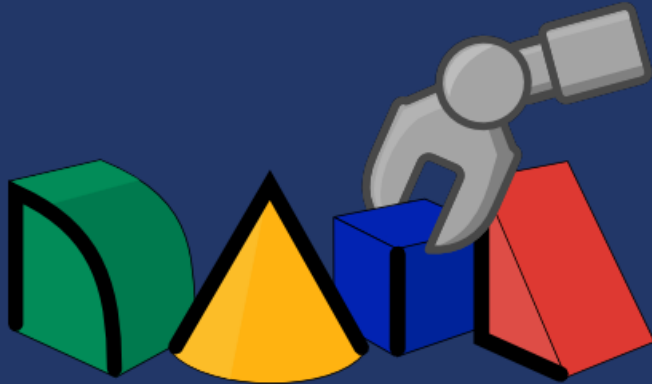


My Cross Sectional investigation into autonomous vehicle research

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Slight Disclaimers

- My personal views etc ...
- There is just so much research in the field that this cannot be comprehensive
- Im no expert

How I got here

Who Am I?

- I am currently a part-time masters student
- I work as a software engineer at a start-up
- I have a fair bit of experience programming
- I like video games
- My honours project was in tree searching and game
AIs (I did some interesting things with pseudo-RNGs)

A black and white photograph of a computer lab. In the foreground, several rows of desks are visible, each equipped with a computer monitor. The monitors are arranged in a grid-like fashion. In the background, there are more rows of desks and monitors, creating a sense of depth. The lighting is somewhat dim, and the overall atmosphere is that of a typical university computer lab from the late 20th century. The text "During honours I did Richard's Computer Vision Course" is overlaid in the center of the image in a bold, yellow font.

**During honours I did
Richard's Computer
Vision Course**

**GTA V at the time was being used
as an autonomous car simulator**

A man with dark hair, wearing a dark suit, white shirt, and dark tie, is shown from the chest up. He is gesturing with his right hand, palm facing forward, as if explaining something. The background is blurred, showing what appears to be an office or meeting room setting.

**And together this seemed like a
good masters project**

**But it wasn't the best idea
Because of Lawyers**

The field moves fast

And new more powerful **simulators**
powered by video game engines have
emerged

A Scale of Autonomy


A Survey of Motion Planning and Control Techniques for Self-driving Urban Vehicles

Brian Paden*,¹, Michal Čáp*,^{1,2}, Sze Zheng Yong¹, Dmitry Yershov¹, and Emilio Frazzoli¹

arxiv.org/abs/1604.07446



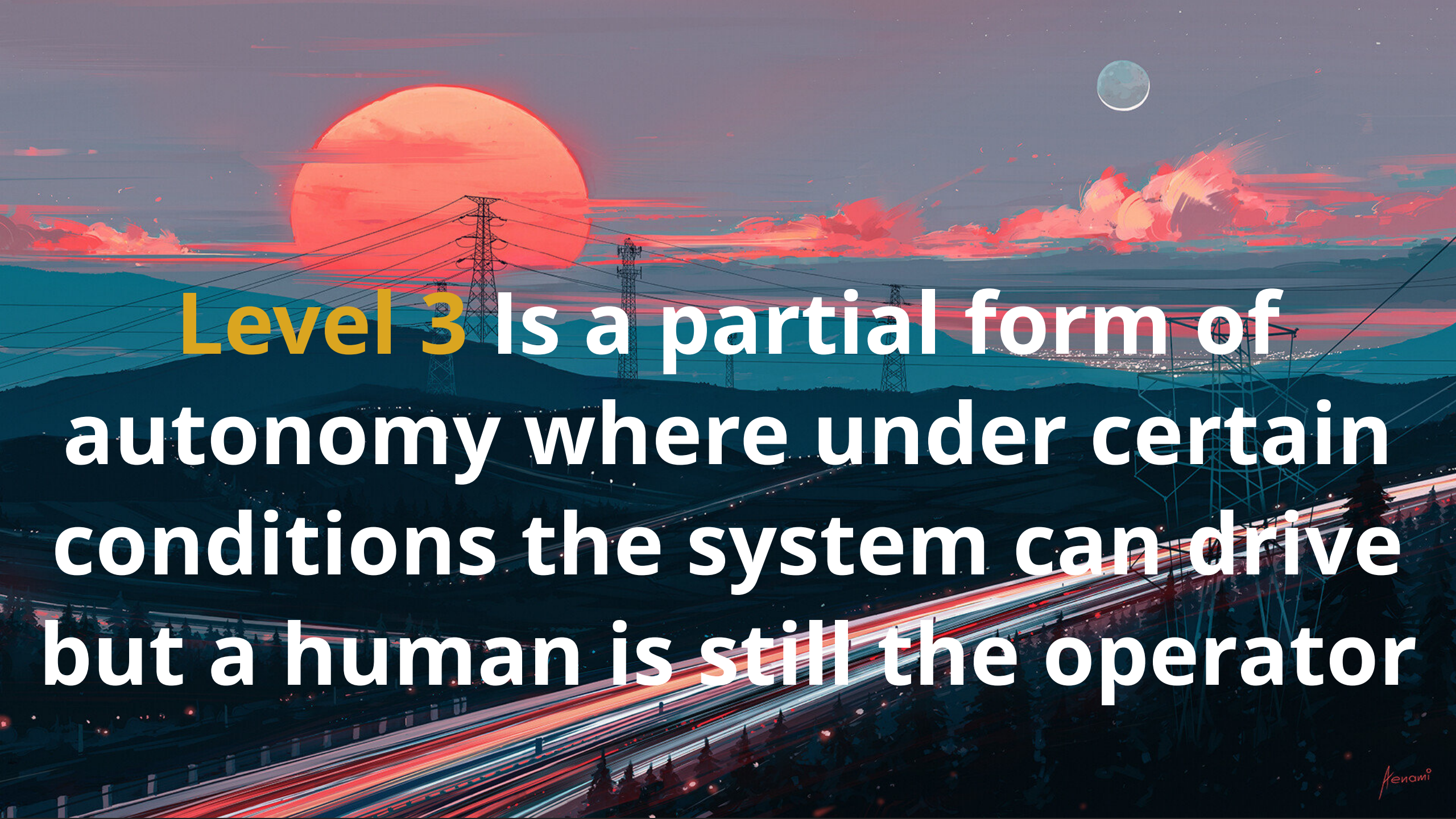
Level 0 is fully human controlled
(all driving tasks)



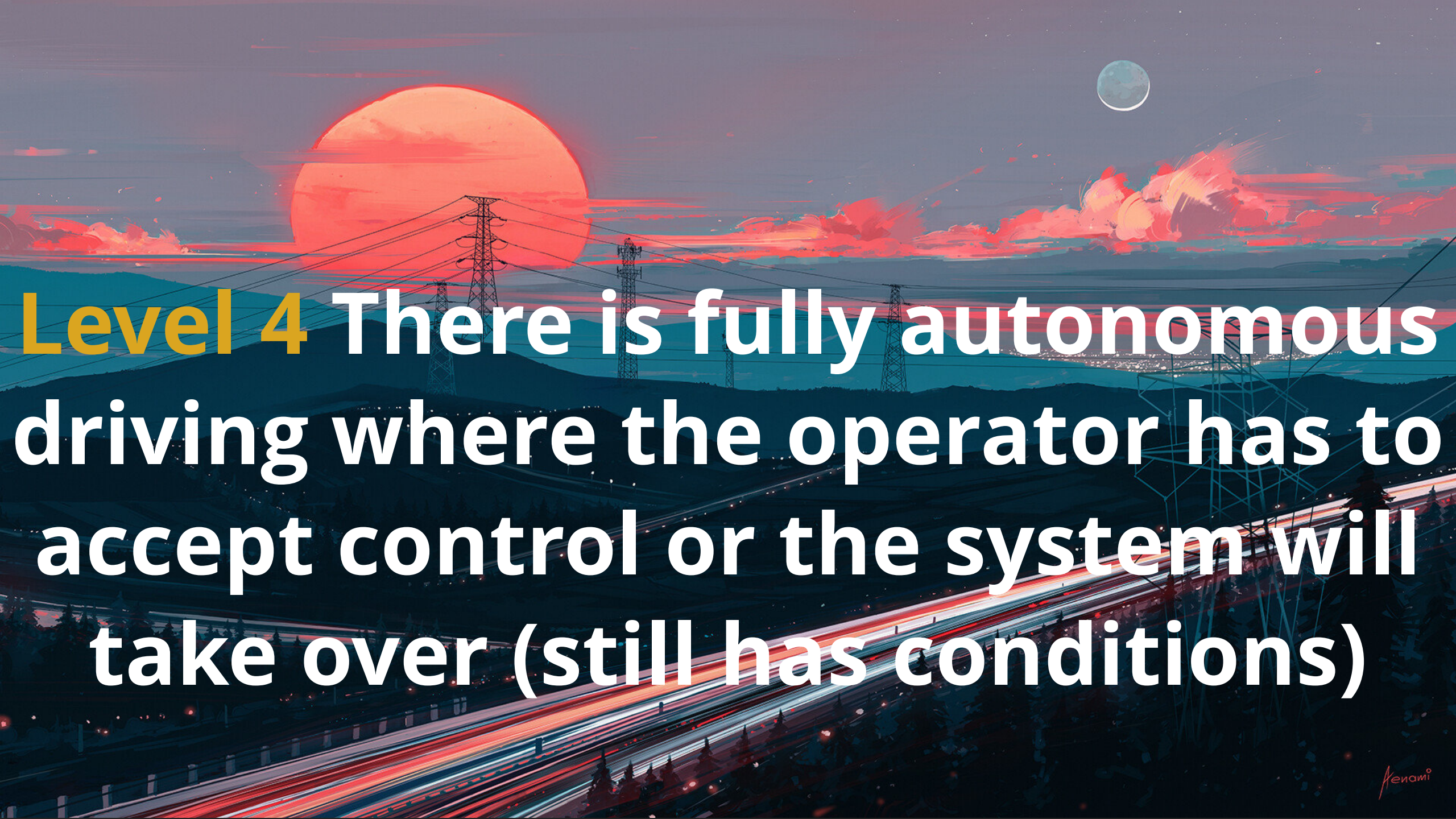
Level 1 has basic automatic assistance such as adaptive cruise-control, anti-locking brakes, etc ...



Level 2 Has Advanced automated control such as automatic braking



Level 3 Is a partial form of autonomy where under certain conditions the system can drive but a human is still the operator



Level 4 There is fully autonomous driving where the operator has to accept control or the system will take over (still has conditions)



Level 5 System is fully
autonomous under all conditions

A measure of autonomy

Usually a percentage

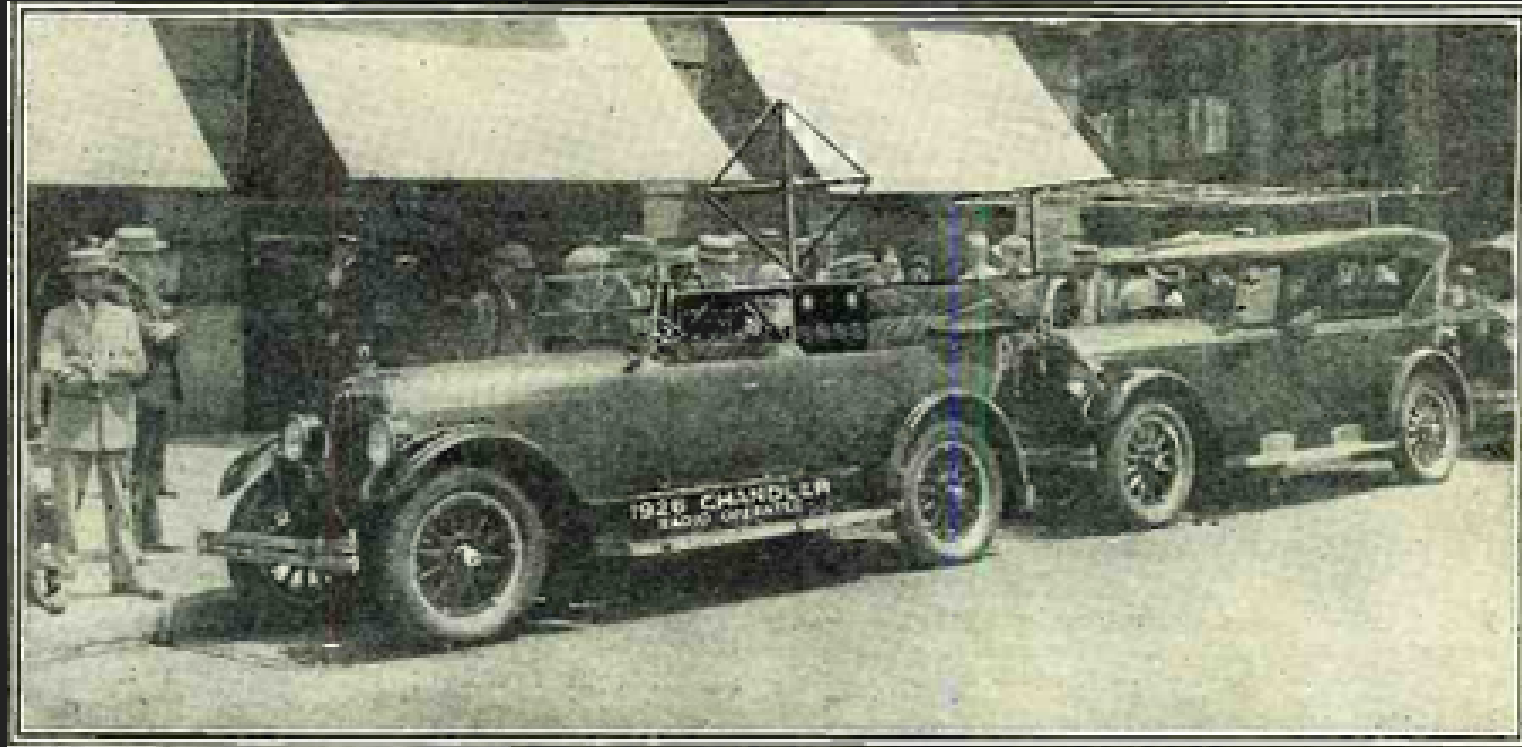
A metric for the amount of
autonomy given

$$autonomy = \left(1 - \frac{(numberofinterventions * 6[seconds])}{elapsedtime[seconds]} \right) \cdot 100$$



A bit of history

The 1920s



Radio Controlled Car

The Next Few Decades

- Research into automated guidance
- Better remote control (mostly military aircraft)
- Specialised roads
 - Radio controllers
 - Magnetic strips
- By the late 1960s there was the beginning of very basic computer control



1980s

Early Vision

DARPA ALV

Neural Networks

1990s



First Real Demonstrations

VaMP Driverless car (+1000 km)

US Dept Transport Funding



2000s

Military Interest
Grand Challenge
Better ECUs

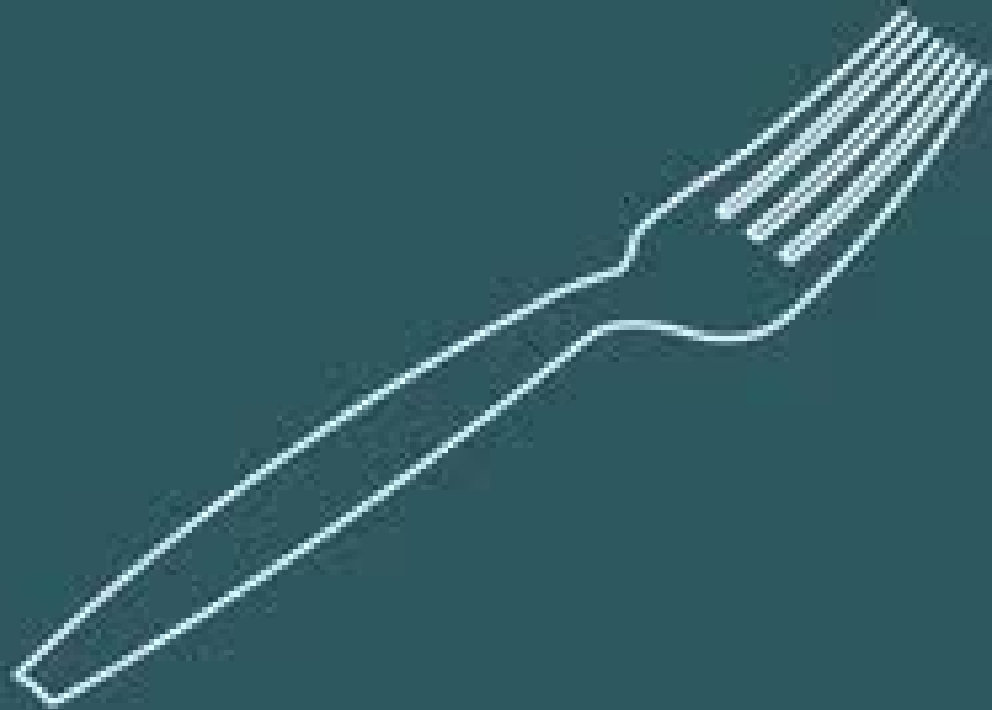
2010s

The Decade of Hacking



Private Sector
Google + Tesla
The first trials

My Takeaways



- . There has always been concurrent **research**
- . Autonomy is Easy. **Safe and Effective** Autonomy is Hard
- . Most vehicles have **autonomy**

The background of the slide features a blurred, high-speed shot of numerous US dollar bills falling from the top, creating a sense of rapid movement and abundance. The bills are in various orientations and positions, with some clearly showing the dollar sign and others partially obscured.

The confluence of **money** +
cheap, powerful and
plentiful computation has
driven autonomous
research in the last decade

The two prevailing methodologies

*** From my point-of-view**

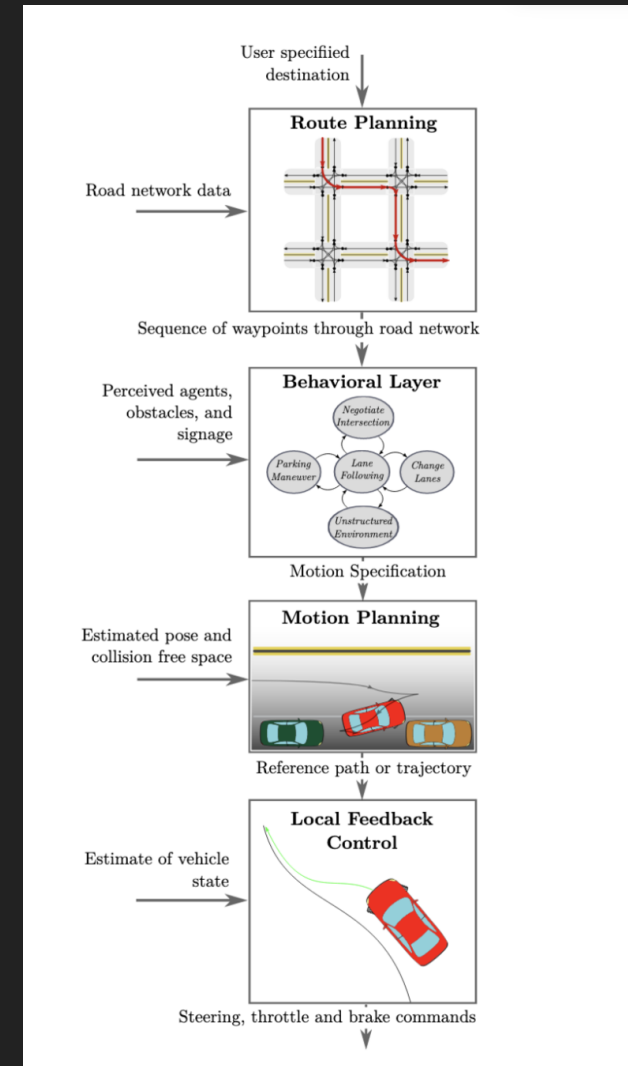
Hierarchical Structures

VS

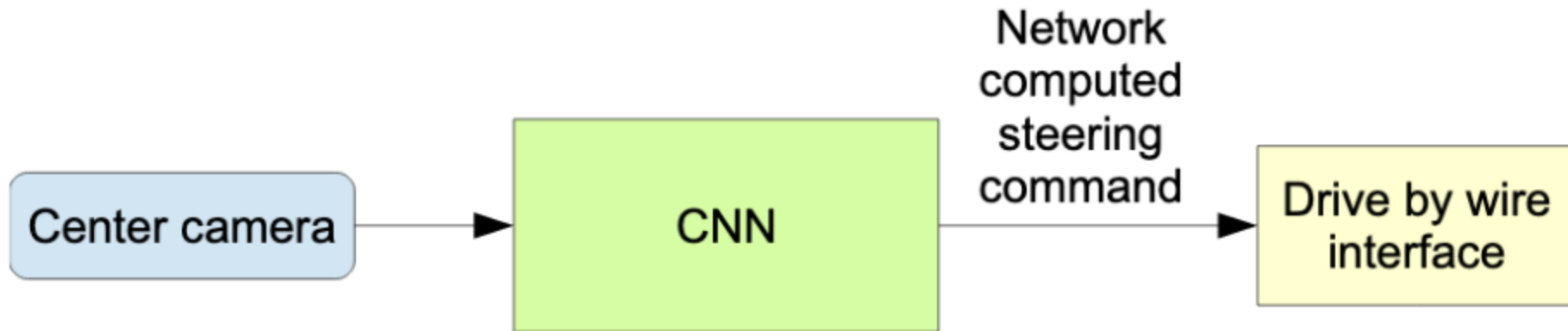
An End-to-end solution

Hierarchical Structures

- A pipeline of sub-systems which make up an autonomous system
- Decisions may be encoded
- Attribution of decisions
- Ability to apply multiple competing methods for better results



End-to-end



- One monolithic system which solves the problem as a whole
- Sometimes is a monolith within a greater system
- Lots of Deep learning
- Very "quick" results
- Hard to attribute decisions
- Behaviour has to be encoded into training data
- May learn invalid or undesirable behaviours

The background is a blurred photograph of a workspace. In the center, a laptop is open, showing a dark screen. To the left of the laptop, a keyboard is visible. To the right, there is a white cup. The overall scene is out of focus, with the text 'What Ive Been Looking At' overlaid in the center.

What Ive Been Looking At

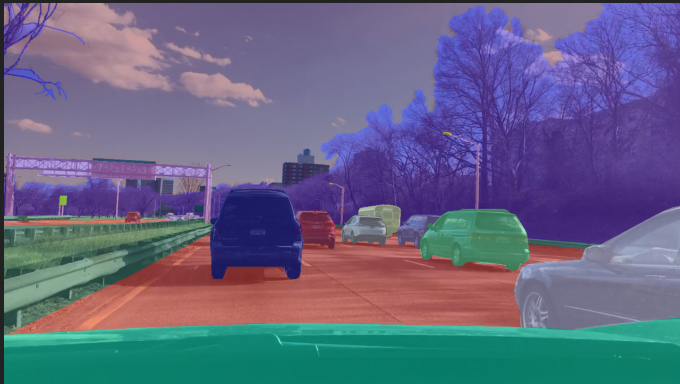
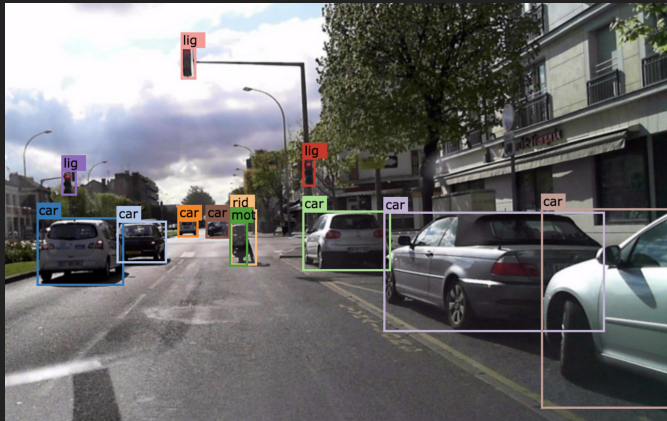
Data Sets



More than 50 Open Data Sets

Berkeley DeepDrive

BDD100k



- 100000 videos (+1100 hours)
- Segmentation
- Labelling
- Path maps
- Sample data
- Other data?
- ~1.6 - 2TB



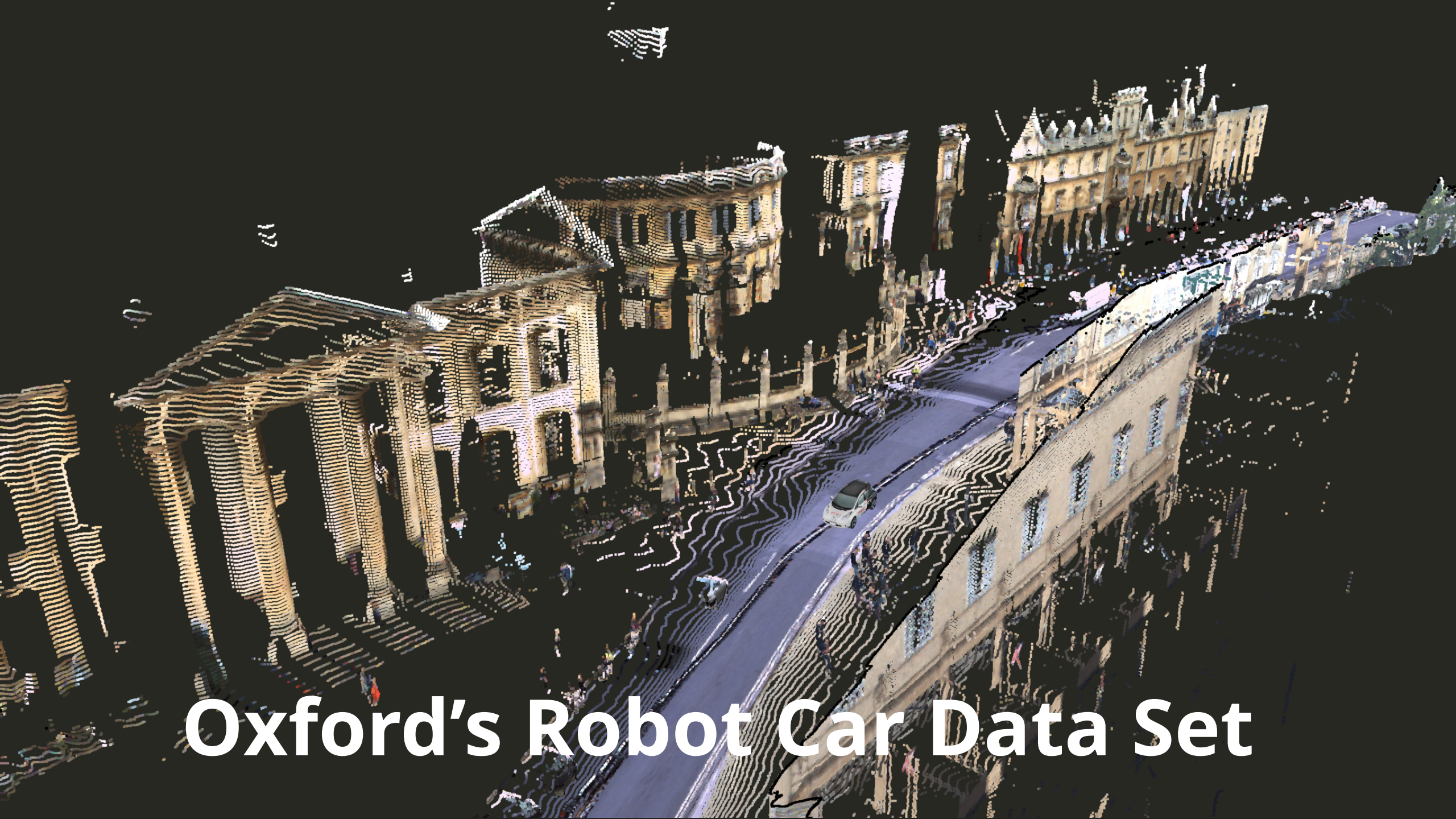


Baidu ApolloScapes

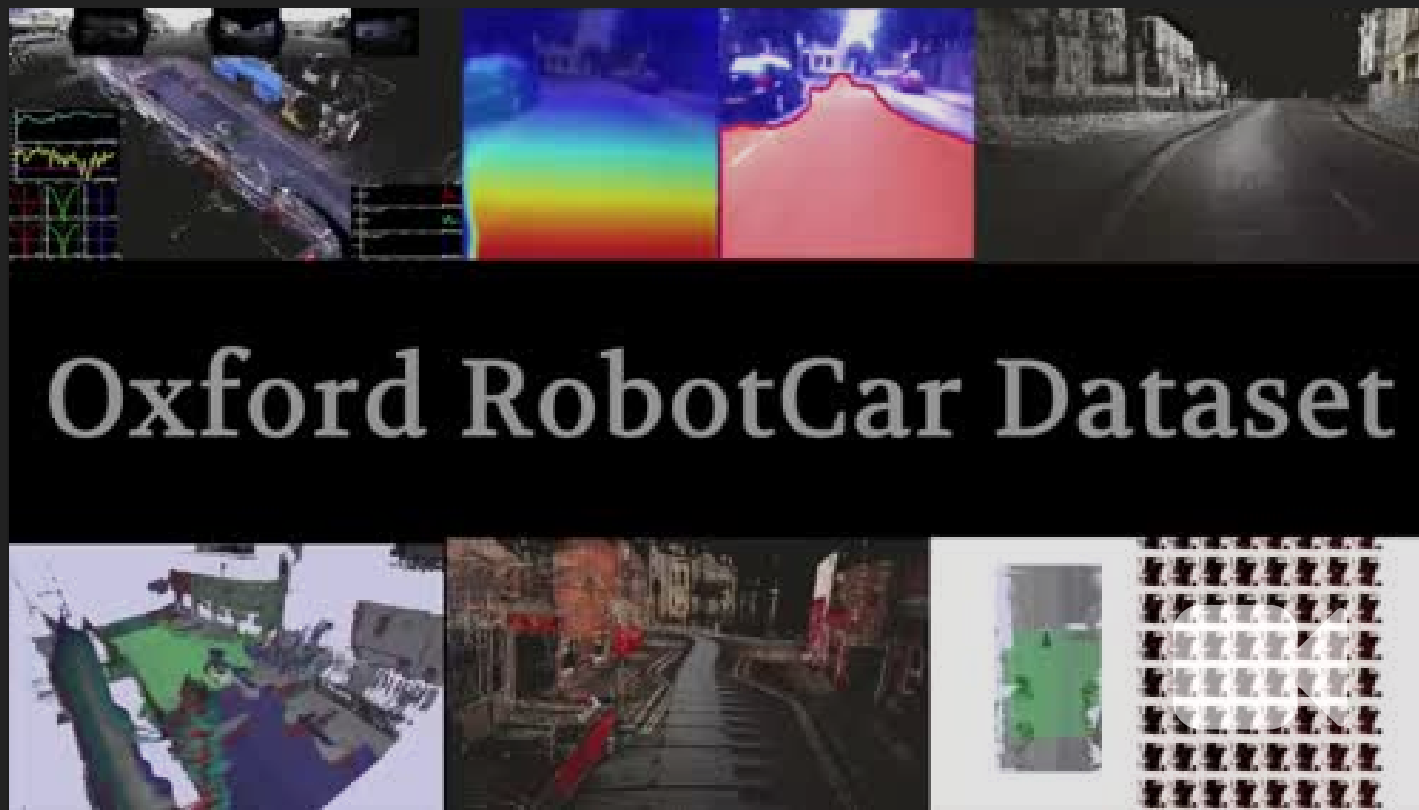
- Contains 26 distinct semantic items
- Divided into 4 categories of data
 1. Scene sparsing
 2. Car instance
 3. Lane segmentation
 4. Self localisation
 5. Stereo Data
 6. Detection / Tracking
 7. Trajectory

Comma.ai

- ~7 hours of highway driving
- Contains data on speed of car, acceleration, steering angle, gps coordinates



Oxford's Robot Car Data Set



Oxford RobotCar Dataset

- **Over 100 repetitions of the same route**
- **Different combinations of weather, traffic and pedestrians**
- **Also includes construction (changing landscape) and road-works**
- **Stereo Images, LIDAR and other specialised sensors**

Honourable Mentions

- **Cityscapes**
- **Udacity Self-Driving Car Data Sets**

The older papers from around a decade ago +, all stated that their limiting factor was access to enough expressive data. Not really a problem anymore.

Simulators

AirSim



Realistic environments

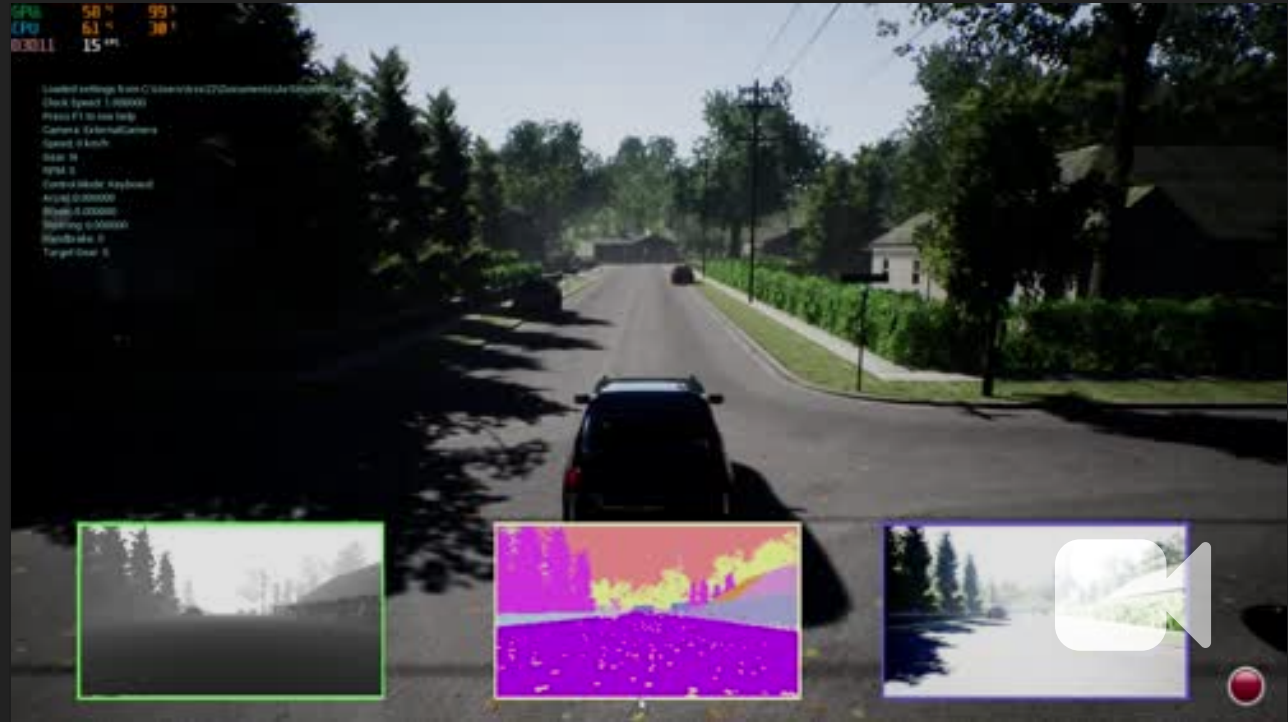
Many environments

Can run headless

Many sensors

Choose time of day

*Traffic simulation



CARLA

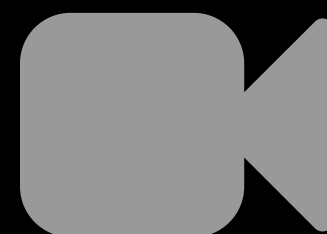
Warrants another look

Headless

Has traffic scenarios now

Map editor

Has development road-map



The ethics of this research (abridged)

Unpacking

- **Autonomous vehicles have created lots of ethical quandaries**
- **There are issues with replacing people's jobs**
- **The cost of research**
- **The changing of industry**
- **Dangers of Driving**
- **Attribution of decisions**
- **And many others ...**

A Defensible Choice

**Choices don't have absolute ethical
and moral certainty**

But a **rational** choice
Is made with **understanding**
of the situation

The **End-to-end** approach
Makes it difficult to
reason
Especially when things go
wrong

Attribution of decisions in deep learning

**What features
Do Networks
Observe?**

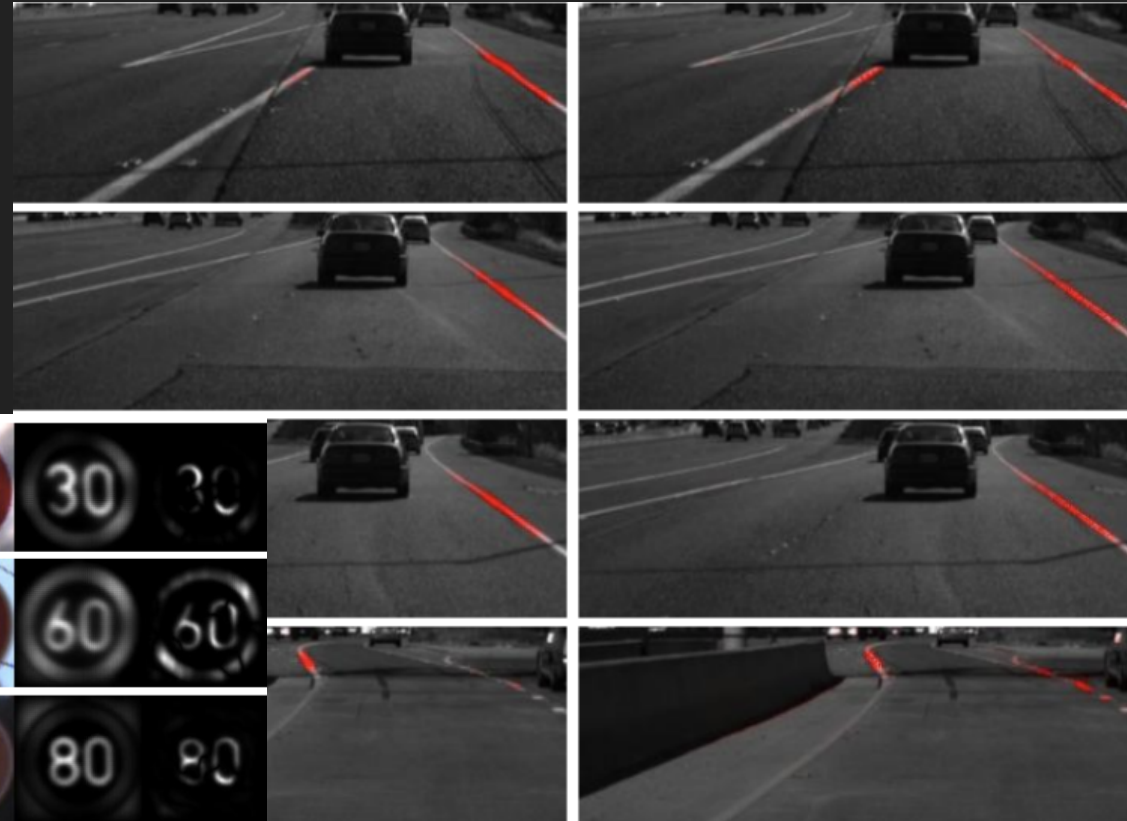
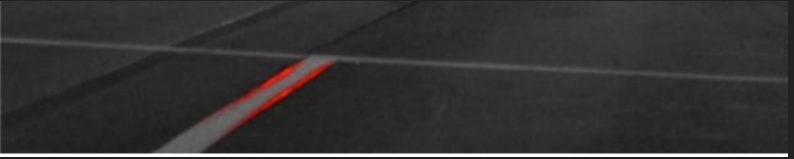
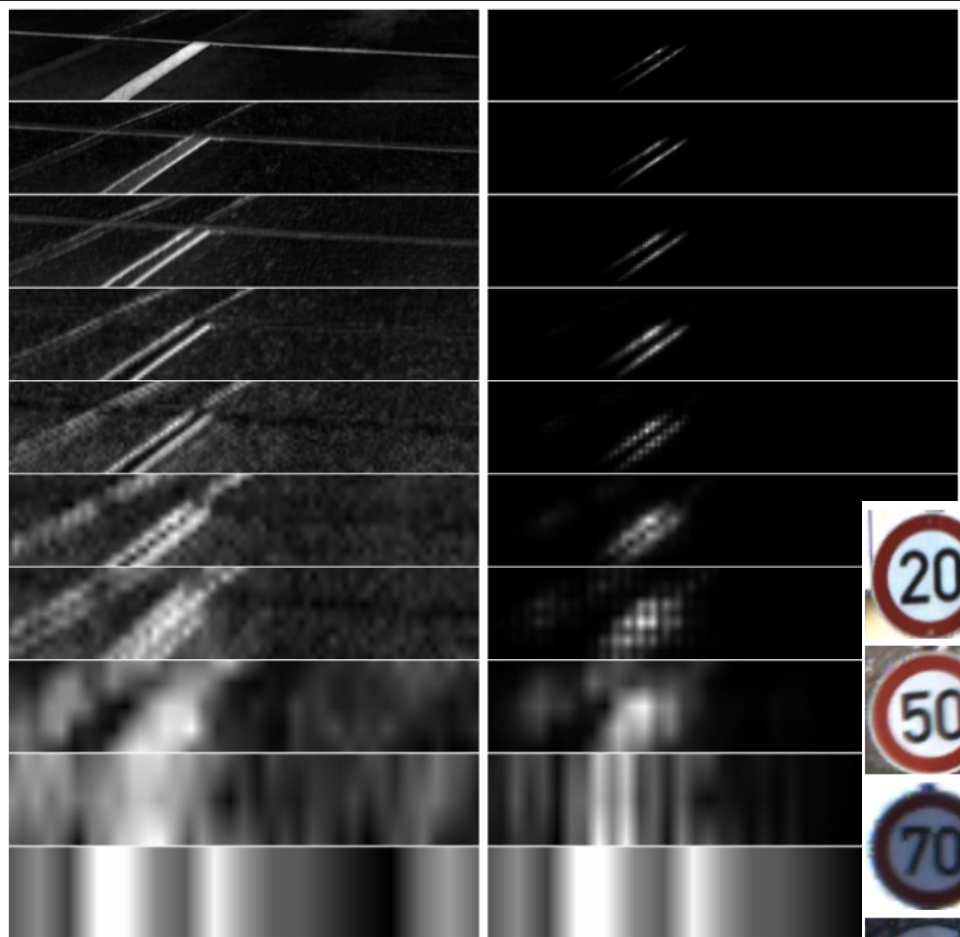
Many different methods

Saliency Maps Were Big (Now Broken)

VisualBackProp - has promise

DeepLearning against hidden layers

Feature maps



Progress Report

Progress Report

- Continued reading
- Found a lot of useful resources for the specific problem domain
- Moving prototype to PyTorch
- Starting to map out the skeleton of my proposal

Thank You.

References

- A Survey of Motion Planning and Control Techniques for Self-driving Urban Vehicles, Brian Paden*,¹, Michal Čáp*,^{1,2}, Sze Zheng Yong¹, Dmitry Yershov¹, and Emilio Frazzoli¹, arxiv.org/abs/1604.07446
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- Oxford Robot Car Data Set, <https://robotcar-dataset.robots.ox.ac.uk/>

I also made use of giphy.com and wallhaven.cc