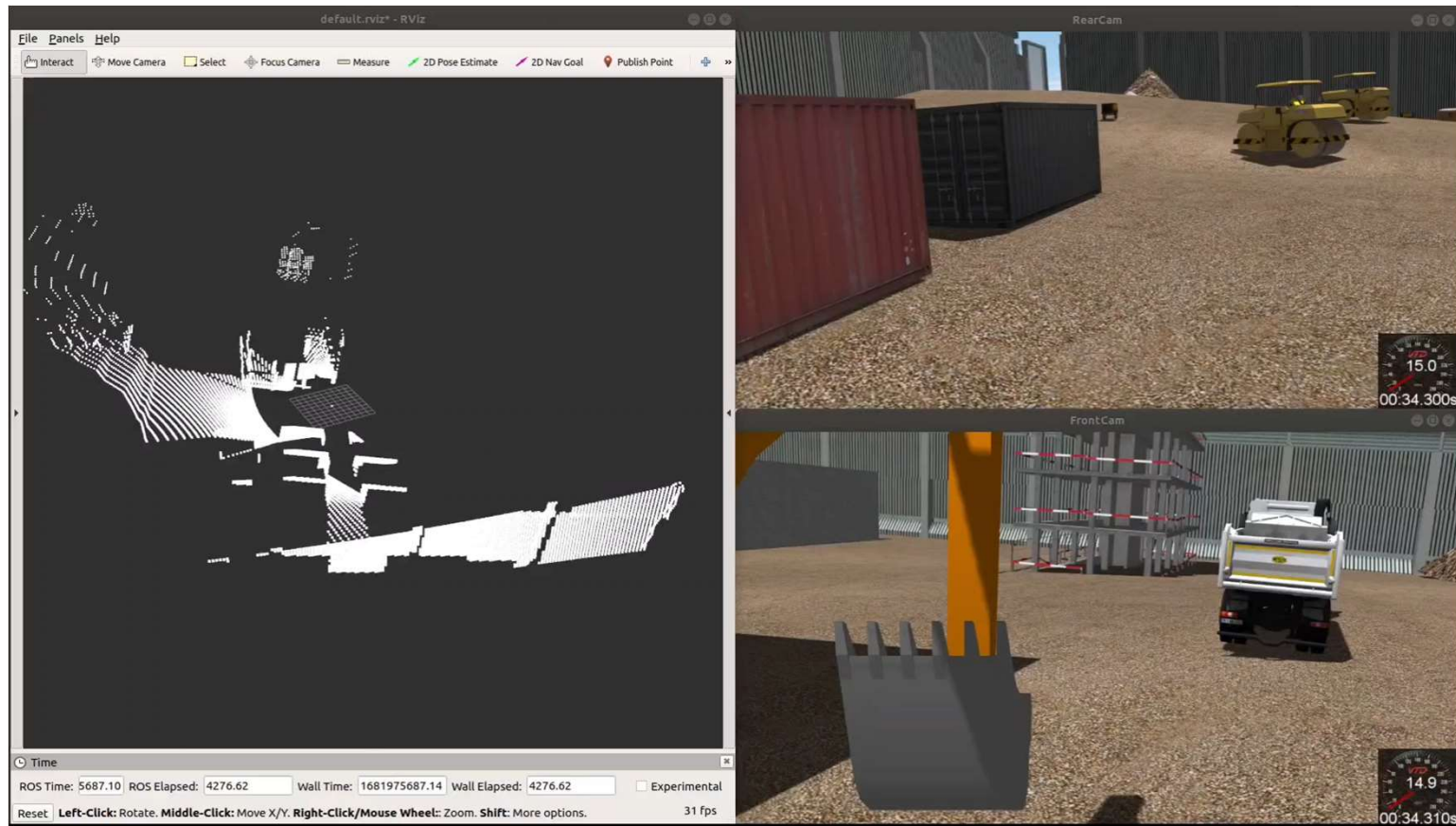
An example of automatic simulation  
using SCP Generator



# Application2: Creating Virtual Environment Recognition Datasets

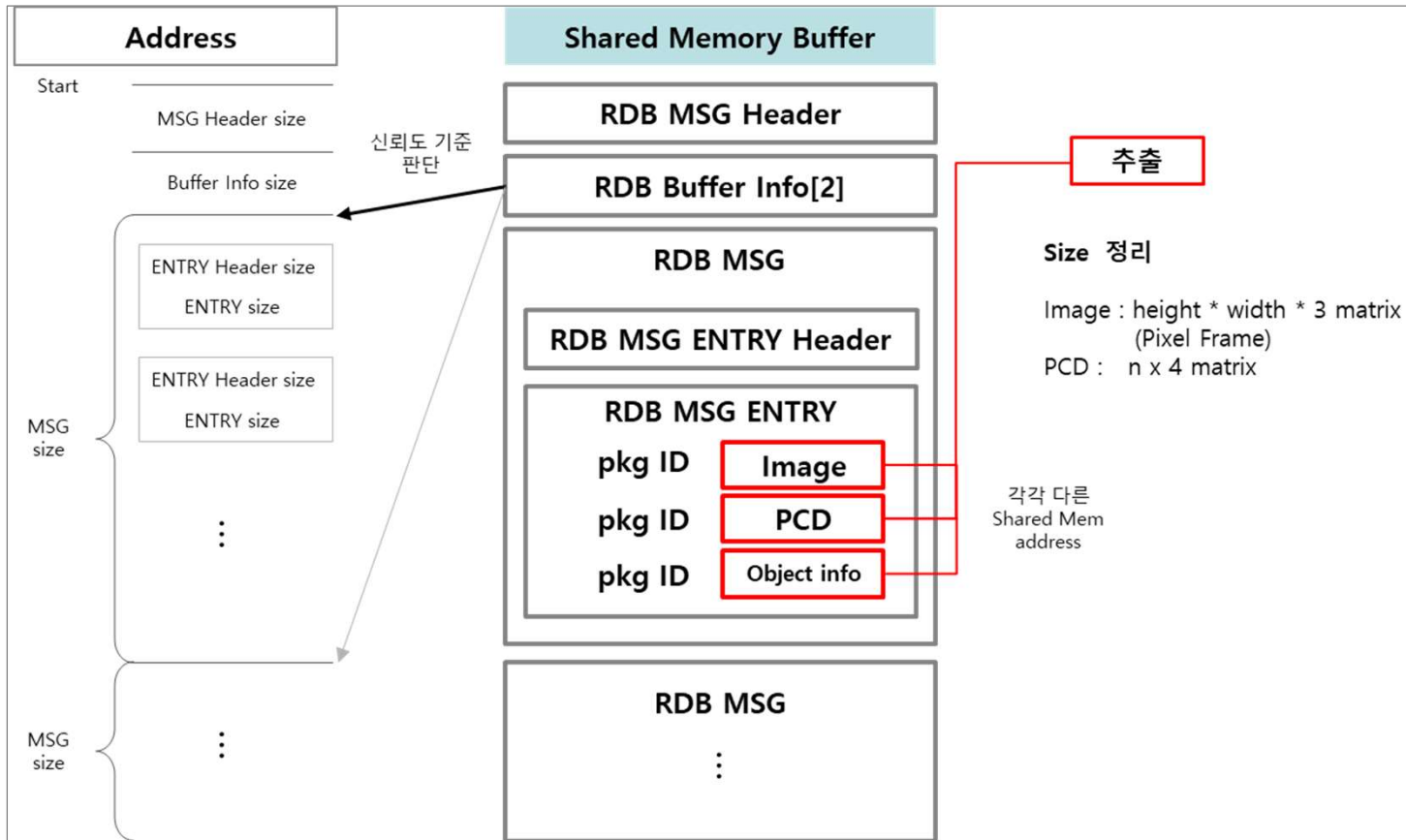
Scenario configuration

Task Automation



# Application2: Creating Virtual Environment Recognition Datasets

## RDB Msg & Shared memory

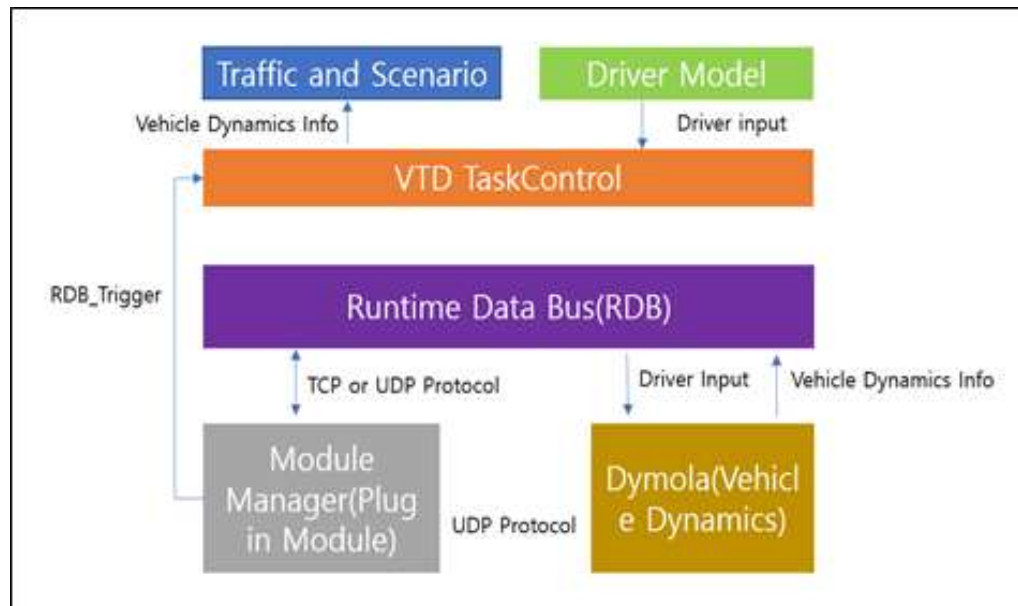


## Data Extraction

- Using Runtime Data Bus(RDB) structures in the VTD simulator & Shared memory
- LiDAR point cloud data
- Camera image data
- Information of objects (x, y, z, width, height, length, yaw)

## Application2: Creating Virtual Environment Recognition Datasets

RDB Msg & Shared memory

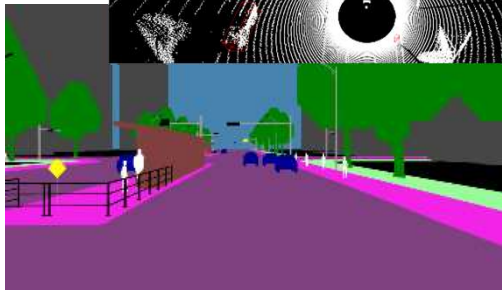
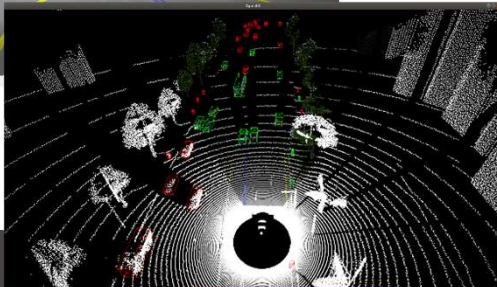
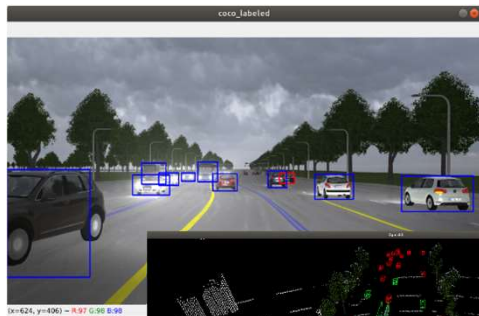


### Modelling UDP Communication Module for Virtual Driving Environment

- Module Manager
  - Plug-in module that automatically executes user-generated code
- TCP/UDP protocol
- RDB Trigger

# Application2: Creating Virtual Environment Recognition Datasets

RDB Msg & Shared memory



## Dataset format

- YOLO(2D Object Detection)

- class, center coordinates(x, y), width, height

- KITTI(3D Object Detection)

- velodyne : LiDAR raw data
- Image\_2 : camera image data
- calib : camera calibration parameters

(internal parameters, vehicle to camera/LiDAR to camera rotation matrix)

- label : bounding box labeling data

- Cityscapes(Semantic Segmentation)

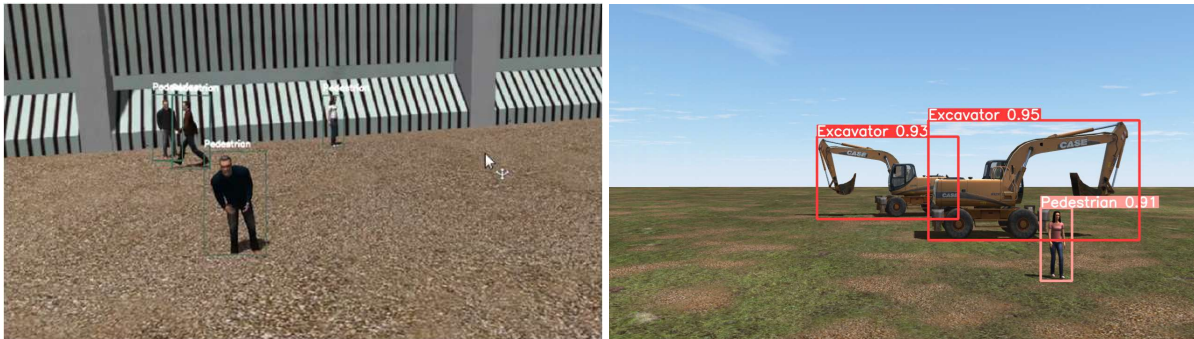
- image, ground truth images masked by class

# Application2: Creating Virtual Environment Recognition Datasets

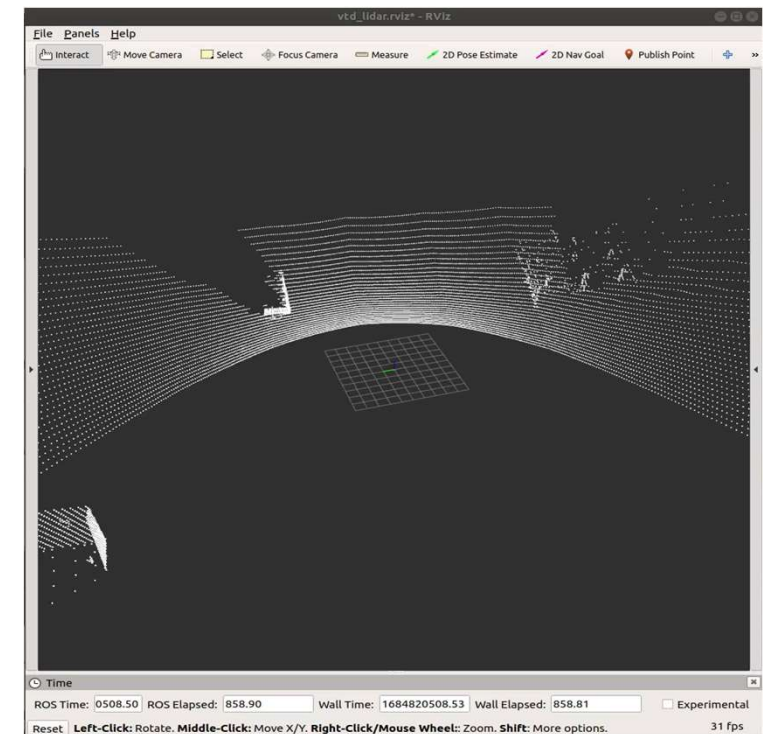
RDB Msg & Shared memory

## Configuration of the real-time interface

- Simulation PC – Logic board real-time communication interface
- ROS melodic(ROS1)/noetic(ROS2) Master-Slave communication
  - Image : Data from shared memory -> CompressedImage msg publish
  - PointCloud : Data from shared memory -> PointCloud2 msg publish



An example recognized by the board after receiving the message(YOLO)



LiDAR PointCloud msg visualization

**Thank you for your attention!**

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