

Magnetic Road Markings for All-weather, Smart Roads

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Background and Motivation





Road surface markings are **safety-critical** traffic infrastructure



Adverse weather conditions

Wear and tear

The **poor visibility** of road markings is the major hurdle for driving safety and efficiency

Current Paradigm is Limiting



Reflective road marking



Raised pavement marker



Down-pointing arrow

These markers only convey **limited information** and may still be occluded by adverse conditions

Occlusion-free Solutions



Impinj R420 RFID reader

- Radio frequency identification (RFID)
 - High cost (>\$1,000)
 - Multi-path effect
- Millimeter wave
 - Obstacle occlusion
 - Multi-path effect
- Near-field communication (NFC)
 - Short range (<10 cm) and low speed (<1 m/s)
- Magnetic sensing
 - Robust, cost-effective and highly accurate



Millimeter-wave radar



NFC-enabled payment



Magnetic field

Technical Challenges

1. How to encode diverse road information with passive magnets?

- High encoding capacity
- 2. How to achieve robust sensing in harsh on-road scenarios?
 - Varying speed/headings
 - Real-world disturbances
- 3. How to deploy METRO in real-word road environments?
 - High durability
 - Low cost

Our Solution: METRO

• A novel all-weather road marking infrastructure utilizing passive magnets and an automotive-grade magnetic sensing framework



On-road magnetic dots

Sensor array attached in car's bumper

The Overview



Encoding Scheme of METRO

• Two types of road surface markings ^[1]



Longitudinal markings (e.g., lane lines)



Transverse markings (e.g., arrow markings)

[1] Federal Highway Administration. 2022. Manual on uniform traffic control devices. https://mutcd.fhwa.dot.gov/. (2022).

Encoding Longitudinal Markings

- N/S polarity for the upside
 - Solid line: {"N", 90°}
 - Dashed line: {"S", 90°}



Longitudinal markings (e.g., lane lines)



Longitudinal markings encode by METRO

Encoding Transverse Markings

N/S polarity for the forward



Transverse markings (e.g., arrow markings)



Transverse marking encoded with polarity

How to Encode Diverse Transverse Markings?









Introducing: Inter-magnet Distance

- The calculated distance is inaccurate due to the arbitrary driving trajectory
- METRO introduces distance ratio (i.e., ratio of inter-magnet distance)



Transverse marking denoted as {"SNS", 0°, M, L, Seg_d, d_2/d_1 }

Exemplary Transverse Markings

• Given M=3, L=4 m, Seg_d=1 m, METRO can encode **24** unique messages



Encoding Capacity Analysis

Encoding capacity

$$C = 2^{M} \cdot {\binom{L/Seg_d - 1}{M - 2}}$$

 With M = 3, L = 4 m and Seg_d = 0.1 m, METRO can reliably encode 248 unique messages



How to Achieve Robust Magnetic Sensing?

 METRO needs to tackle unique challenges to facilitate the harsh on-road scenarios



High speed (e.g., >50 mph)



Adverse weather



Rough pavements

We propose an **automotive-grade magnetic sensing framework** that constitutes novel hardware and software designs

Hardware Design

- Modular magnetic sensor array
 - A Teensy 4.1 MCU
 - 12 MLX90393 magnetometers
- Hardware cost: < \$85
- The sampling rate: >350 Hz



On a smart electric car



On a Tesla Model Y

Sensing Algorithm

- Derivative-based peak detection algorithm
- Three key steps, total time delay <25 ms
 - Preprocessing, derivation, peak/valley detection



Raw peak signal with "N" polarity



Integrated Noise Cancellation

- Environmental disturbances can be eliminated by the derivative-based sensing pipeline
 - On-road infrastructures
 - Surrounding vehicles







Surrounding vehicles

Integrated Noise Cancellation (Cont.)

- Noises from the ego car
 - Observation: the wheel rotation incurs severe periodic magnetic noise





Integrated Noise Cancellation (Cont.)

• Solution: LMS-based adaptive magnetic field neutralization (AMN)



Adaptive filter with Least Mean Square

Integrated Noise Cancellation (Cont.)



96.7%

Accuracy with AMN

Evaluation: Vehicle Speed

- Speed: 15-55 mph (24-88 km/h)
 - Test tags: tag {"N", 90°} and tag {"NNN", 0°, 3, 4m, 1m, 3/1}
- Results
 - The accuracy of detecting 90° and 0° magnets exceeded **93%** and **90%** at **> 50** mph
 - Overall detecting accuracy over **97%**





Evaluation: Ground Clearance

- Measure four types of real-world vehicles
- Ground clearance: 15-35 cm



Evaluation: Ground Clearance (Cont.)

- Results
 - Even at 30 cm, the performance of 90° and 0° magnets are **93%** and **87%**
 - The overall accuracy exceeded **97%** within the clearance of **30** cm



How to Deploy METRO in Real-world Roads?

Achieve highly durable and cost-effective deployment for

• METRO's sensor array and magnetic tag

Deployability of METRO's Sensor Array

- Protect the sensor array with a PVC shell
- Installed the sensor array under the front bumper of a compact EV for a month
 - A total travel distance of over **150** km



No sensor malfunctions/anomalies to METRO's sensor array

Deployability of METRO's Tag

- High durability
 - Use cubic N52-grade passive magnets
 - With a 3D-printed protective shell
- Low cost
 - Each magnet: **\$1**
 - Line marking: **\$0.17** per meter
 - Traditional line marking: \$0.21-7.70 per meter ^[2]
 - Transverse marking: \$3 per tag





METRO tags in all-weather conditions

Deployability of METRO's Tag (Cont.)

- Deployed the tags on a busy public road for one month
 - An average daily traffic volume exceeding **2,200** vehicles



No damage or demagnetization to METRO's magnetic tags

Manufacture and Deployment of METRO's Tag



1. Print the protective





3. Add adhesive



4. Deploy the tag

Conclusion

- METRO is a novel **all-weather** road marking infrastructure. It leverages magnetic sensing to achieve **accurate**, **robust**, and **cost-efficient** perception of road markings.
- METRO is tested and verified on REAL-WORLD ROADS!

Yes, METRO is Open-source!





https://github.com/wjk5117/METRO

Thanks! Q&A

Research presented by:









Interactive Sensing & Computing Lab