

# SMART HEADLIGHT

## Coaxial RADAR, Lidar and Light Integration in Smart Headlights

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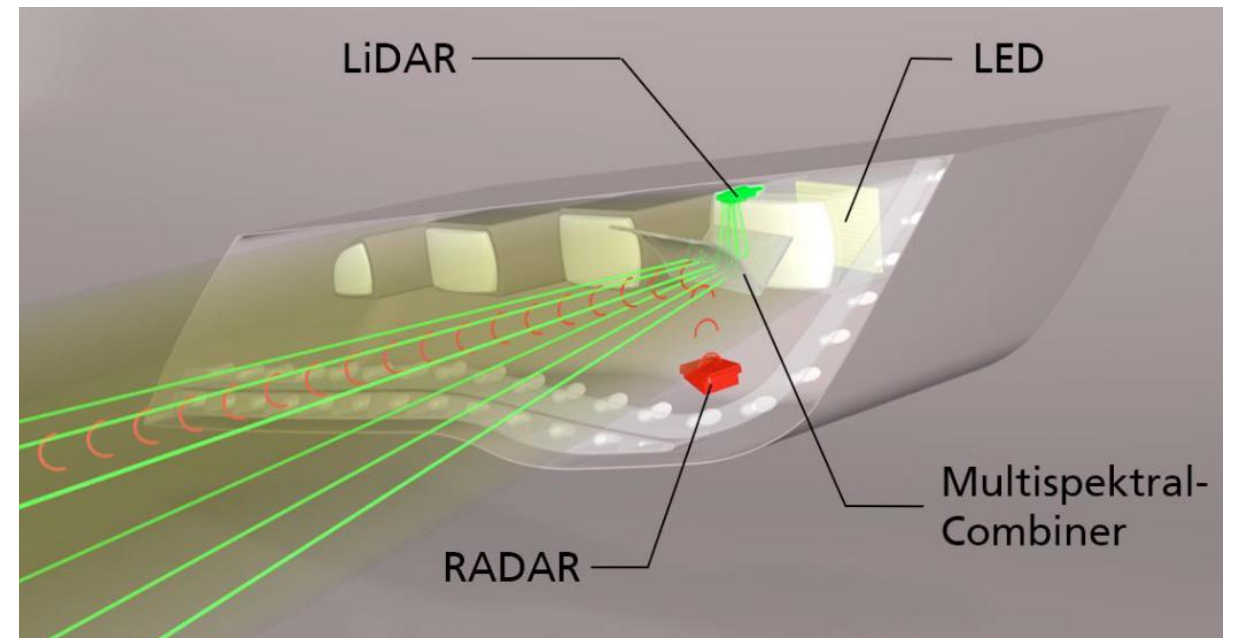
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Dr. Jennifer Ruskowski, IMS

Dr. Thomas Dallmann, FHR

Dr. Kerstin Täschner, FEP

Dr. Peter Schreiber, IOF



FHI FÜR LASERTECHNIK **ILT**

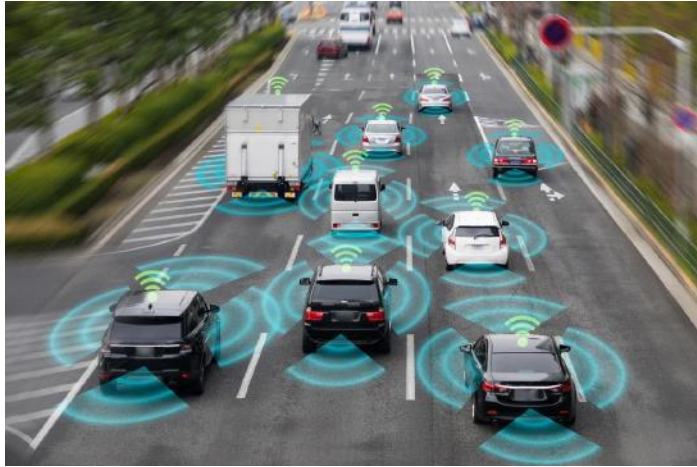
FHI FÜR OPTIK UND FEINMECHANIK **IOF**

FHI FÜR HOCHFREQUENZPHYSIK UND RADARTECHNIK **FHR**

FHI FÜR MIKROELEKTRONISCHE SCHALTUNGEN UND SYSTEME **IMS**

FHI FÜR ORGANISCHE ELEKTRONIK, ELEKTRONENSTRAHL- UND PLASMATECHNIK **FEP**

# The future of digital and autonomous driving

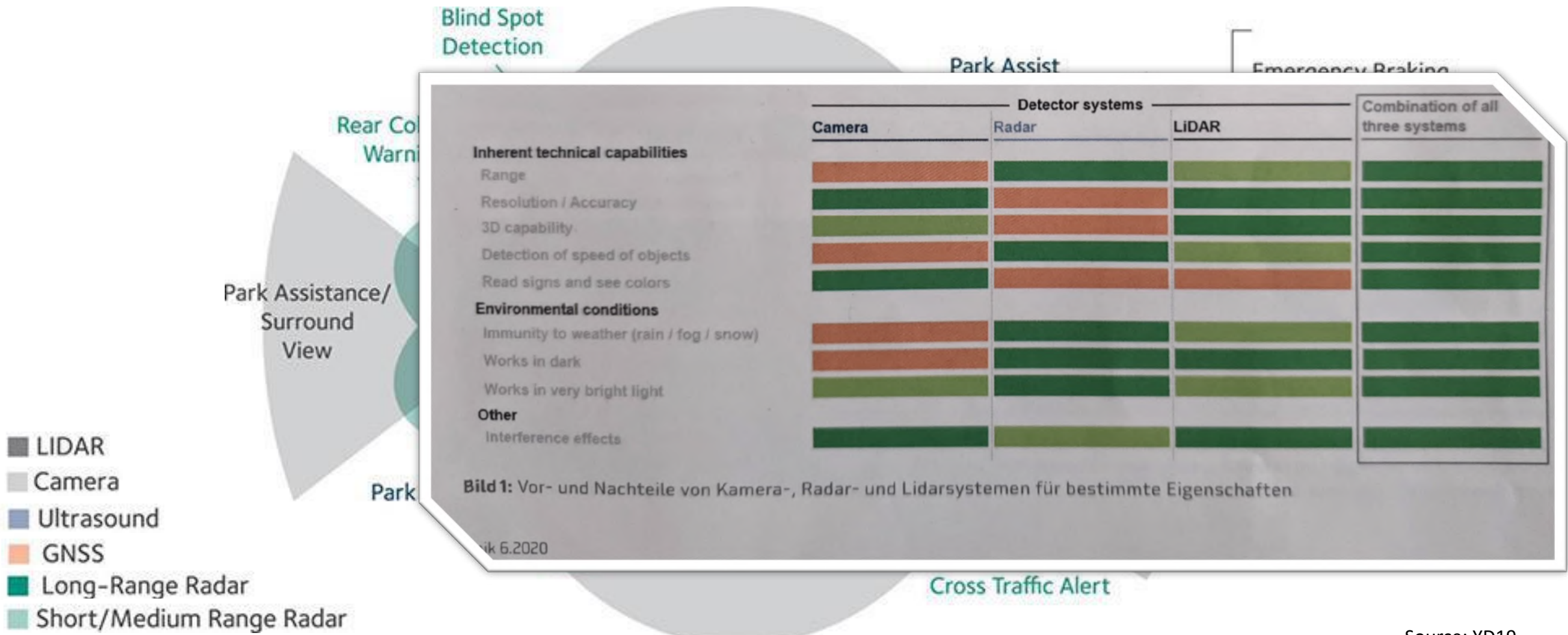


- Increasing interaction and data exchange in transportation (pedestrians, vehicles, traffic lights, interactive traffic signs)
- Networking and digitization as a prerequisite for autonomous driving
- Fusion of sensors to create redundancies for safe, holistic sensing of the environment



# Connectivity and sensor technology on passenger cars

## Requirements profile and state of the art

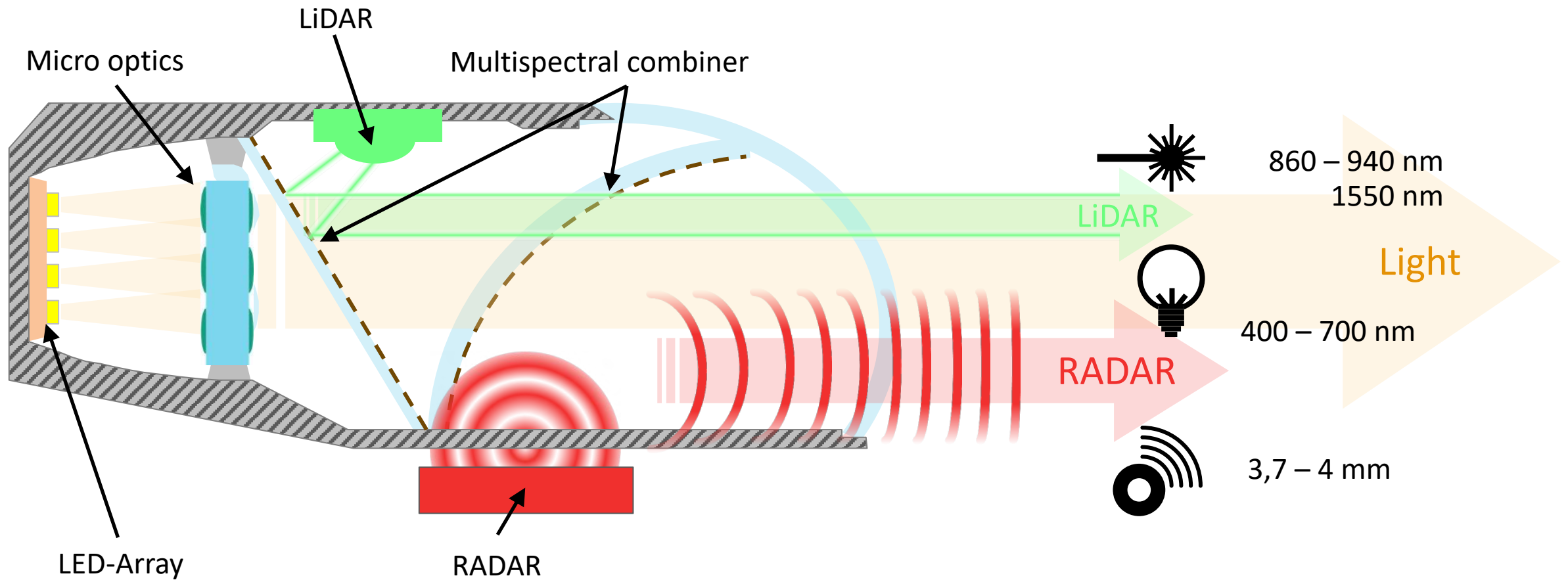


Source: YD19




Multi-Sensor-integrierter adaptiver Scheinwerfer

# Multispectral Headlamp




# Smart Headlight – Solutions

**LiDAR IMS** 

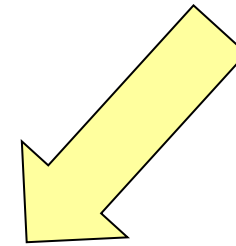
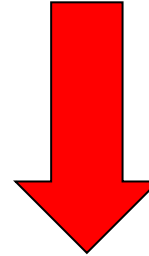
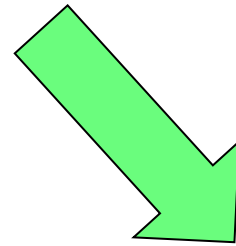
- Patterned LiDAR
- Signals with coded signature


**RADAR FHR** 

- High resolution RADAR
- Extended Field of View (FoV)

**Lighting IOF** 

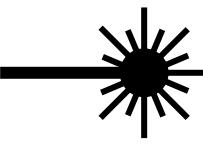
- Segmented light source
- Apertureless micro optics



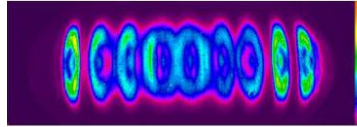
**Multispectral combiner FEP, ILT** 

- Multispectral merging over 4 orders of magnitude (400 nm - 4 mm)
- Integral beam guiding and shaping

# LiDAR



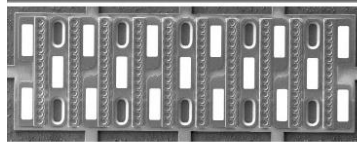
Far-field light distribution



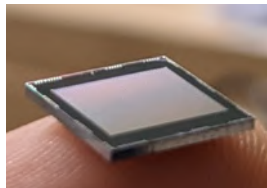
Integrated optics



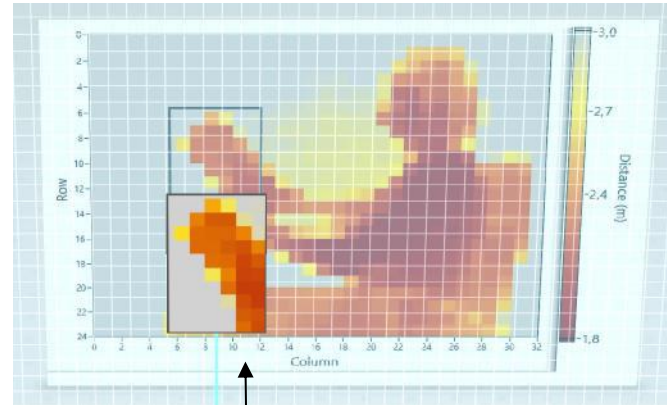
VCSEL-Array



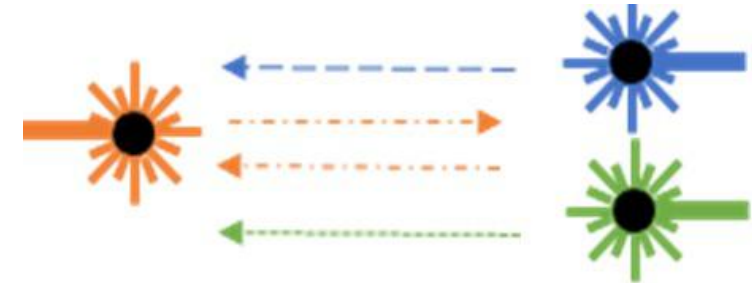
1 mm



SPAD Arrays



Selection of a segment



Coded LiDAR for reduced susceptibility to interference

External LiDAR

## Patterned LiDAR

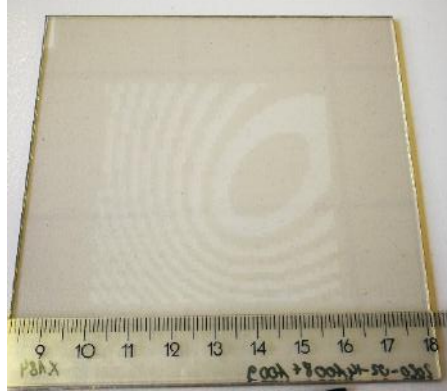
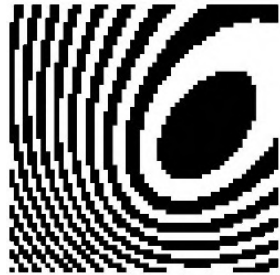
&

## Signals with coded signatur

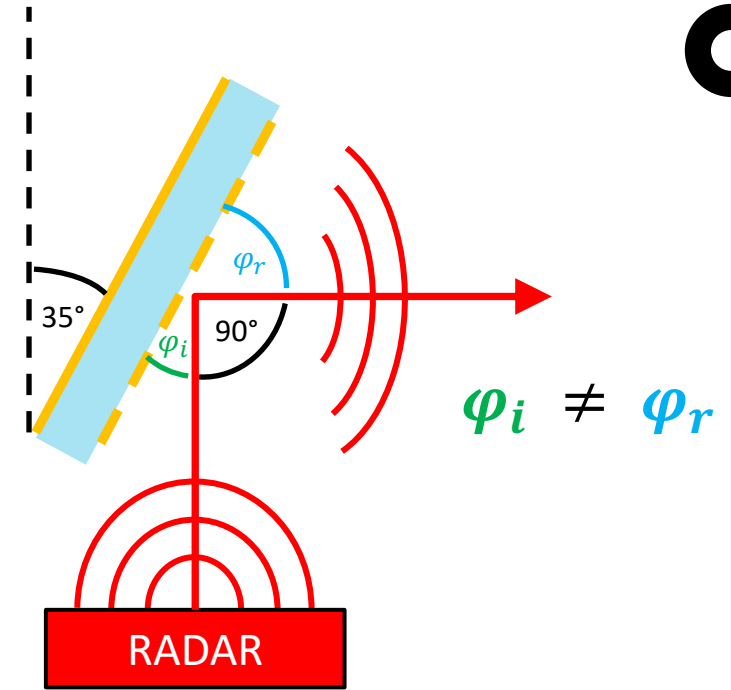
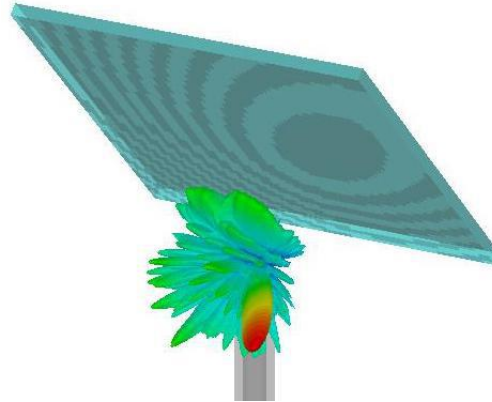
- Adaptive illumination of segmented scene areas
- Robust against interference / interactions with other LiDARs

- 💡 Demonstrate efficiency in real-time measurements
- 💡 Converting random numbers into signal code in real-time

# RADAR



max. radiation at  
 $\varphi = 30^\circ$



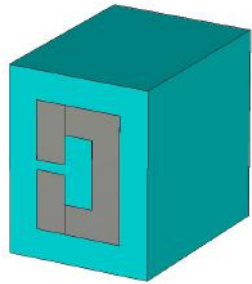
**Structured,  
arbitrarily shaped  
surfaces for  
deflecting RADAR  
radiation**

- Arbitrary surface shape creates additional degree of freedom for beam guiding LiDAR/ illumination
- No co-design of surface and RADAR required - use of any sensor by OEM

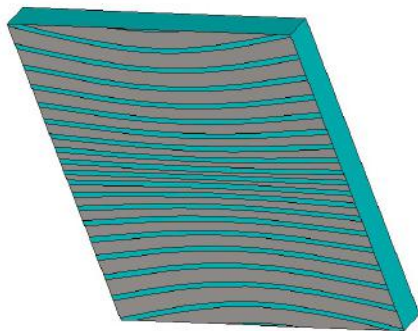
- 💡 Identification of suitable phase-controlling elements and optimization of their arrangement
- 💡 Suppression of unwanted radiation directions and edge effects



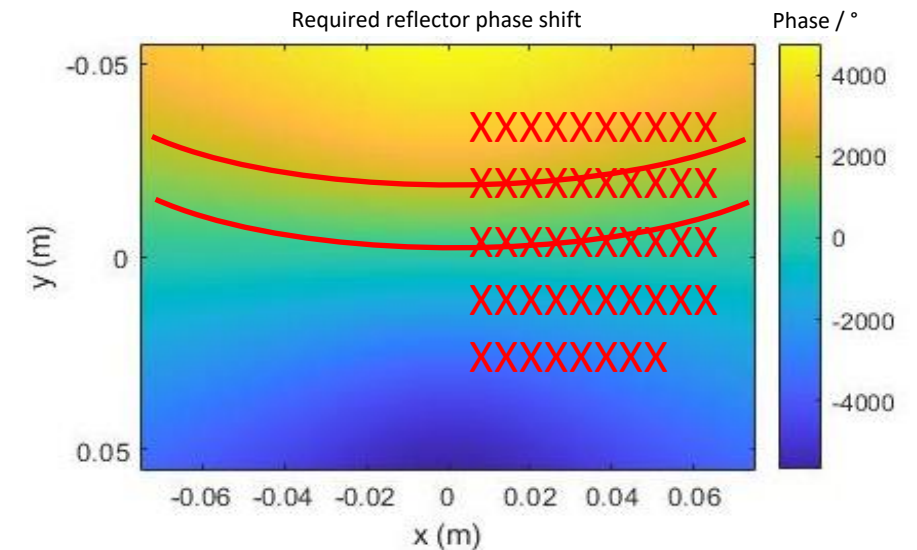
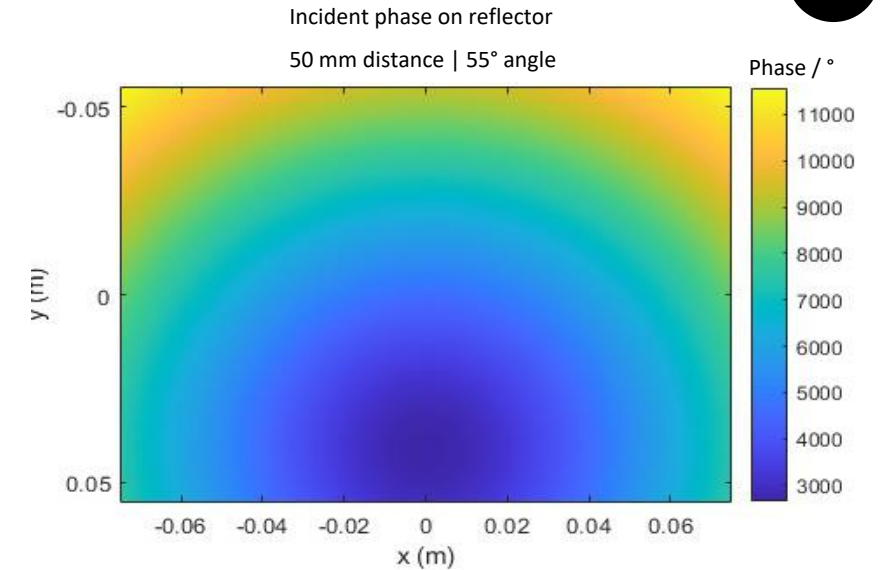
# Phase on RADAR reflector and demanded phase shift



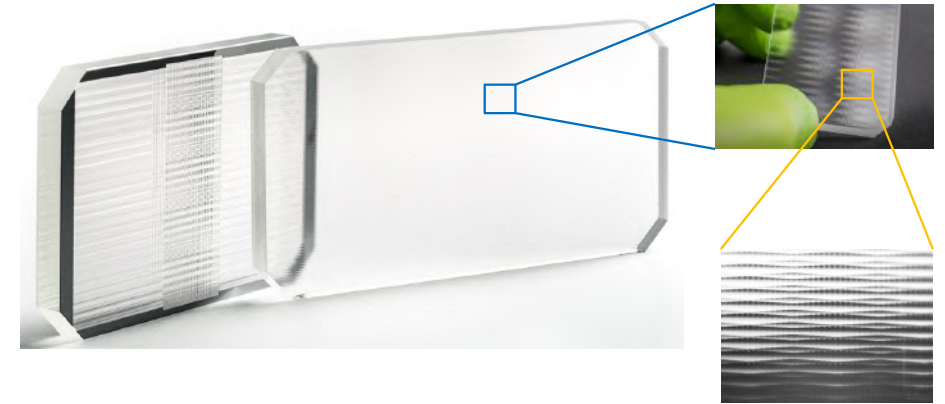
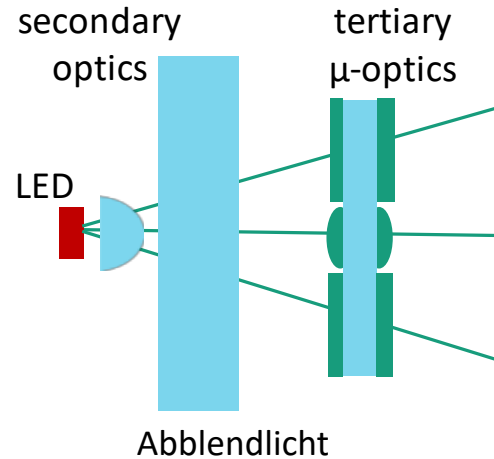
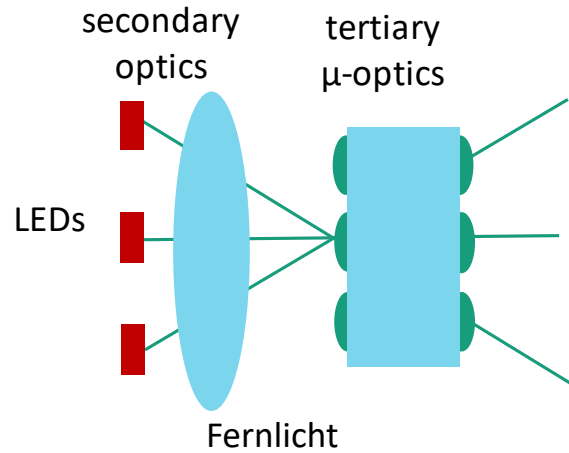
- Discrete phase shift (X):
  - Resonant elements: Set phase between  $0^\circ - 360^\circ$
  - Distance between elements  $< \frac{\lambda}{2}$  (resulting from antenna array theory)
  - Challenge: Many cells difficult to model (>1000 different on reflector 100x100mm)



- Continuously phase shift (-): Diffractive structure
  - Easy to model
  - Challenge: Avoid radiation through reflector and energy losses



# Lighting

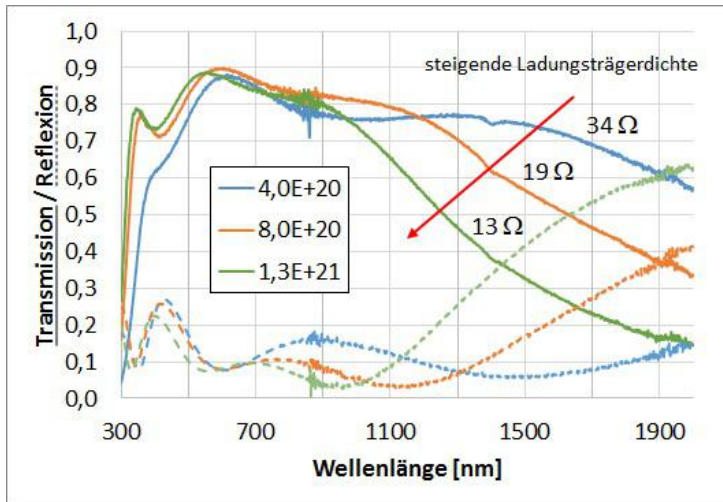


**Segmented light source**  
**&**  
**Apertureless micro optics**

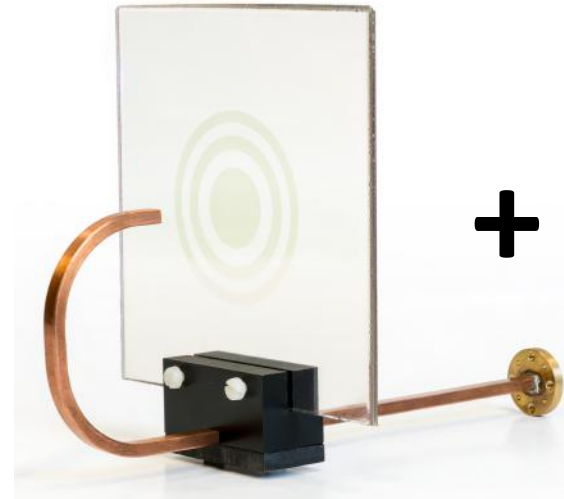
- Switchable LED arrays for beam control
- Mask-free, irregular micro-lens arrays for beam shaping

- 💡 Suppression of segment artifacts and scattered light for compliance with ECE standards
- 💡 Transmission >65%, thus low heat input

# Multispectral combiner



+



+



Transparent radar lense

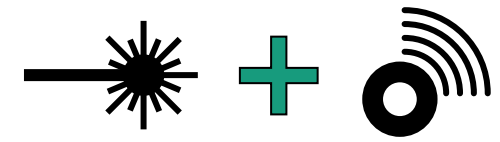
Large scale industrial coating process

**Superposition of  
LiDAR, RADAR and  
light**

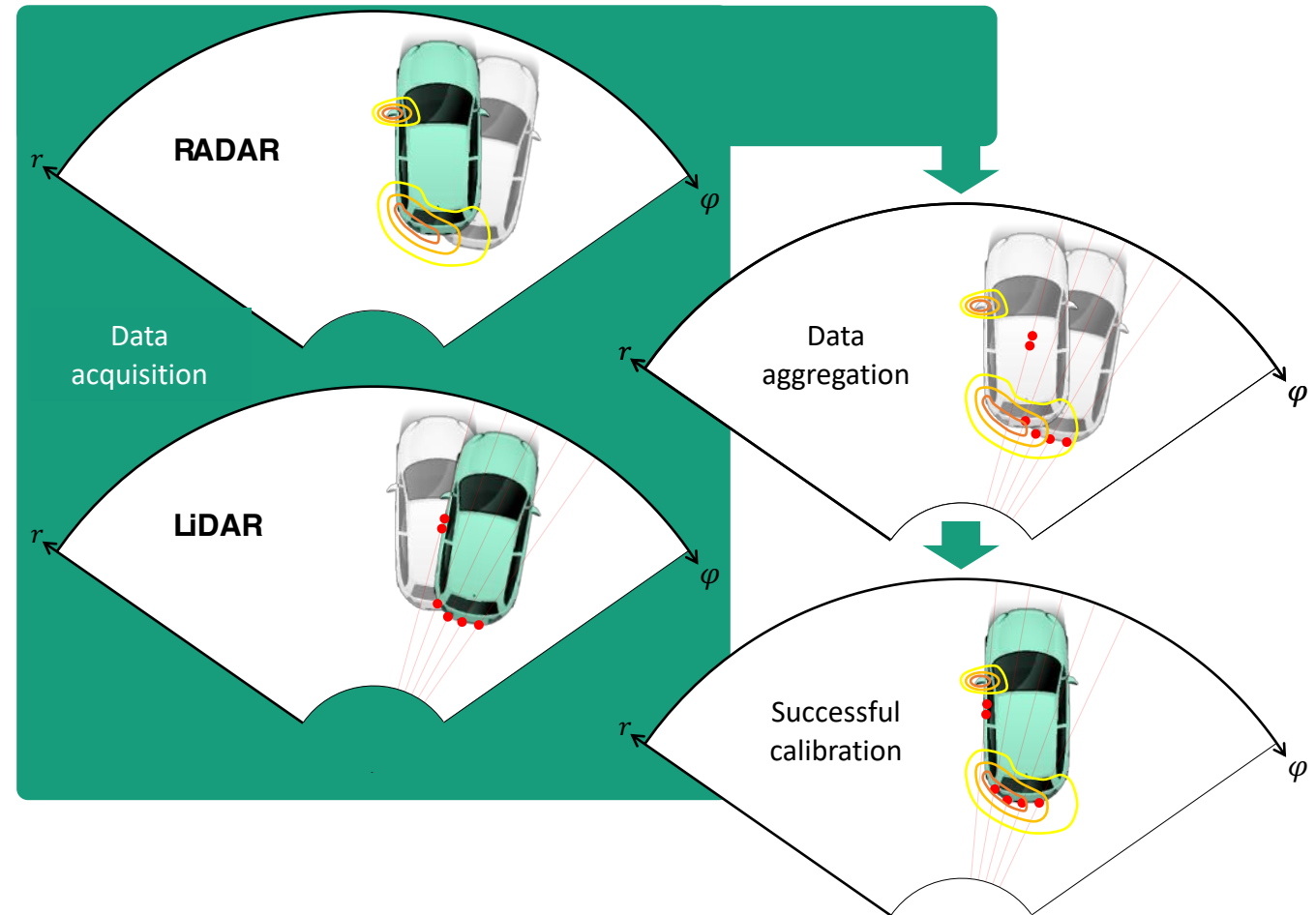
- Multi-wavelength beam guiding and shaping
- Transfer of the individual technologies into an overall concept

- 💡 Thin-film technology for high transmission in the wavelength range 400 nm to 4 mm
- 💡 Selective surface functionalization by precision laser ablation

# Data merging in Smart Headlight

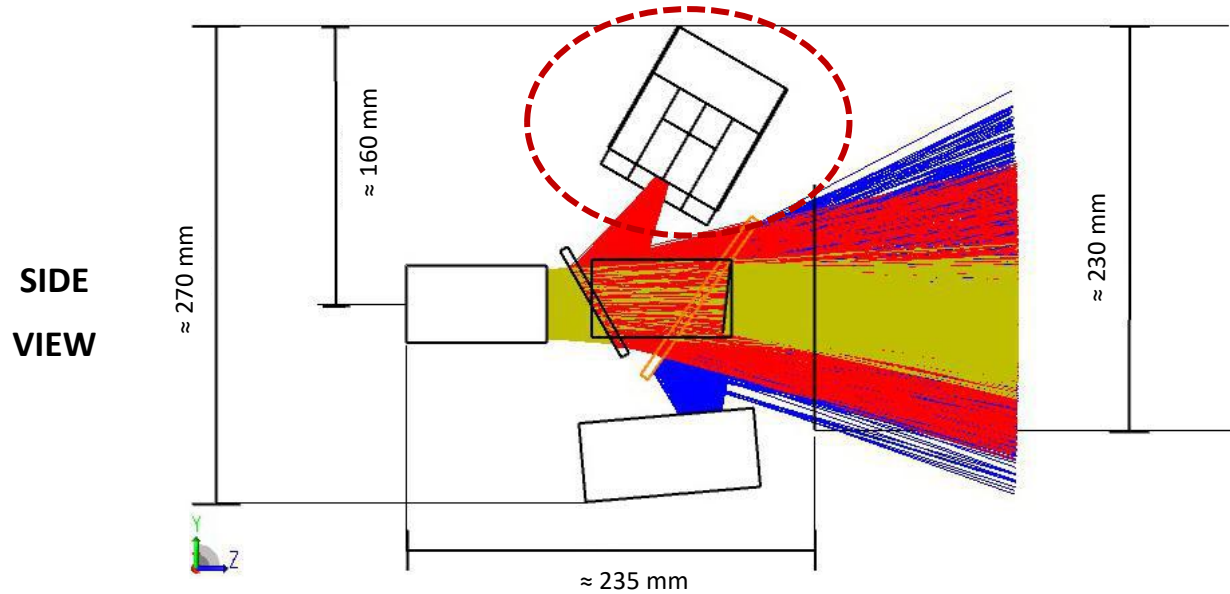


- Common field of view of the 3D sensors LiDAR and RADAR when using the multispectral combiner
- Aggregation and merging of measurement data
- Angular calibration of both systems
  - Calibration method for future systems
- Detection via redundant and technologically different sensors
  - Increase of reliability and robustness

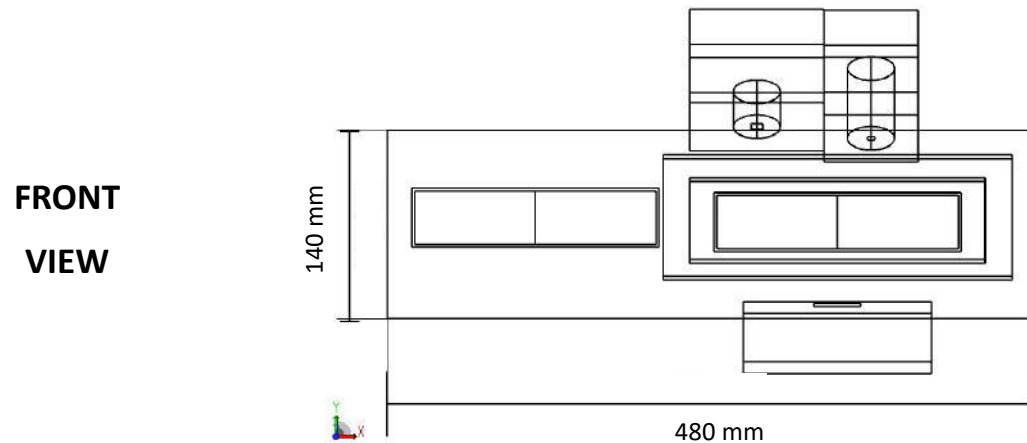


# Smart Headlight System Design

CONFIG. 1 – “ABOVE (LIDAR) – BELOW (RADAR)”



System length:	235 mm
System height:	270 mm
LiDAR combiner size (W x H):	$220 \times 70 \text{ mm}^2$
RADAR combiner size (W x H):	$260 \times 110 \text{ mm}^2$
Exit window size (W x H):	$480 \times 140 \text{ mm}^2$

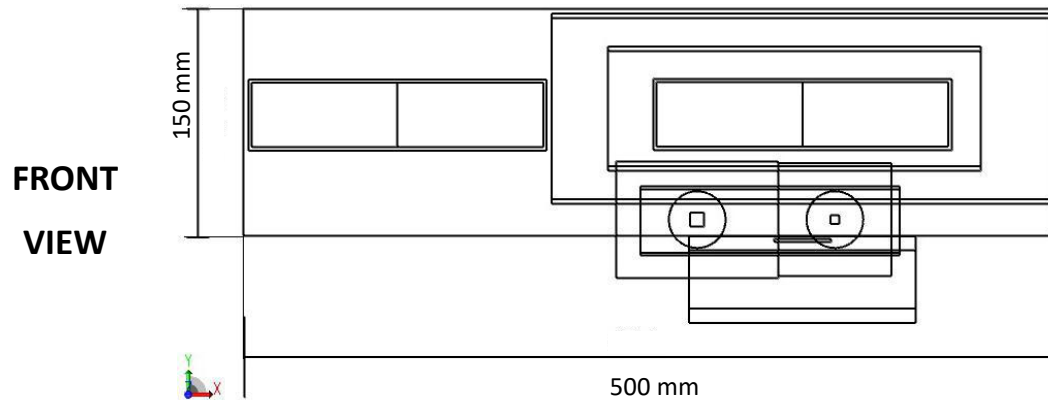
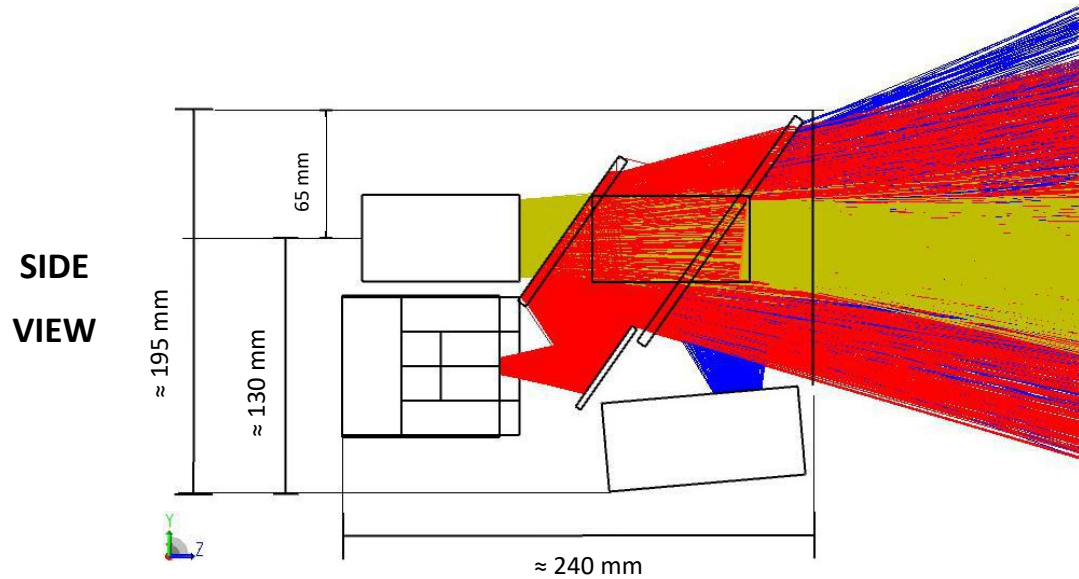


**Main drawback** → Doesn't fit for the average car headlamp geometry

Real sizes of the modules are considered

# Smart Headlight System Design

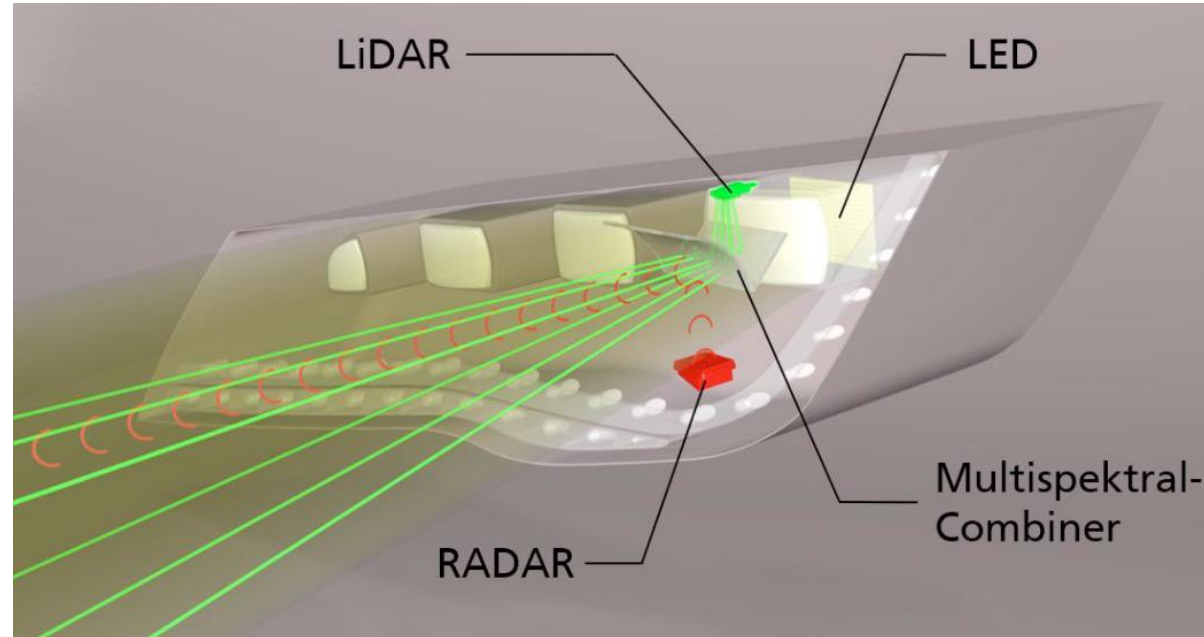
## CONFIG. 2 – “BELOW (LIDAR) – BELOW (RADAR) FOLDED”



System length:	240 mm
System height:	195 mm
LiDAR combiner size (W x H):	230 x 90 mm <sup>2</sup>
RADAR combiner size (W x H):	310 x 140 mm <sup>2</sup>
Exit window size (W x H):	500 x 150 mm <sup>2</sup>

Real sizes of the modules are considered

# THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR YOUR ATTENTION!



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