Driving Mission, Scenarios, and Behaviour

Course 4, Module 1, Lesson 1



Autonomous Driving Mission

- Mission is to navigate from point A to point B on the map
- Mission planning is higher-level planning
- Low-level details are abstracted away
- Goal is to find most efficient path (in terms of time or distance)

road structures
obstacles
other agents on road



Road Structure Scenarios

- Road structure influences driving scenario through lane boundaries and regulatory elements
- Simplest case is driving straight, following the center of the lane
- Minimize deviation from centerline
- Attain reference speed for efficiency



Road Structure Scenarios (cont'd)

- Lane changes are more complex
- Different shapes for different situations
- Shape depends on vehicle speed, acceleration limitations
- Time horizon of execution affects the aggressiveness of the lane change

Shape of trajectory.



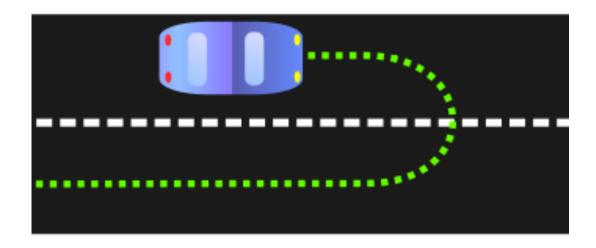
Road Structure Scenarios (cont'd)

- Left and right turn scenarios are common in intersections and drivelanes
- Shape of turn varies, similar to lane changes
- State of surrounding environment impacts the ability of the vehicle to make turns



Road Structure Scenarios (cont'd)

- U-turns are useful for efficient direction changes
- Shape of U-turn will depend on car's speed and acceleration limits
- Not always possible at all intersections



Obstacle Scenarios

- Static and dynamic obstacles also impact the driving scenario
- Static obstacles restrict which locations our path can occupy
- Most important dynamic obstacle is often the leading vehicle in front of the ego vehicle
 - Need to maintain time gap for safety



Obstacle Scenarios (cont'd)

- Dynamic obstacles impact turns/lane changes as well
- Depending on locations and speed, different time windows of execution are available for the autonomous vehicle
- Need to use estimation and prediction to calculate these windows of opportunity



Obstacle Scenarios (cont'd)

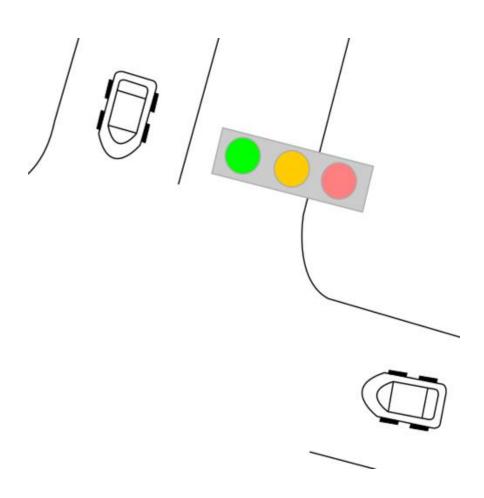
 Different dynamic obstacles in the scenario have different characteristics and behaviours





Behaviours

- Speed Tracking
- Decelerate to Stop
- Stay Stopped
- · Yield slow down + wait clear
- Emergency Stop
 - Not an exhaustive list



Challenges

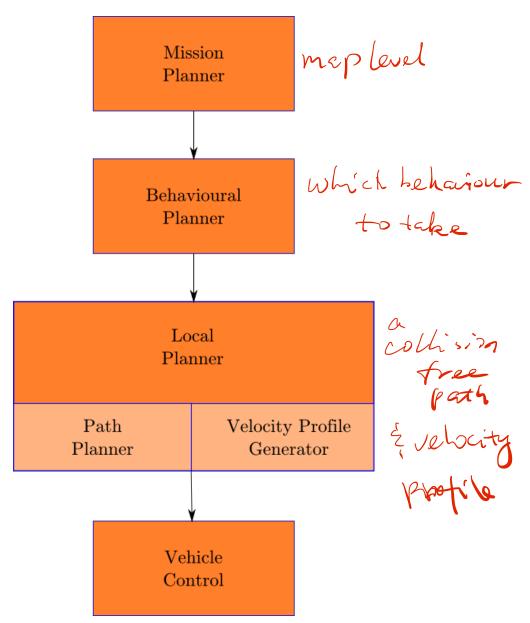
- Only covered a small subset of scenarios
 - Focused on common cases that follow the rules of the road
- Edge cases make the driving task complex
 - o e.g. lane splitting, jaywalking





Hierarchical Planning Introduction

- Driving mission and scenarios are complex problems
- Break them into a hierarchy of optimization problems
- Each optimization problem tailored to the correct scope and level of abstraction
- Higher in the hierarchy means more abstraction
- Each optimization problem will have constraints and objective functions



Summary

- Autonomous driving mission is to navigate from our current position to a destination
- Driving scenarios depend on the road structure (turns, lane changes) as well as the obstacles present
- Useful driving behaviours include speed tracking, deceleration, and yielding
- Complex autonomous driving task can be solved in a hierarchical manner