

# Thermal cameras assessment for pedestrian protection

An empirical and simulation perspective

*Riccardo Donà, Konstantinos Mattas, Joint Research Center (JRC)*

*Guillaume Delubac, Jessy Matias, Sébastien Tinnes, Lynred*

*Bendix De Meulemeester, Umicore*

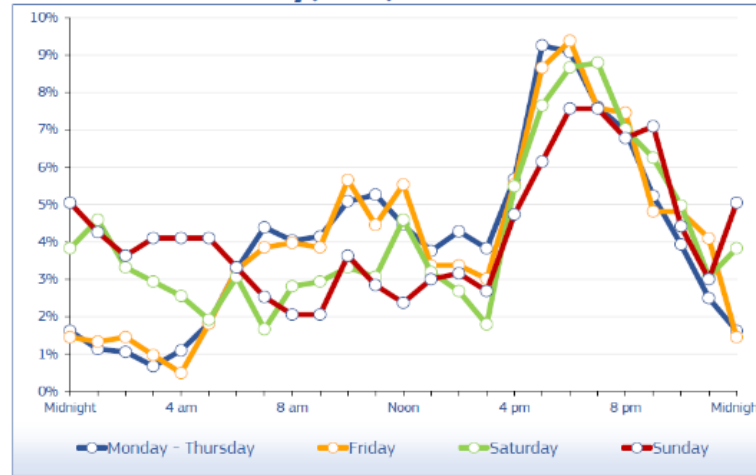
# Context of this work

# Pedestrians fatalities happens in low visibility conditions... ...when current AEB systems are ineffective



Pedestrians fatalities on **Advanced light** &/or **Advanced weather** conditions:

**80%** in the US  
**70%** in Europe



Source: CARE database, data available in May 2017



More than **50%** of all pedestrian fatalities occurred between **4pm and midnight** in the EU



# EU objectives and US rulemaking proposition

NHTSA published rulemaking proposal to integrate Automatic Emergency Braking and Pedestrian AEB working at night and higher speed



EU Vision Zero ambitions to reduce by half the number of fatalities by 2030 and approach Zero by 2050



# Thermal Vision solves the nighttime issues



**Visible Camera**

Active imagery with sun and headlamp

**Thermal Camera**

Passive imagery insensitive to lighting conditions

# JRC Introduction

# Science for policy



ANTICIPATE



INTEGRATE



IMPACT

## JRC purpose

The Joint Research Centre provides **independent, evidence-based knowledge** and science, **supporting EU policies** to positively impact society.

## JRC role

- **Independent** of private, commercial or national interests
- Works for more than **40 European Commission's policy departments**

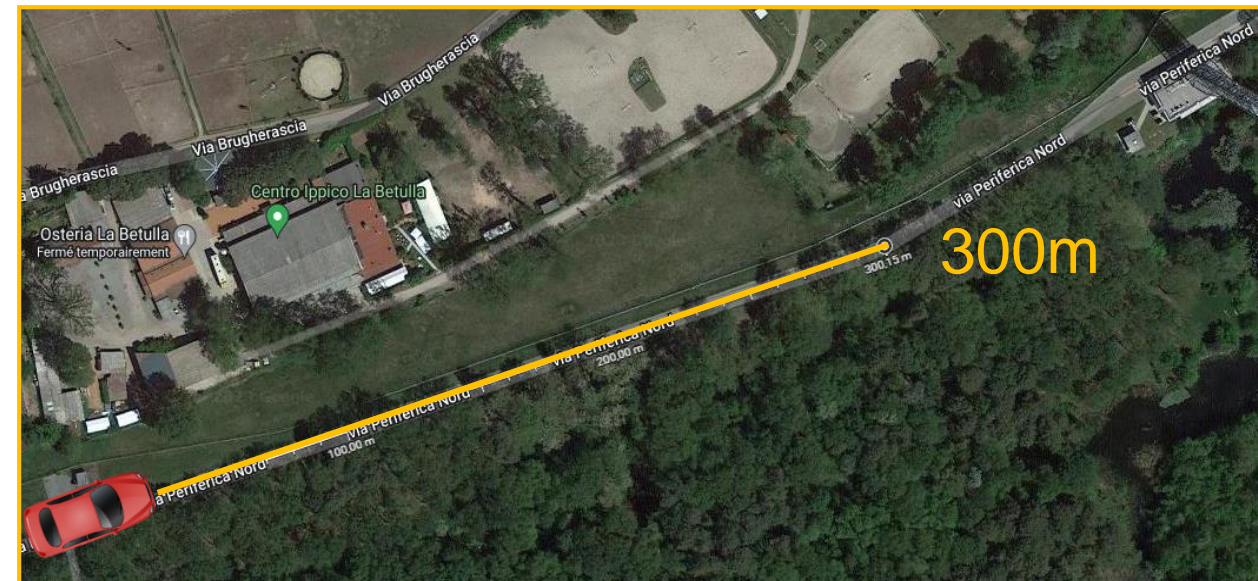
# JRC sites





# European Commission JRC lab test at Ispra, Italy

- The Joint Research Centre (JRC) in Ispra : 3<sup>rd</sup> largest EC site.
- Ideal infrastructure: Real life test of pedestrian detection



# JRC Testing campaign

# Set-up & Data collected

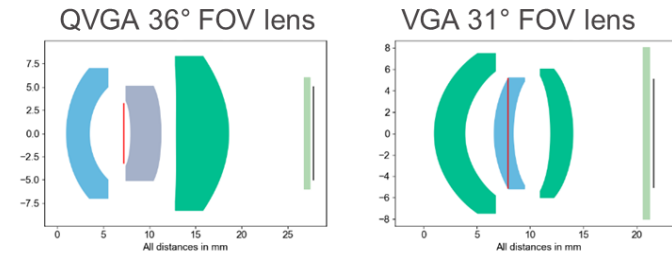
## Tesla HW 3.0



ADAS 3 camera setup  
35, 50 and 120 FoV  
1.2Mp – 3.7 $\mu$ m pixels

VS

## Thermal camera images



QVGA Thermal camera  
36° FoV  
0.077 Mp – 12 $\mu$ m pixels

VGA Thermal camera  
31° FoV  
0.3Mp – 12 $\mu$ m pixels

# Set-up & Data collected

## 207 scenarios

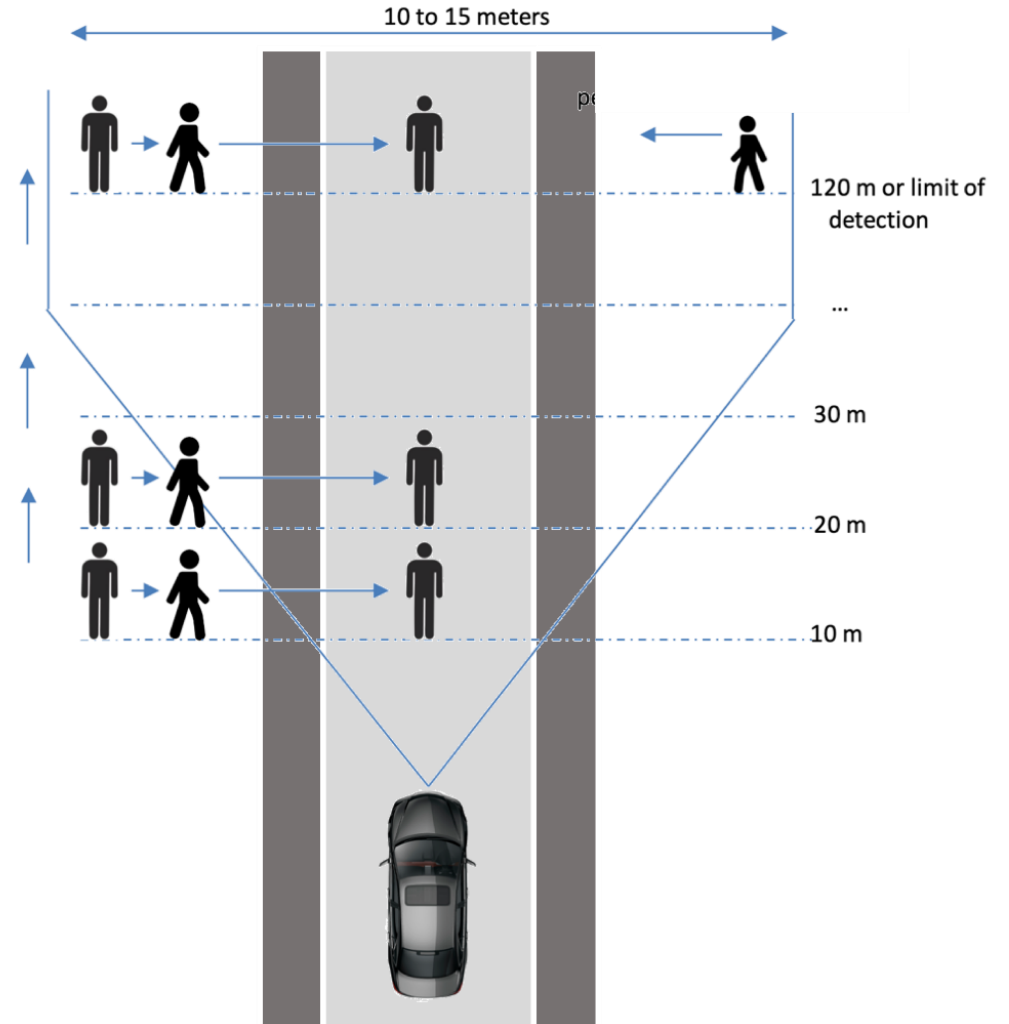
Pedestrian crossing from the right scenario



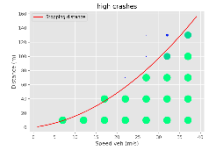
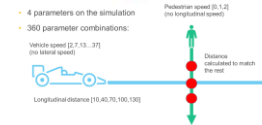
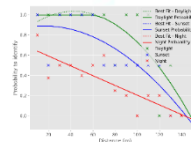
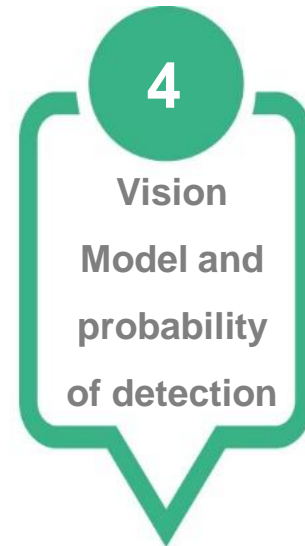
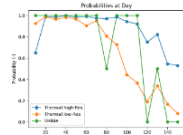
from 6 to 18°C



between 38 and 93%



# Scientific exploitation



Data exploitation

Simulation Experiment

# Data exploitation

# Processing



Thermal Image



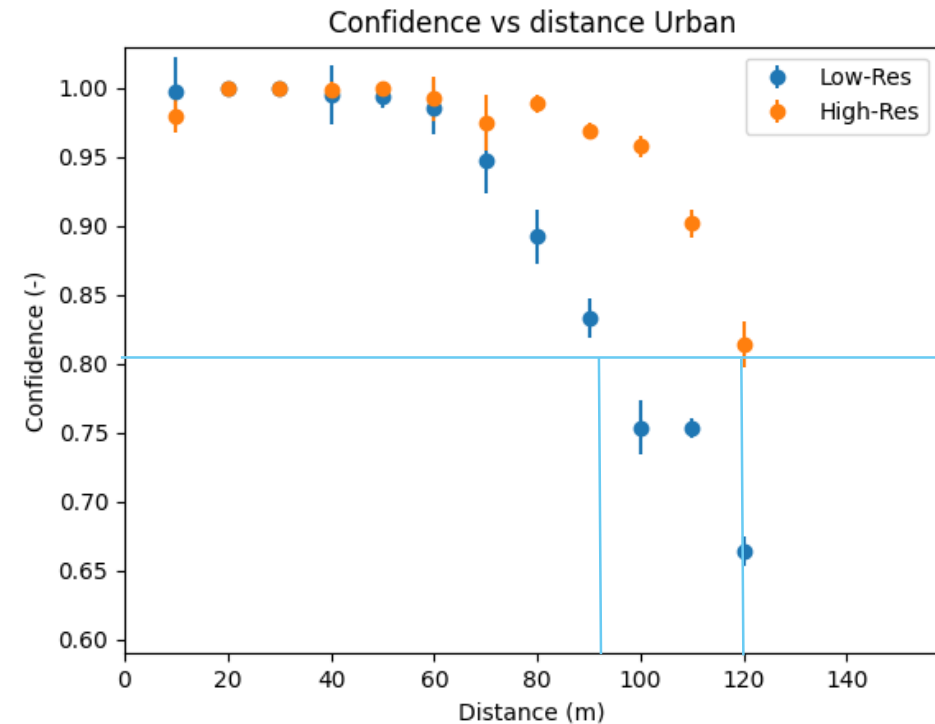
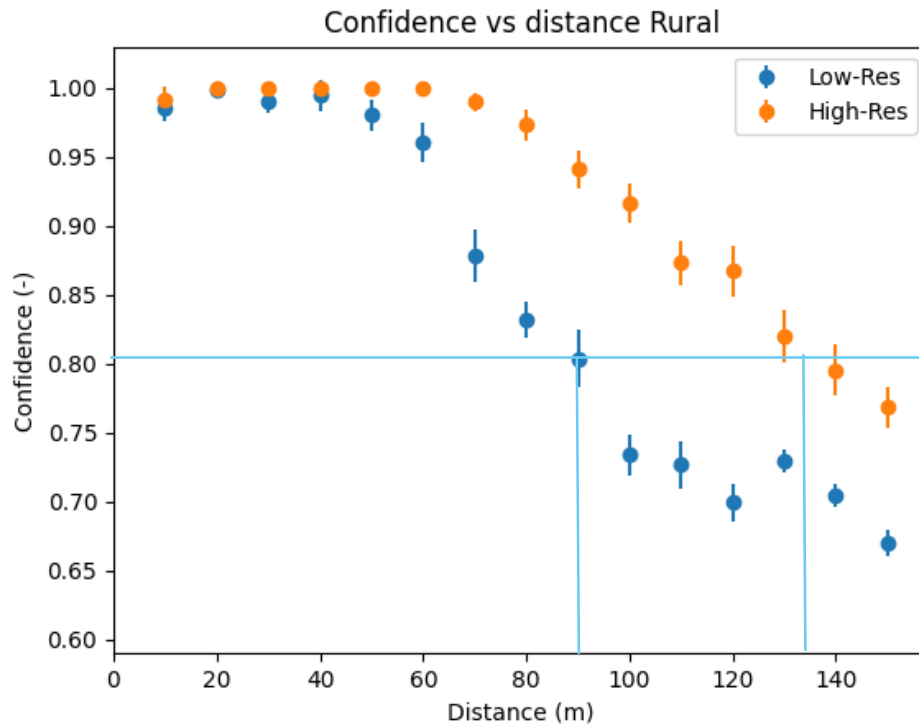
Inferred thermal image

Inference with  
Resnet50  
Neural Network

Fine tuned with  
5000 thermal  
images

Confidence level >  
60%

# Confidence Score: Pedestrian detection vs distance for thermal cameras



Pedestrian detection range :  
> 90m for QVGA resolution sensor  
> 120m for VGA resolution sensor

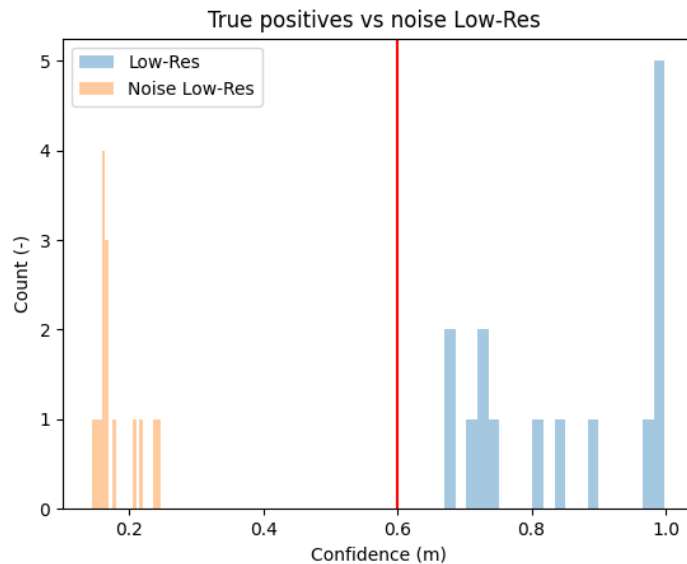


No significant impact of rural and urban environments

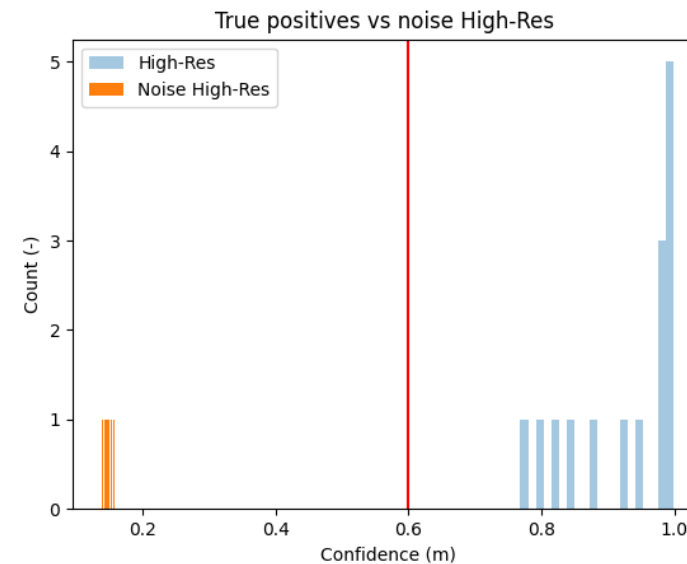


# Capability of rejecting false positives

QVGA resolution



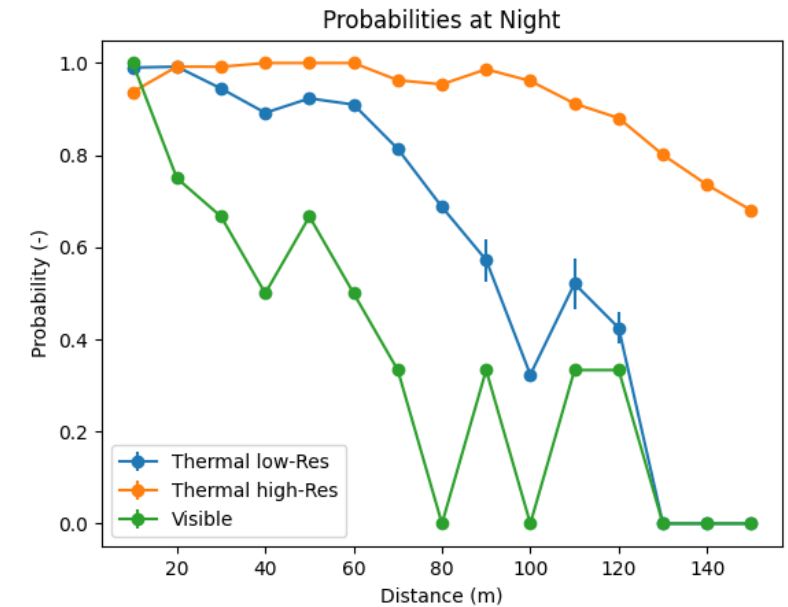
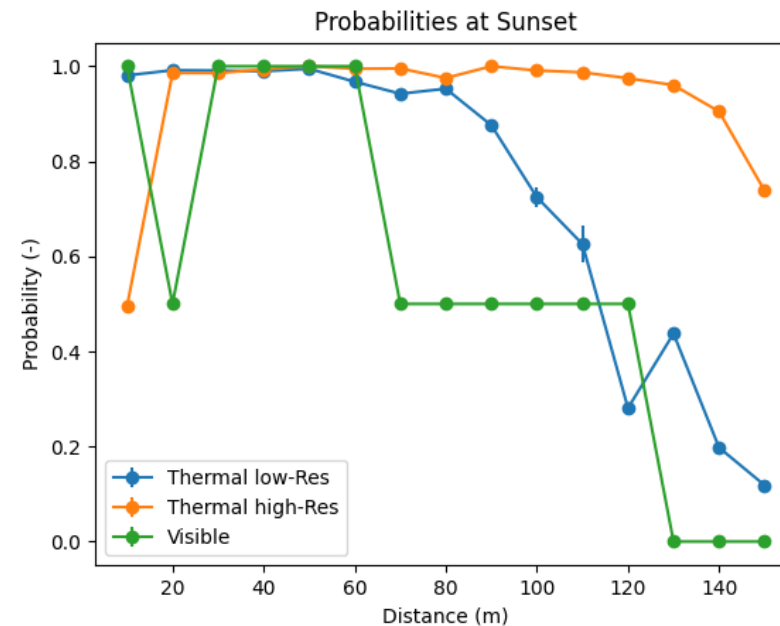
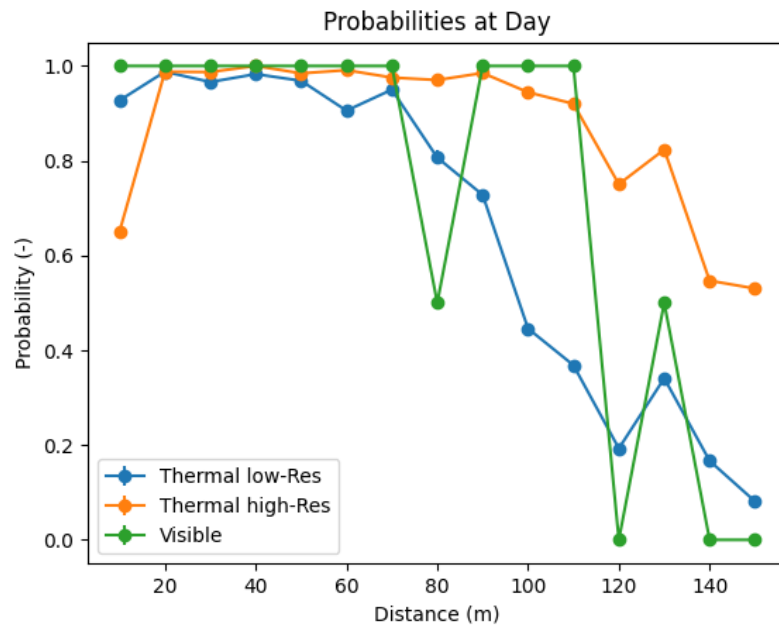
VGA resolution



High capability to differentiate true positive from false positive

With higher resolution, the gap between true positive and noise is even larger

# Pedestrian detection vs lighting conditions for thermal and visible cameras

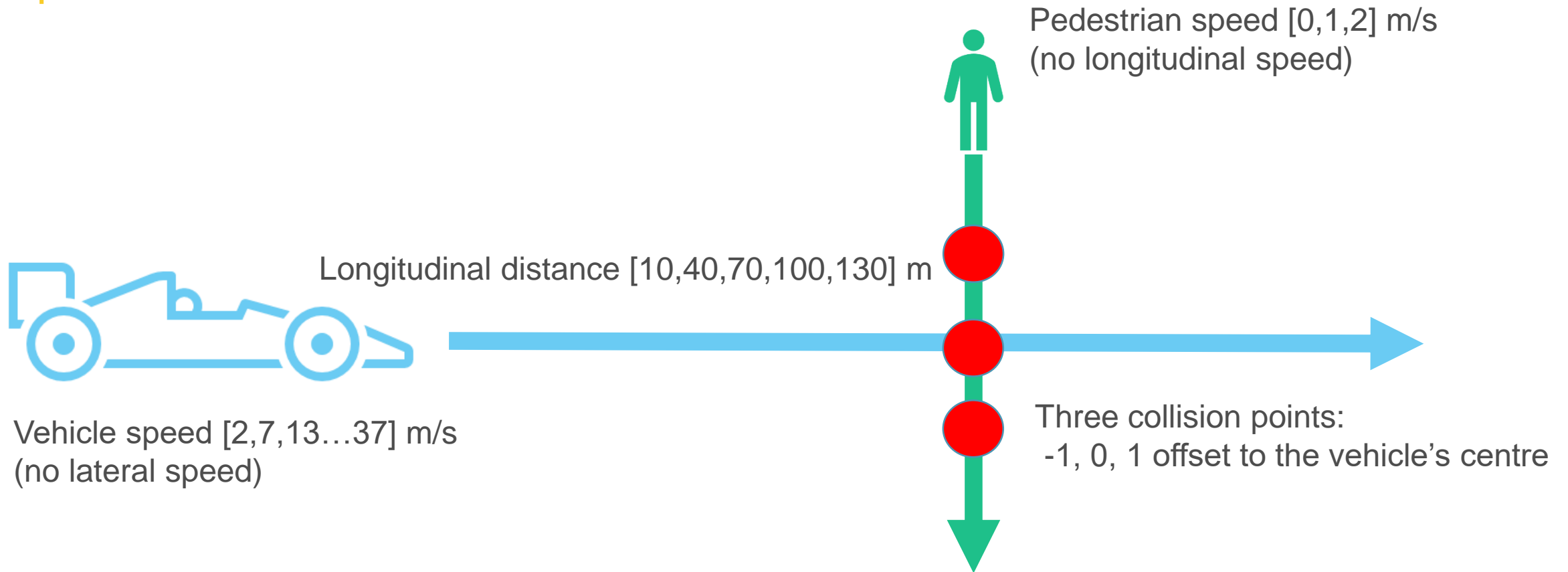


Detection confidence is identical whatever the lighting condition for thermal cameras

Detection confidence drops dramatically when lighting conditions are degraded for visible camera

# Simulation experiments

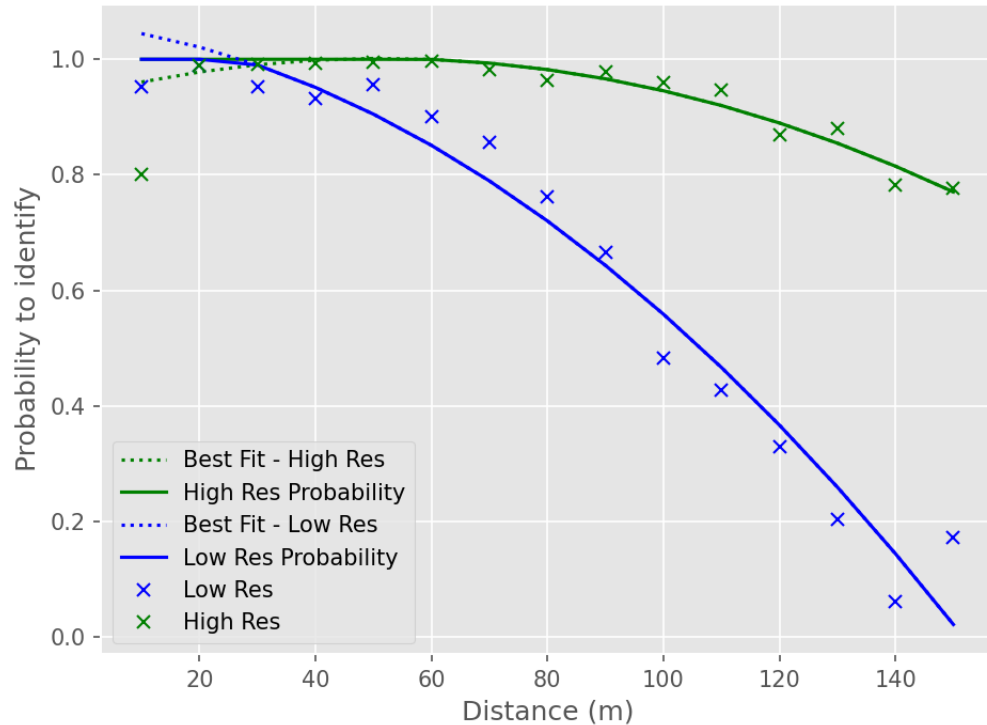
# Simulation framework and Parameters



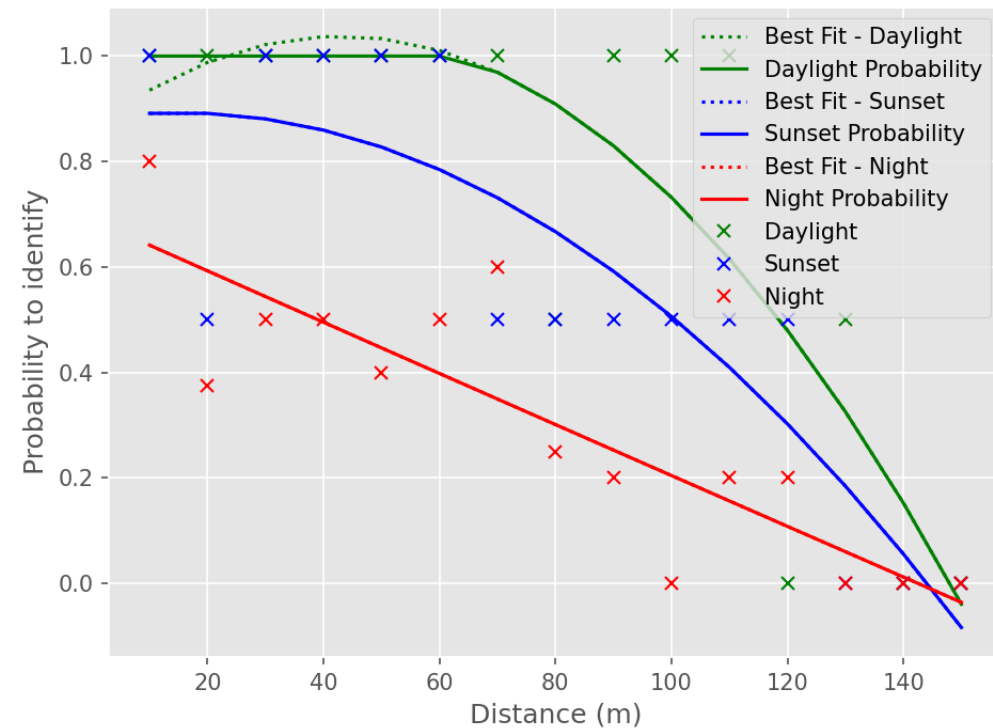
- Simulations are based on the Fuzzy Safety Model, considering the “cut-in” vehicle being the pedestrian
- Deceleration, reaction time and jerk values are as in UN Reg 157

# Introducing the vision level

## Thermal camera



## Visible camera (day, sunset, night)

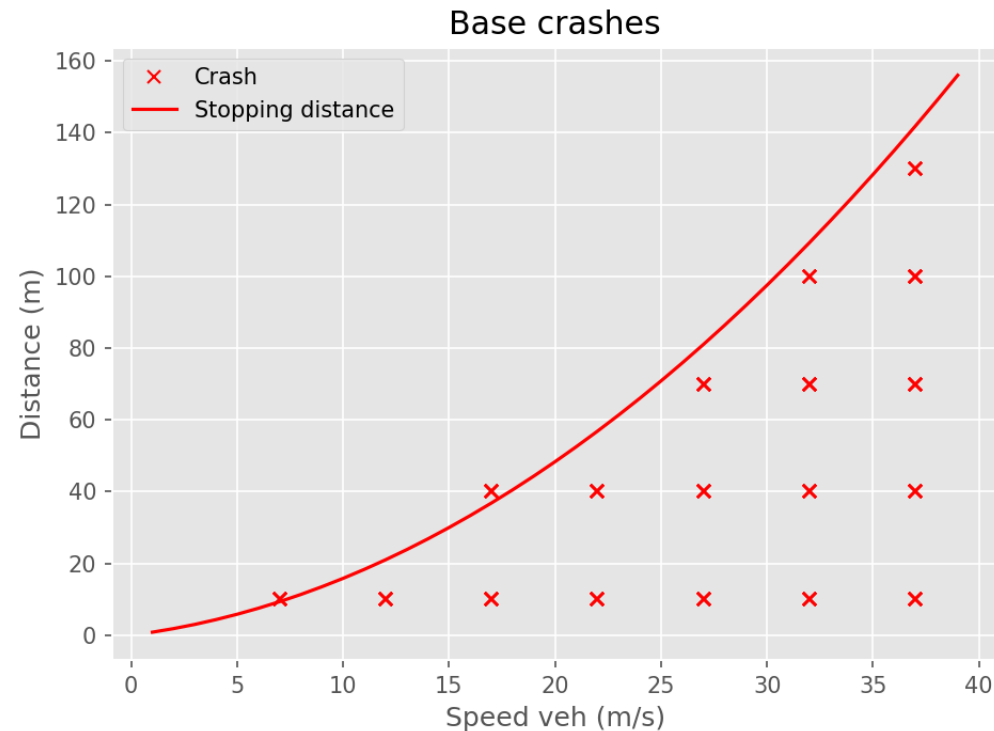


# Simulation results

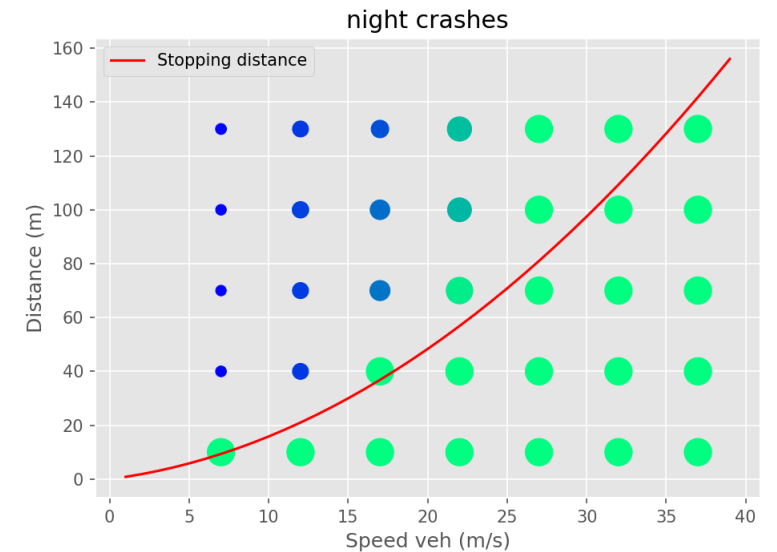
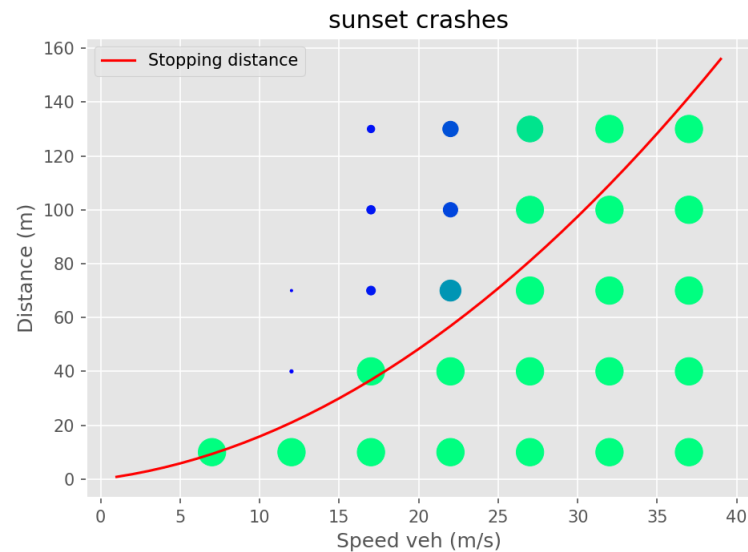
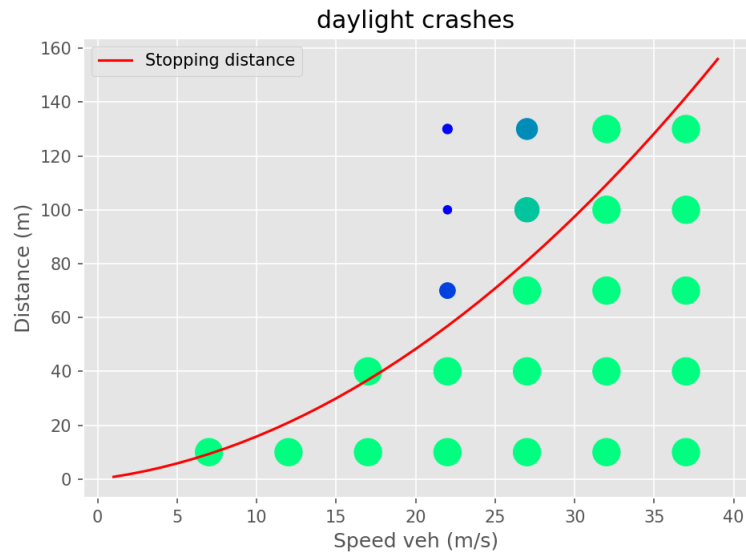
# Base scenario results

The base model sees everything :

- In some cases, there is not enough time to react.
- Moreover, in some cases, the distance is smaller than the stopping distance, so there is a crash



# Crashes simulations for Visible camera

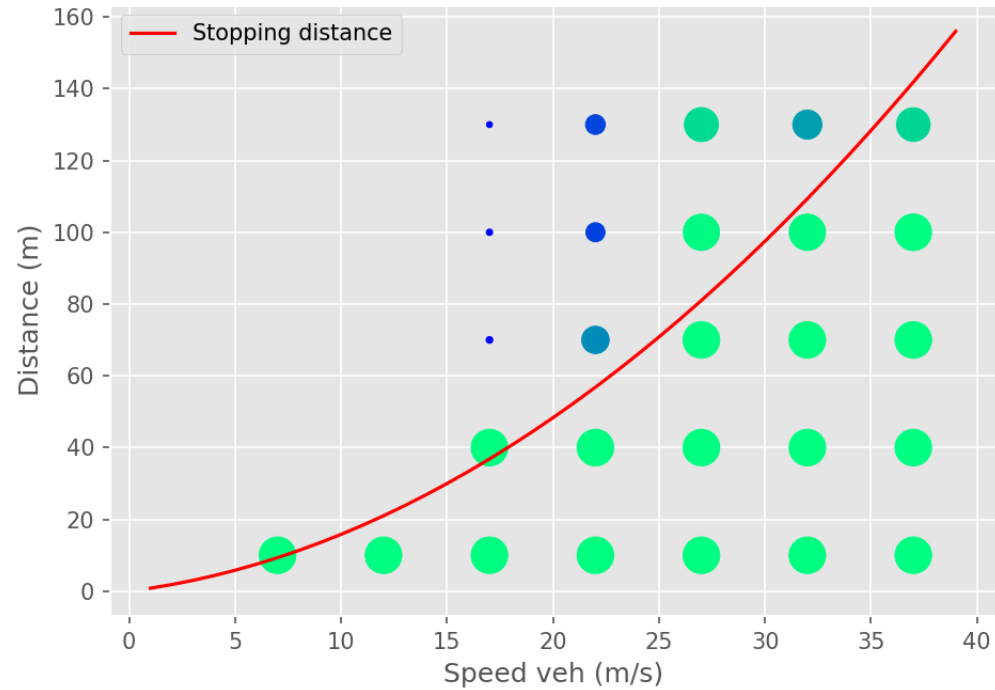


- In daylight, crashes occur from 20m/s ie 72km/h
- During sunset, crashes occur from <15m/s ie <54km/h
- In night conditions, crashes occur from 5 m/s ie <20km/h

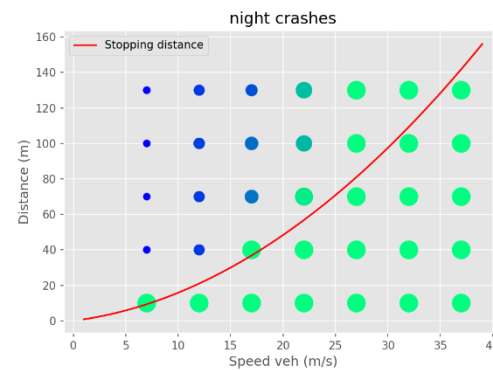
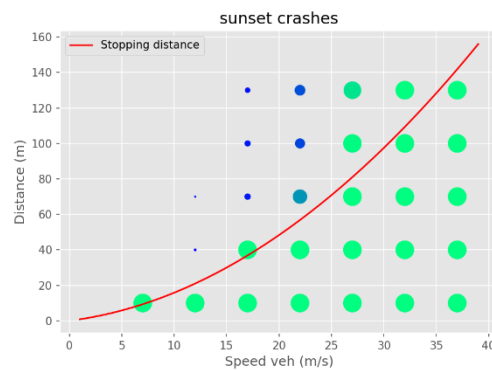
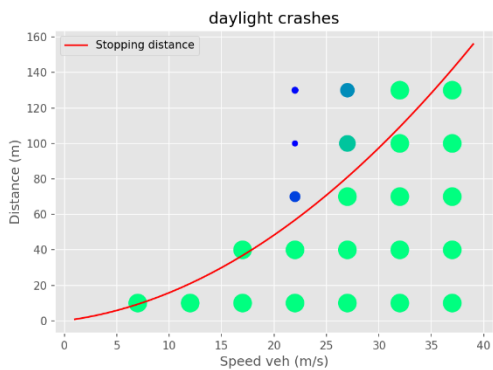


# Crashes for low resolution Thermal camera

## Low Resolution thermal camera

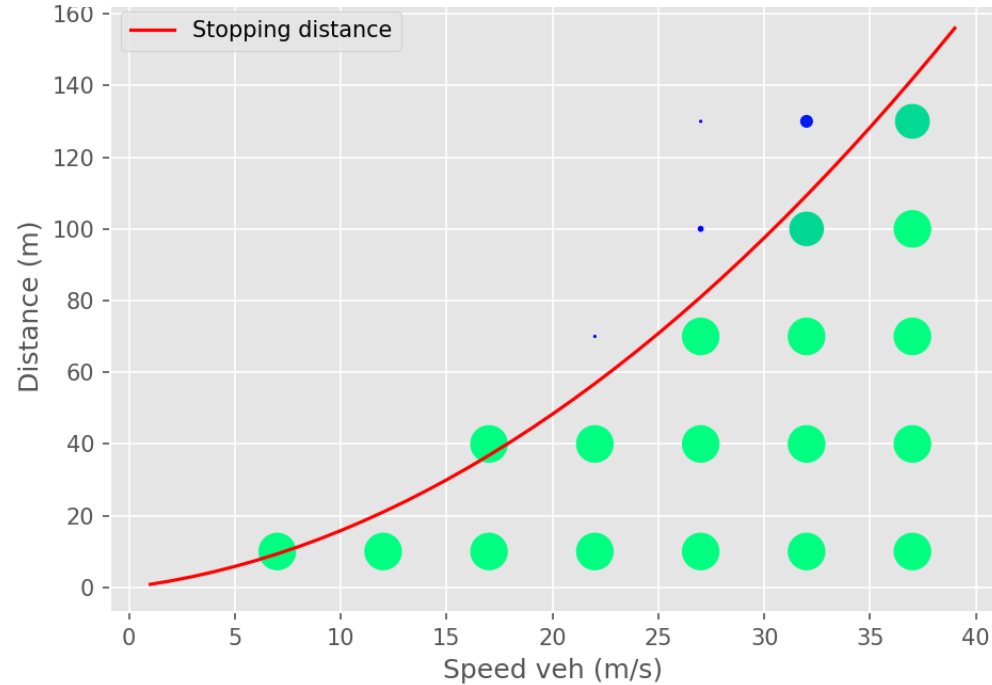


Low resolution thermal camera improves system detection performance in sunset and night conditions



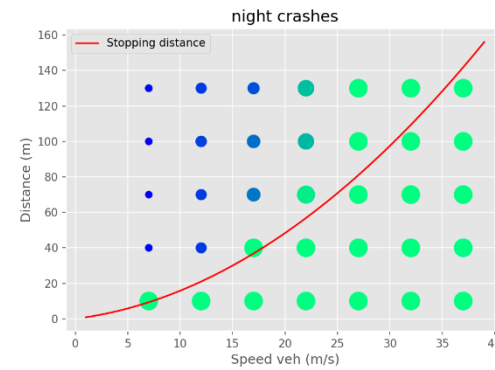
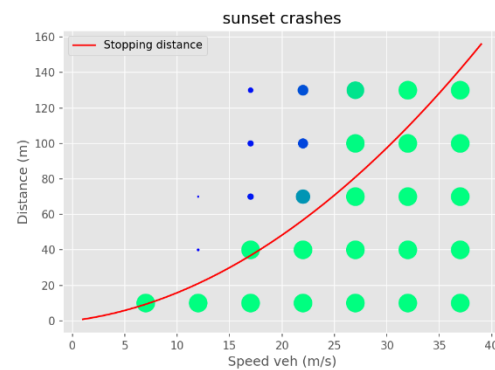
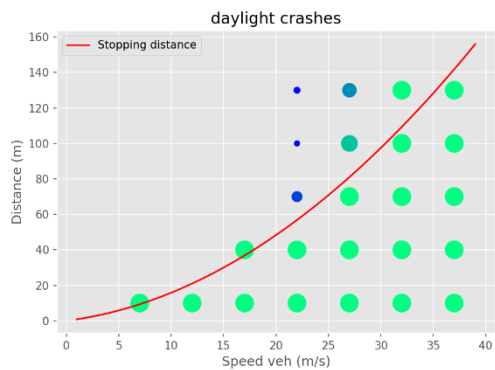
# Crashes for High resolution Thermal camera

## High Resolution thermal camera



The number of crashes for the High-resolution cameras is close to the base scenario.

It improves the daytime performance of the visible camera and extend them to night conditions



# Conclusion

# Conclusions

Thermal cameras (especially high resolution one) proved very effective **up to 150m detection**

**High-resolution thermal cameras** would be needed **for higher speeds (>65km/h) and Autonomous Vehicles applications**



**Low Resolution Thermal cameras** can **prevent pedestrian collisions** in urban conditions

More research is needed for the visible light cameras, although in night conditions their capacity decreases

# Thank you

Riccardo.DONA@ec.europa.eu

Konstantinos.MATTAS@ec.europa.eu



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