

ibeo automotive

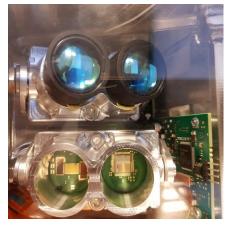
4D SOLID-STATE LIDAR UTILIZING VCSEL AND SPAD ARRAYS

EPIC Meeting on LIDAR Technologies for Automotive Anteryon | Eindhoven | 2019-10-31 Hanno Holzhüter

Why it's hard to build a solid-state LiDAR

Dokumentenklasse: public

One way to do it



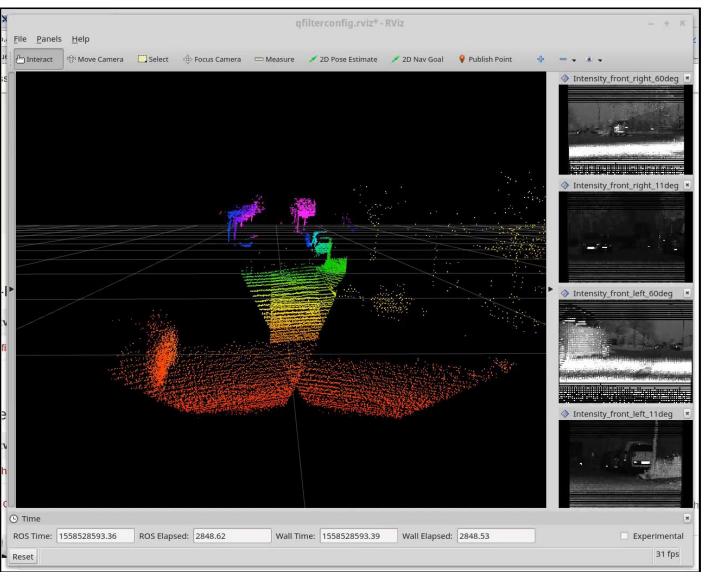
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2019 Hamburgs BESTE ARBEITGEBER

IBEO HISTORY





Specialized in the field of automotive LiDAR Sensors



Employees

• 380+ (2019)

Offices

- Hamburg, Germany (Headquarters)
- Eindhoven NL, Detroit USA, China (coming soon)

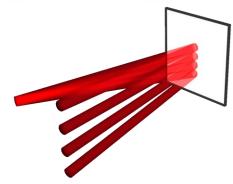
Partnership with







Together with Valeo in automotive serial production



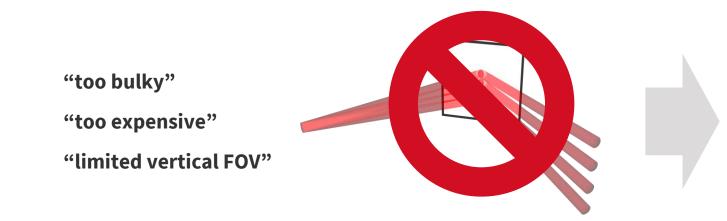
"too bulky"

"too expensive"

"limited vertical FOV"

NEXT GENERATION LIDAR REQUIREMENTS





| solid-state | |
|---|---------------------|
| high resolution | 0.1° x 0.1° (H x V) |
| wide FOV | 120° x 20° (H x V) |
| long range | 300m (80m 10%) |
| frame rate | 25 Hz |
| fast | in 2020 (2022) |
| cost efficienct and automotive qualified | |

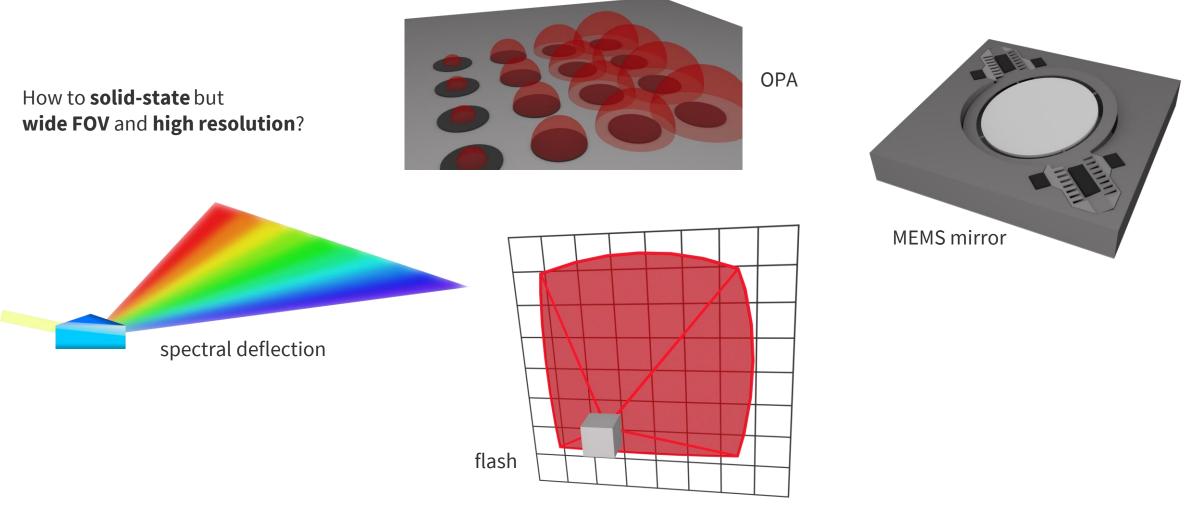
$$d = \frac{c\Delta t}{2} \qquad \Delta t_{300 \text{ m}} = \frac{2 \cdot 300 \text{ m}}{3 \times 10^8 \text{ m s}^{-1}} = 2 \,\mu\text{s} \qquad \frac{40 \text{ ms}}{2 \,\mu\text{s}} = 20\,000$$

e.g. 500 x 40 Points

→ scanning FOV point-wise is not feasible





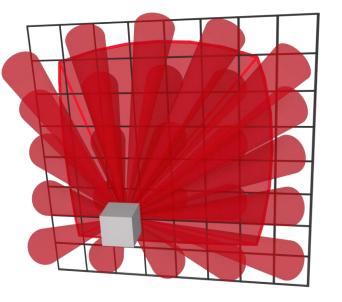




FOCAL PLANE ARRAY

Power hungry (optical) with

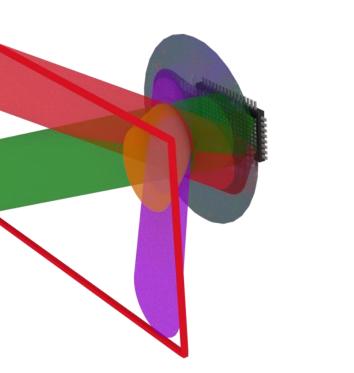
- technical and
- eye-safety limitations $E_{
 m Pulse,905\,nm} pprox 100\,
 m nJ$ (DIN EN 60825)



Array of emitter → no edge emitter but VCSELs

Focal Plane Array (FPA)

Map receiver to emitter → enhanced optical power budget

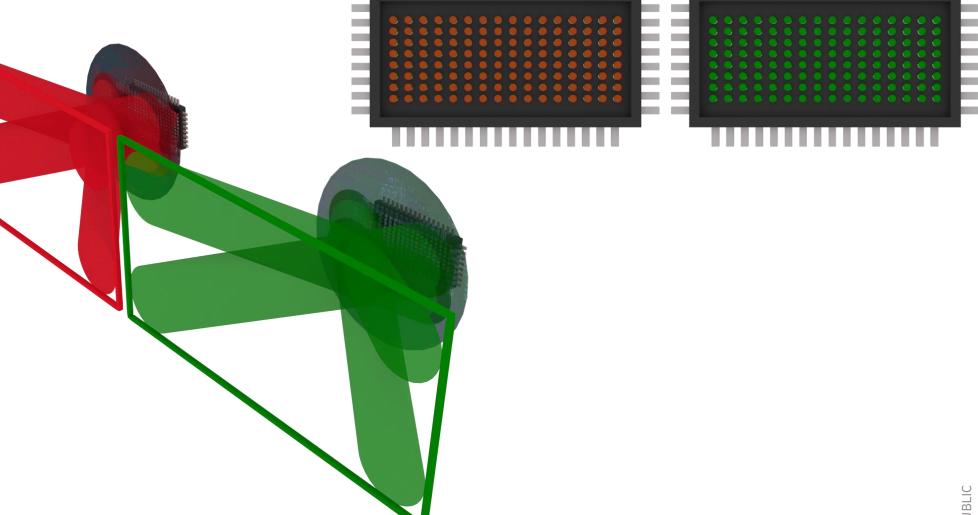


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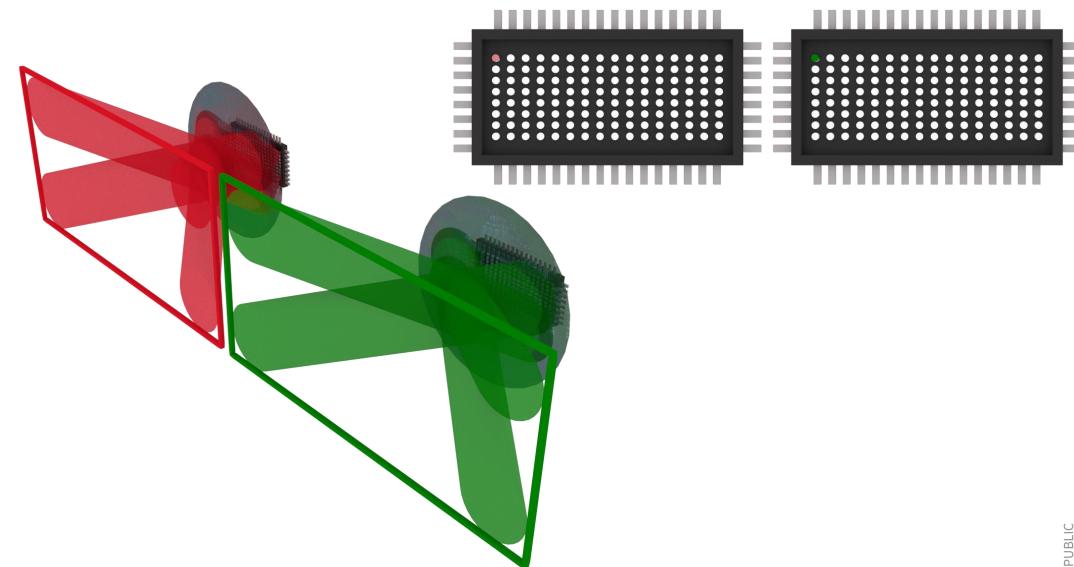
FOCAL PLANE ARRAY

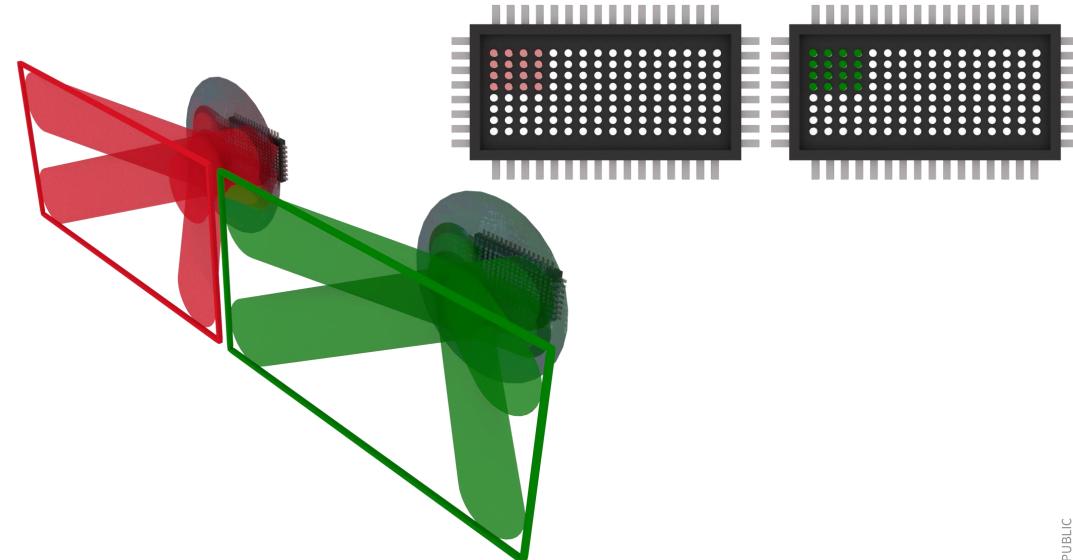
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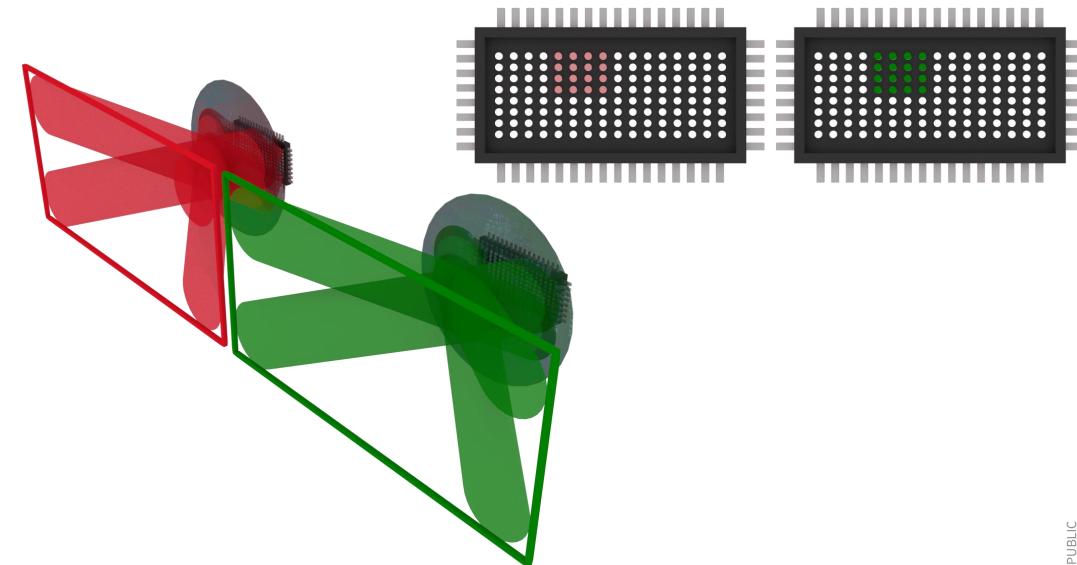


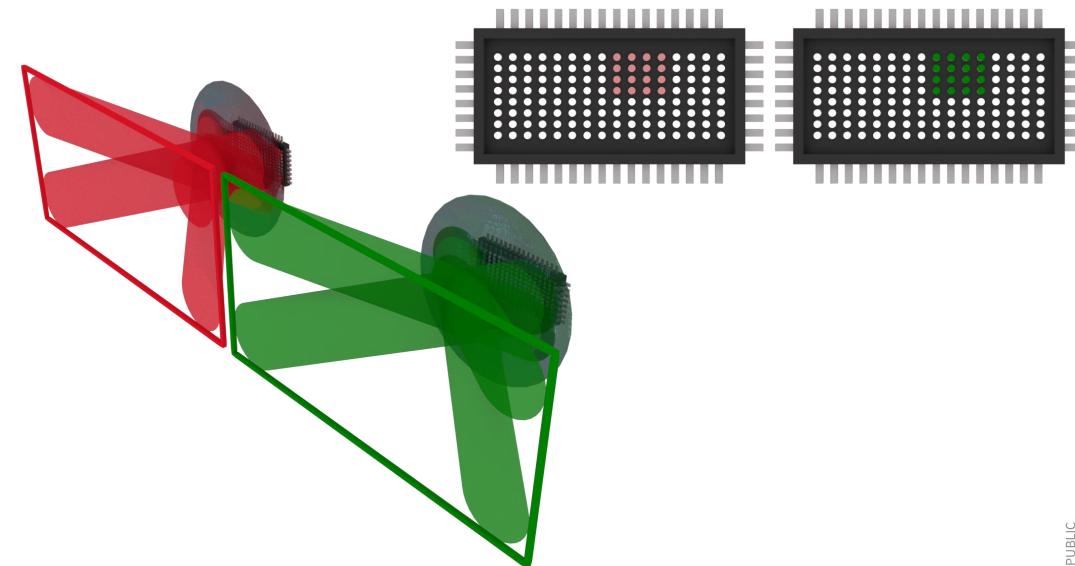
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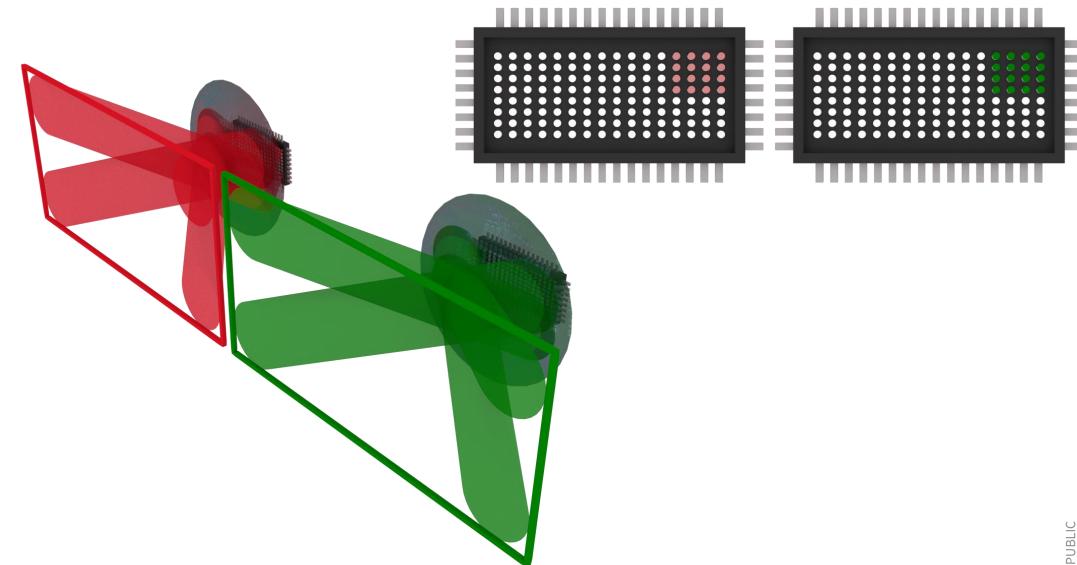


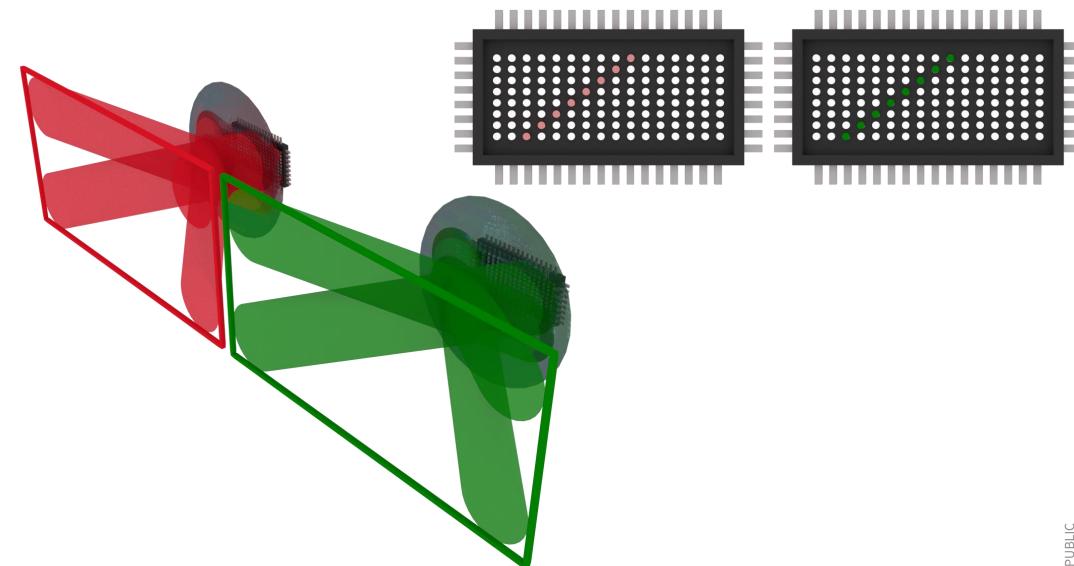














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small VCSEL pixel → small output power



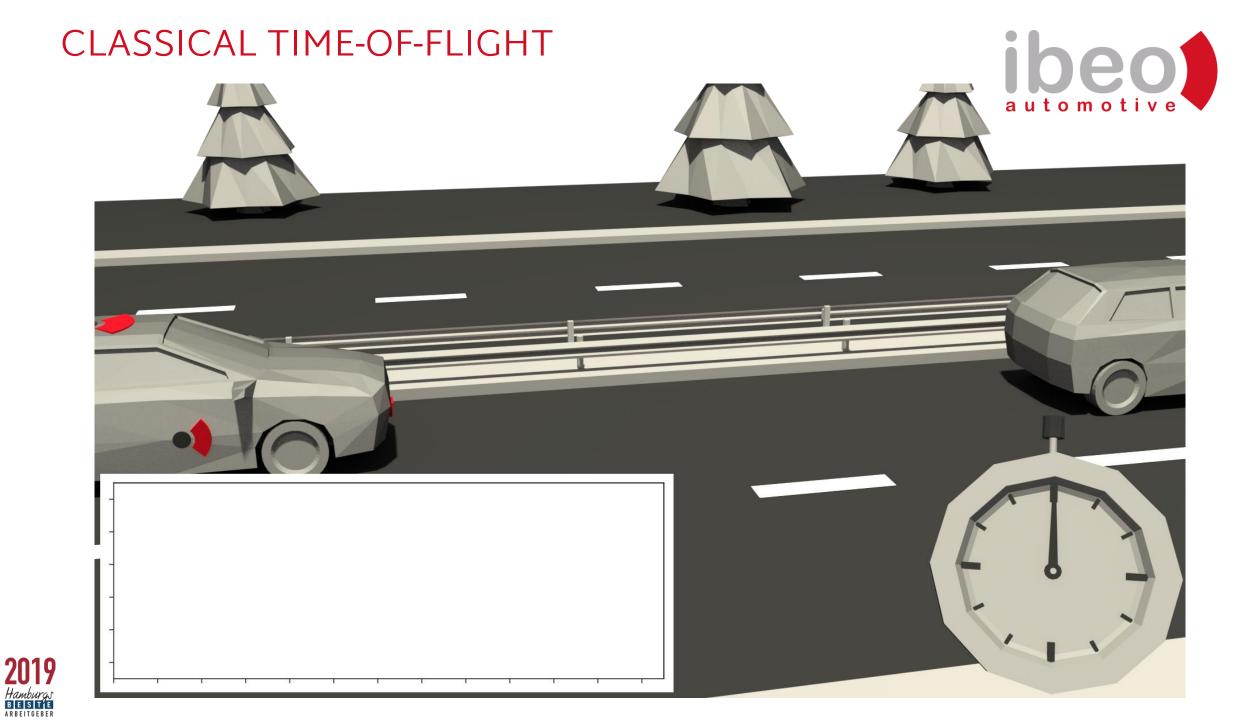
SINGLE PHOTON AVALANCHE DIODE (SPAD)

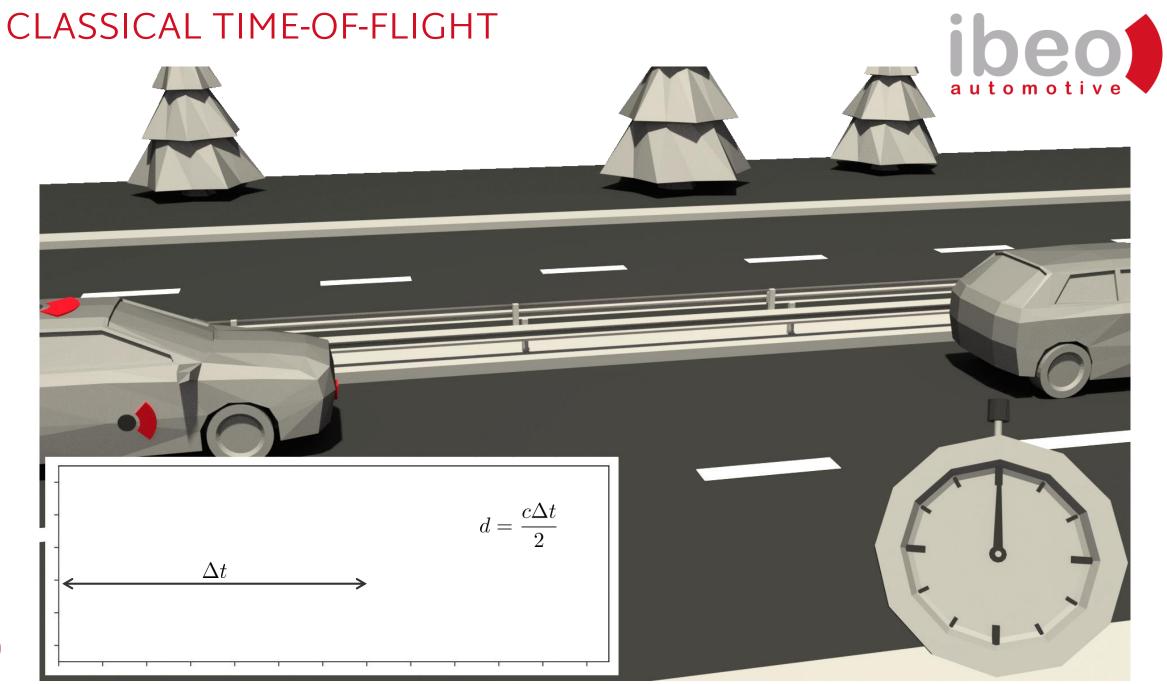


small VCSEL pixel → small output power

- \rightarrow utilize SPADs instead of linear photodetectors
- \rightarrow classical time-of-flight not possible







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SPADS



small VCSEL pixel → small output power

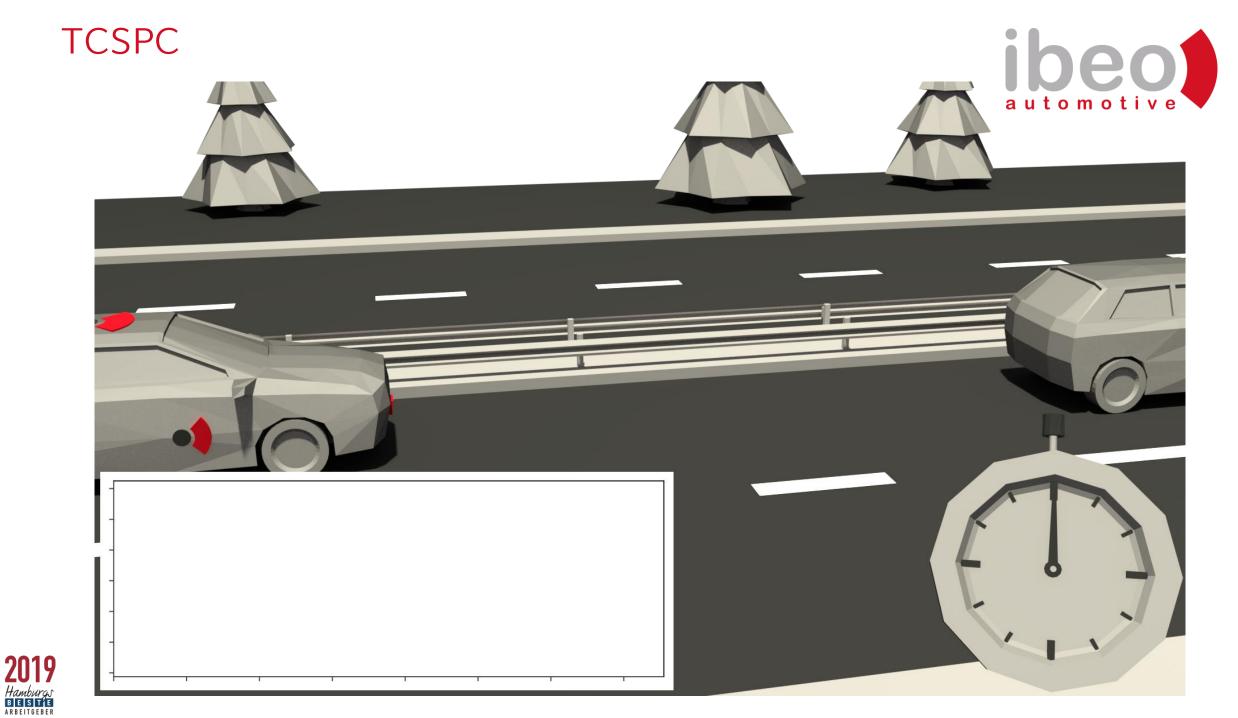
- \rightarrow utilize SPADs instead of linear photodetectors
- \rightarrow classical time-of-flight not possible

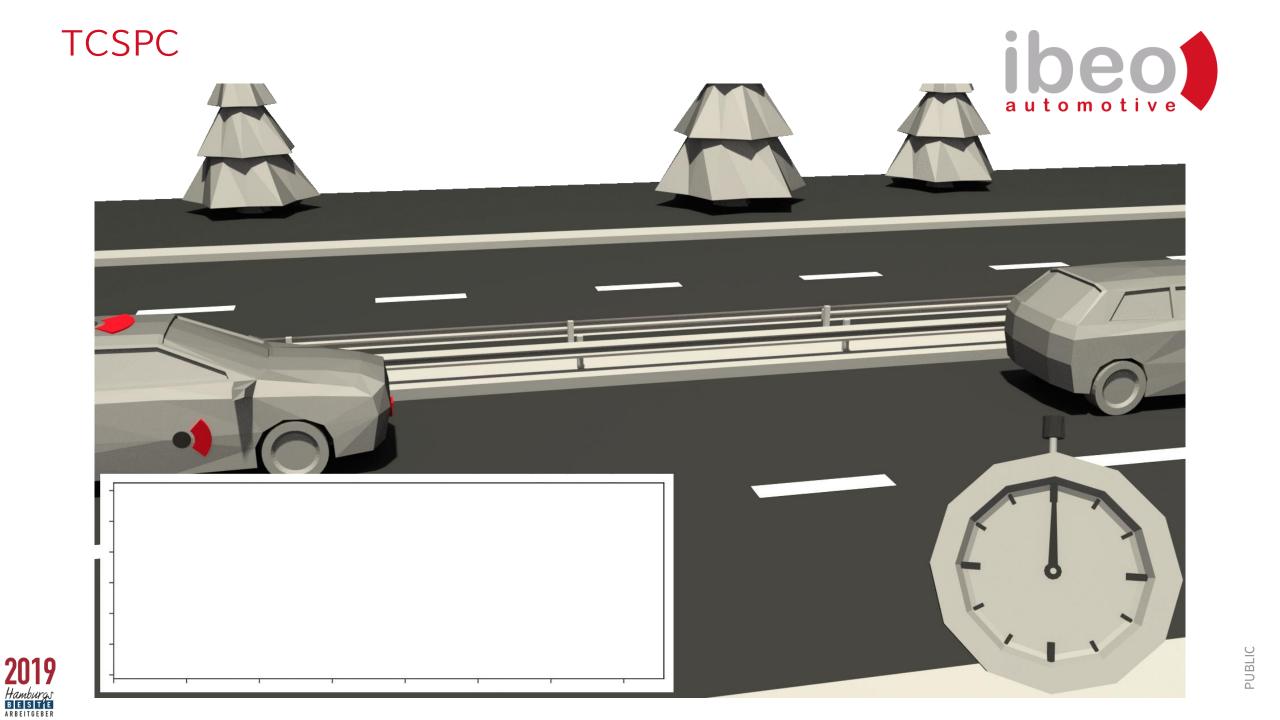
single-photon avalanche diodes (SPADs)

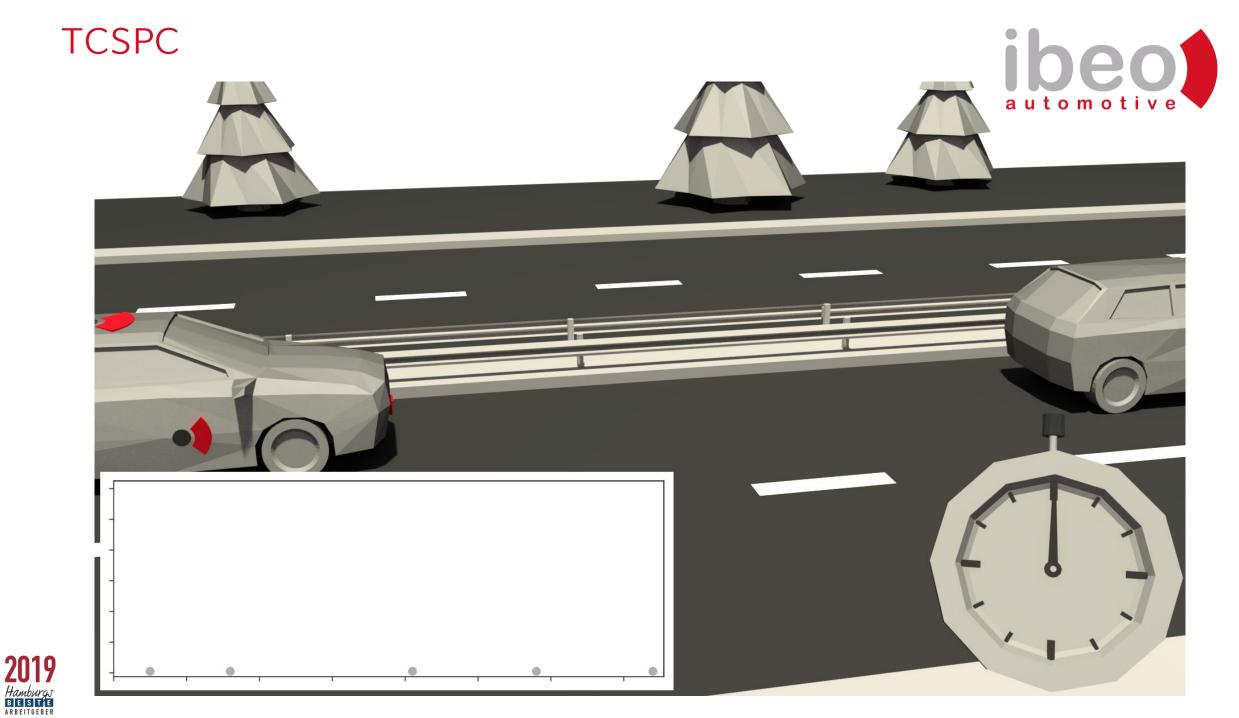
- → binary detection, i.e. trigger devices (what is signal/noise?)
- → repeat measurements (build histograms)

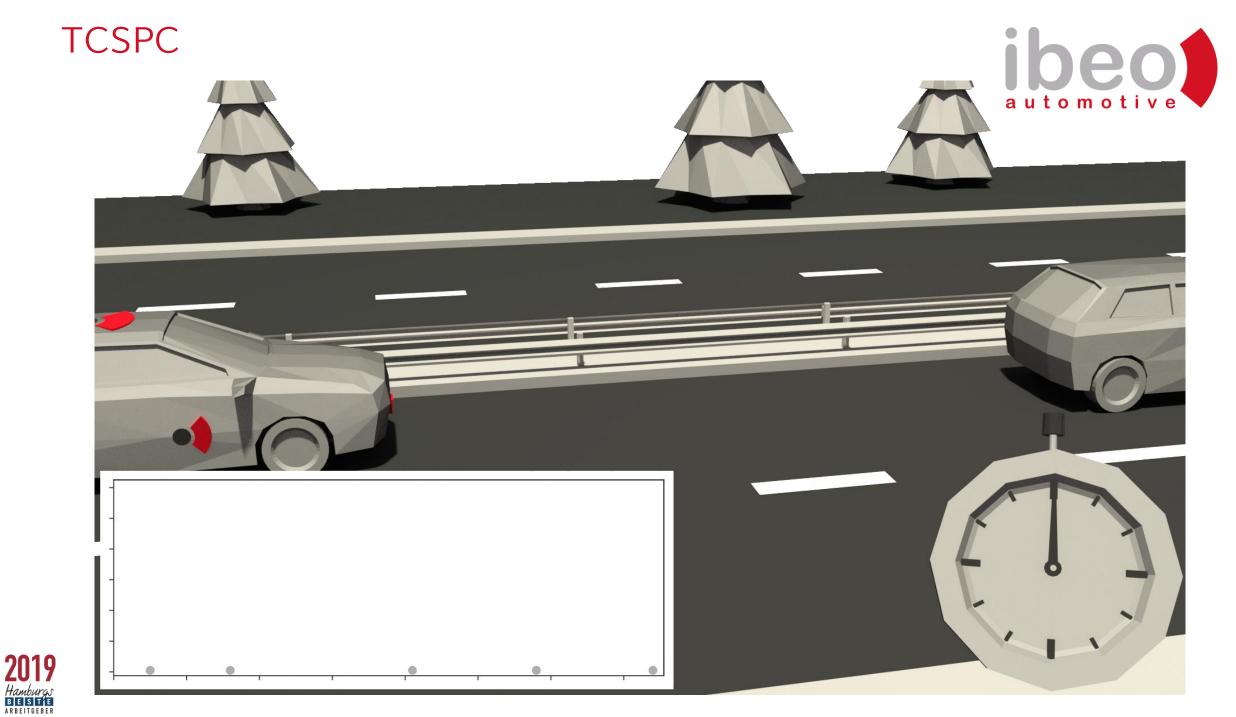
➔ time-correlated single-photon counting (TCSPC) with new DSP possibilities in the automotive market

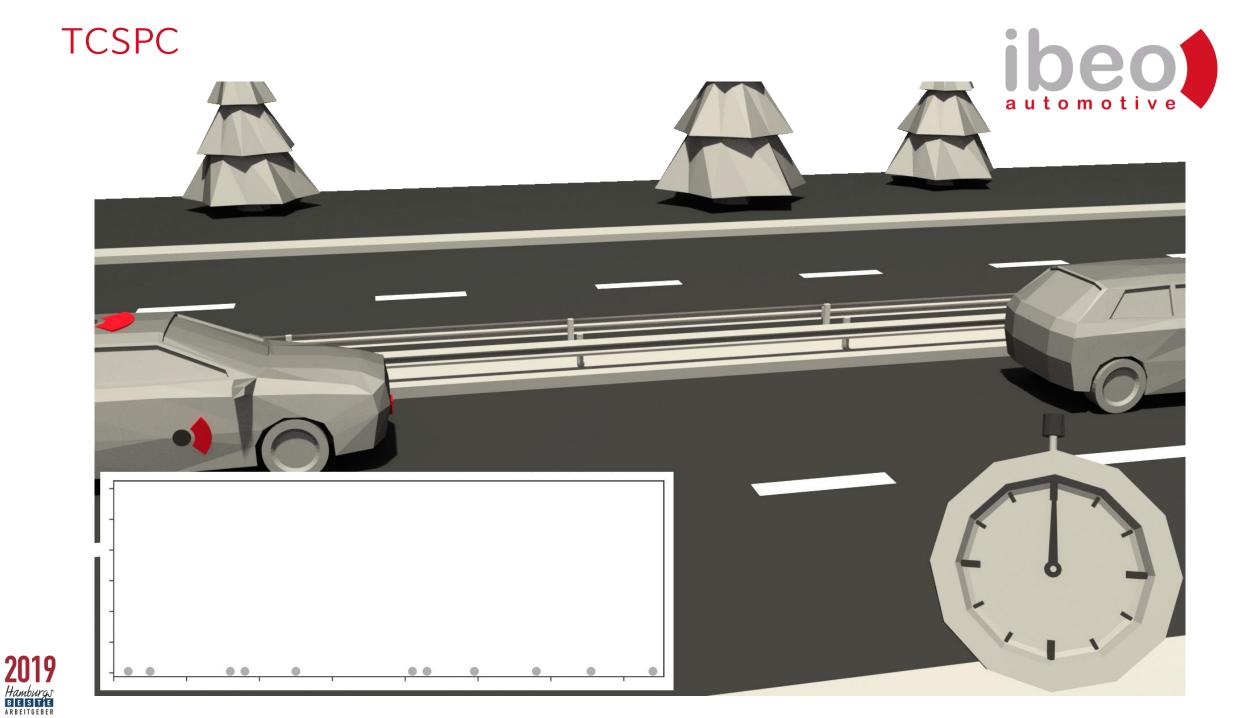






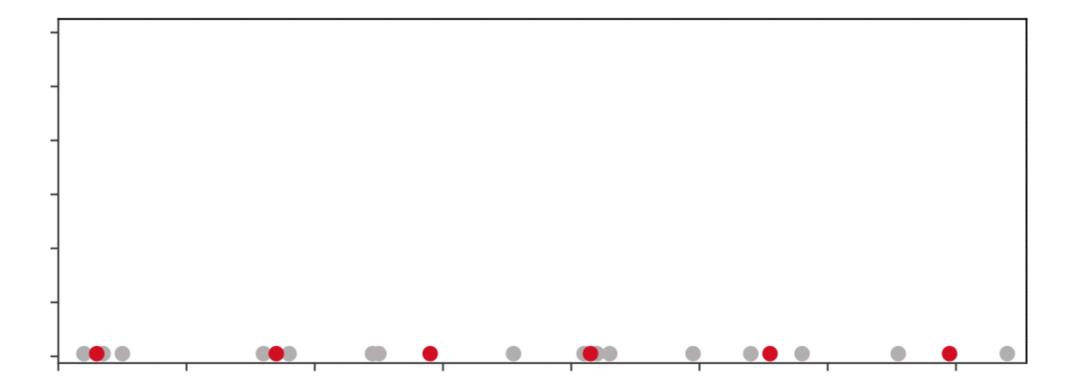








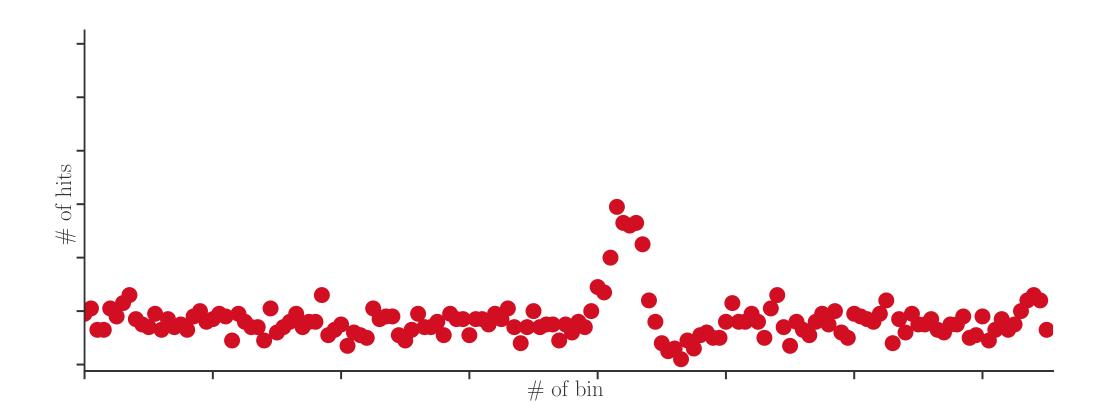






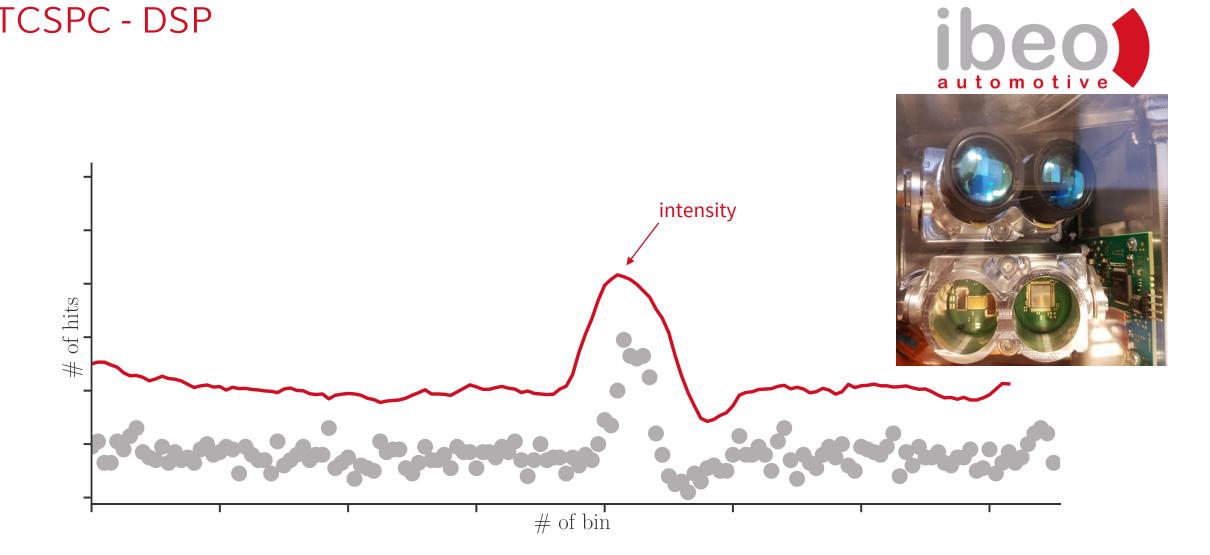
TCSPC







TCSPC - DSP

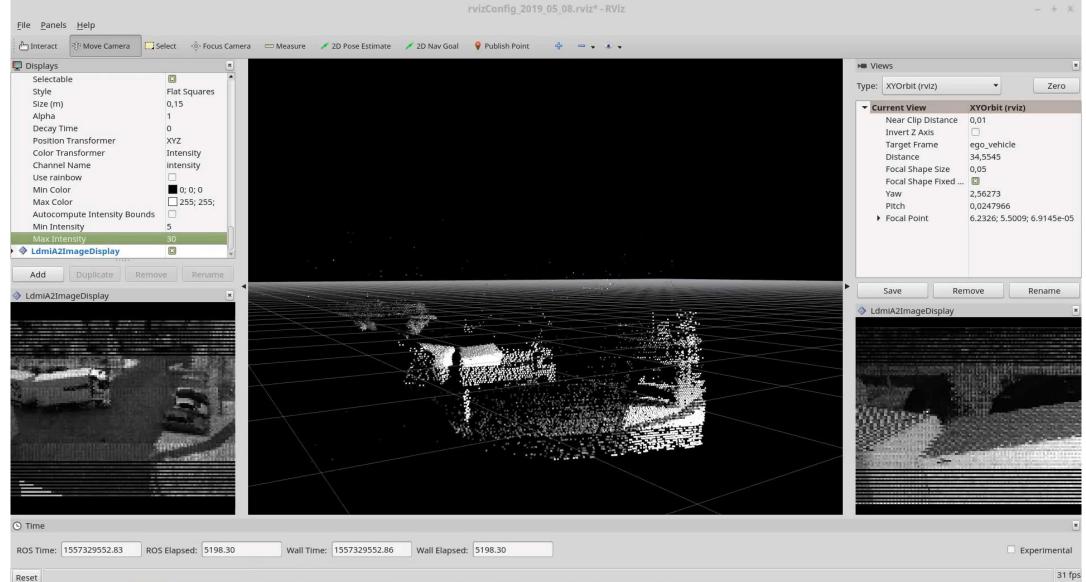




IBEO NEXT

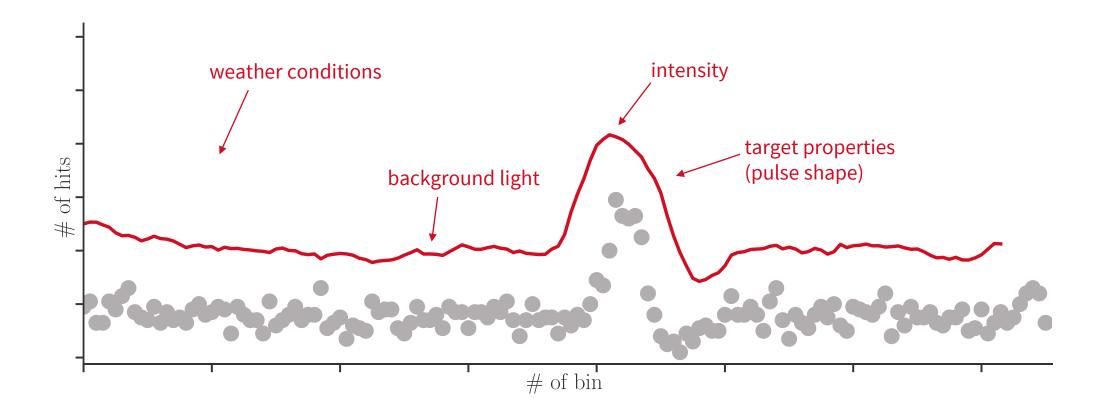
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TCSPC - DSP



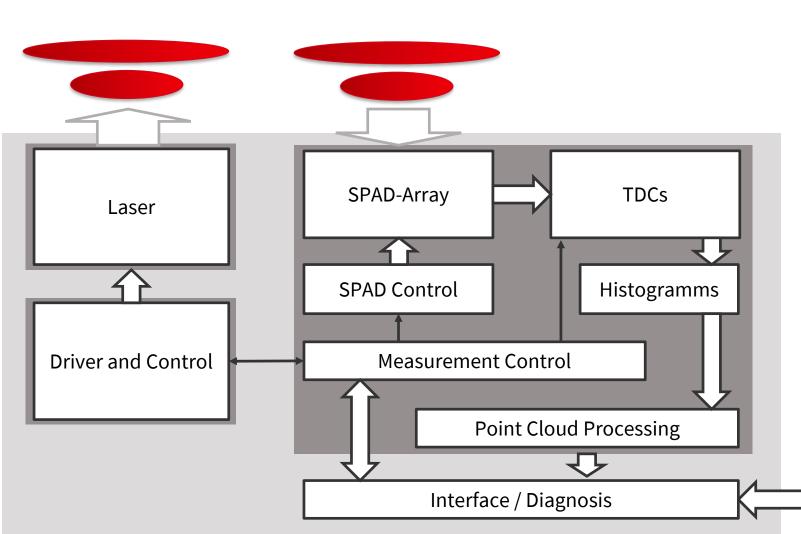


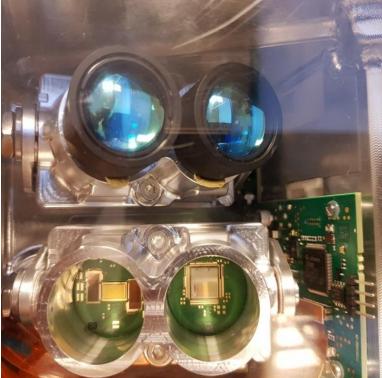




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SUMMARY



Why it's hard to build a solid-state LiDAR

Requirements are tough

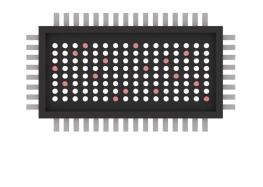
solid-state high resolution

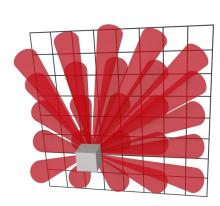
wide FOV long range frame rate fast

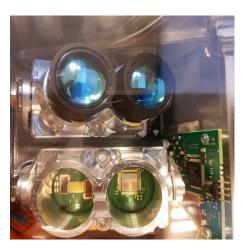
cost efficienct and automotive qualified

One way to do it

Truly solid-state LiDAR







Allows for advanced signal processing







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This presentation was presented at EPIC Meeting on LIDAR Technologies for Automotive 2019

