

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

Motivation: Closed-Loop Sensor Simulation

• Long-tail scenarios are critical for robot evaluation

- Closed-loop simulation allows the autonomy system to reactively interact with the environment, enabling testing self-driving at large-scale with low-cost and low-risk.
- Existing methods are not scalable due to manual creation of assets, lack diversity due to the limited number of scenes and assets available, and lack realism due to domain gap
- UniSim: build digital twin from real world data and test autonomy in closed-loop for insight and development



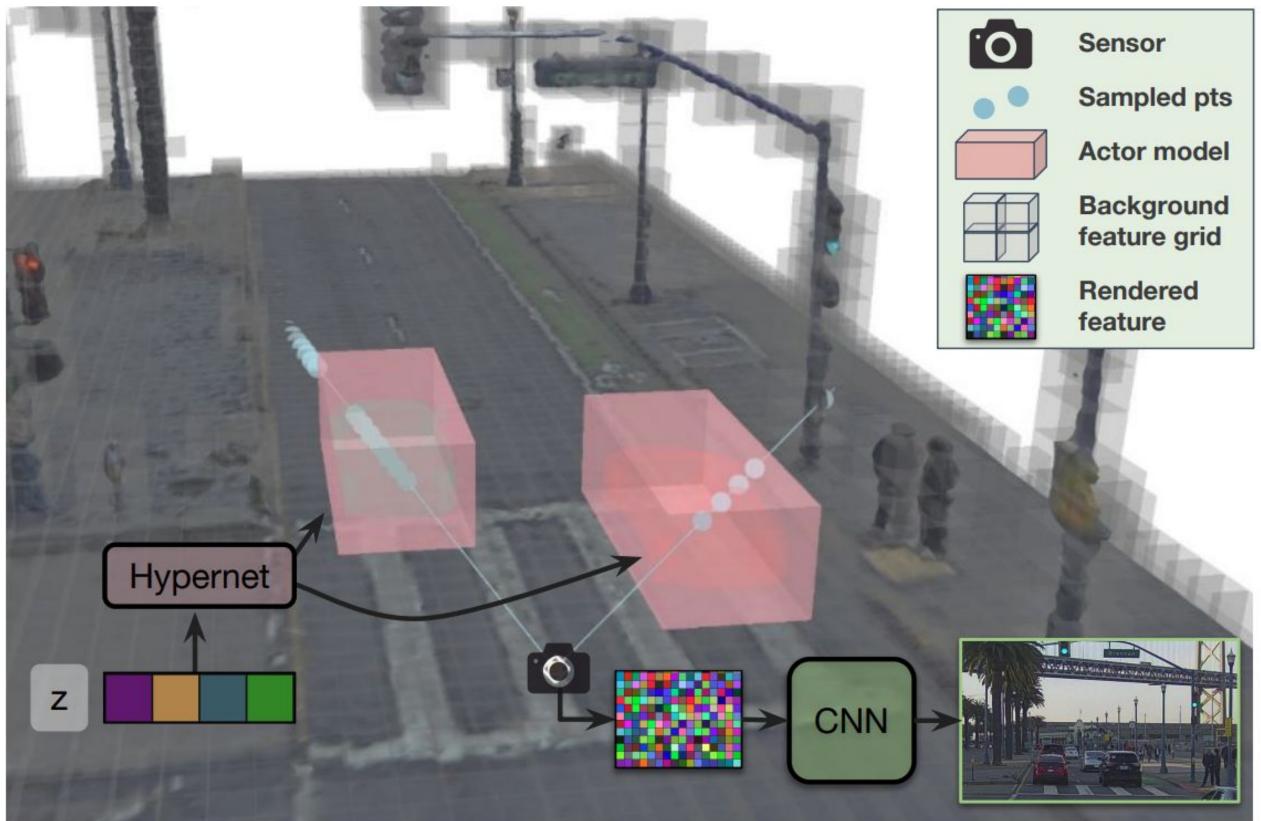
Structured Testing

Simulator

Method: Building Digital Twin

Scene is decomposed into static background and dynamic actors

- 1. Static background is modelled with sparse hash grid
- 2. Dynamic actors' representation are generated by a hyperNet
- 3. Volume render feature map for each ray
- 4. A CNN upsampled the rendered feature to produce output



UniSim: A Neural Closed-Loop Sensor Simulator

Ze Yang*, Yun Chen*, Jingkang Wang*, Sivabalan Manivasagam*, Wei-Chiu Ma, Angi Joyce Yang, Raquel Urtasun https://waabi.ai/unisim/

Capabilities

Rendered RGB

Rendered LiDAR



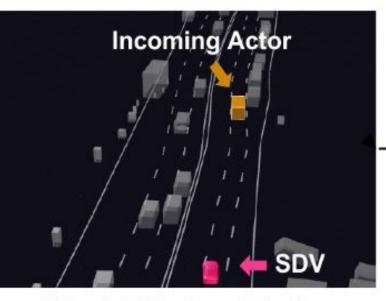
Replay render

Actor removal

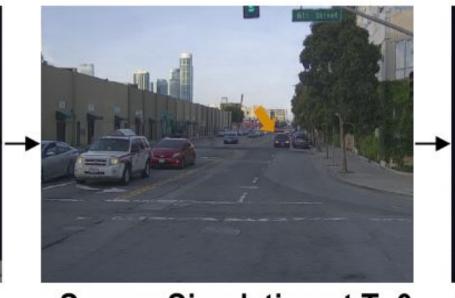
SDV control: control SDV reaction or sensor placement



system reactively interact with the environment



World State at T=0

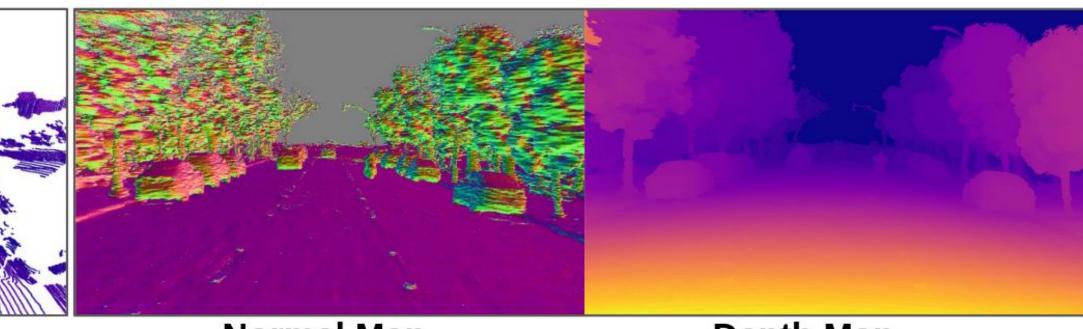


Sensor Simulation at T=0





Reconstruction: manipulable digital twin is reconstructed from collected data



Normal Map

Depth Map

Scene manipulation: manipulate actors behavior to create new scenarios

Actor Cut-in

Traffic cone

SDV - right

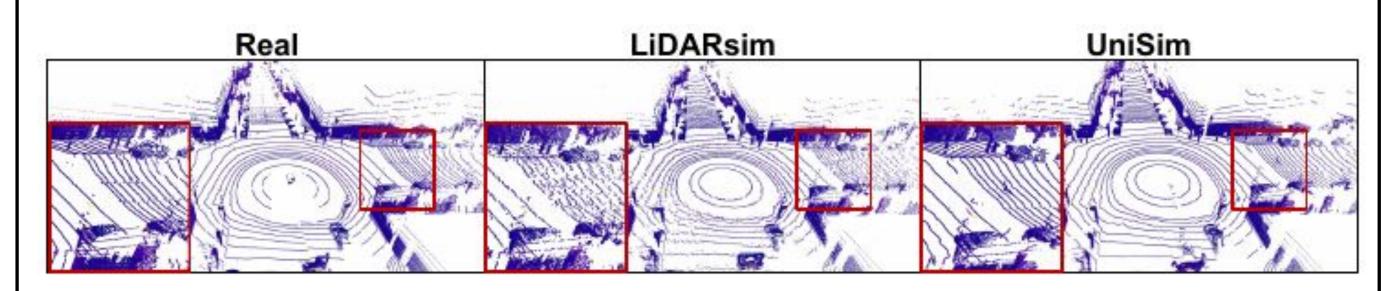
Closed-loop simulation: create counterfactual scenarios and let the autonomy

Sensor Simulation at T=1









Ablation



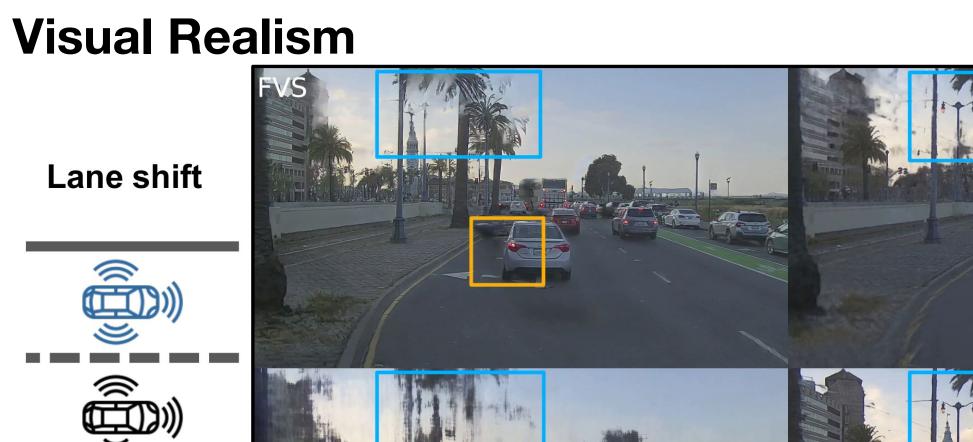
Method _____ FVS Instant







Results





mile highway sim video https://waabi.ai/unisim

Autonomy Evaluation: UniSim is "realistic" from autonomy perspective and can improve autonomy performance

						Instant-NGP	FVS	Ours
	Log Replay		Lane Shift		Sim	32.4	39.2	41.4
d	Real2Sim	Sim2Real	Real2Sim	Sim2Real	Real + Sir	19 peter so to to to to to to to to	41.1	42.9
	36.9	38.7	30.3	32.2	Augmenting with simulation, mAP.			
t-NGP	22.6	34.0	18.1	26.5	I	Det. Agg. \uparrow Pred	a. ADE \downarrow	Plan Cons. \downarrow
	40.2	39.9	37.0	37.1	FVS	0.80	2.35	6.15
Detection domain gap \mathbf{mAP} Real2Real – 40.9					Instant-NGP	0.42	3.24	13.44
					0	0.00	1 00	0 00

Detection domain gap, mAP. Real2Real = 40

Open-Loop Real2Sim Autonomy Evaluation

Limitations

- Lighting and animation is not modelled
- Artifacts when camera move far away from training view
- Rendering speed is not real-time