

Scene-aware and Social-aware Motion Prediction for Autonomous Driving

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- ① Motivation
- ② Method
 - Data collection
 - Filtering process
 - Integration Model
- ③ Results
 - Scenario Filtering
 - Integration Method
- ④ Future Work

Agenda

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Previous Integration Model

Distance and Velocity Equations (Ballistic Integration):

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$$s(k+1) = s(k) + dt \cdot v(k) + \frac{dt^2}{2} a(k)$$

$$v(k+1) = v(k) + dt \cdot a(k)$$

Previous Integration Model

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$$v(k+1) = v(k) + dt \cdot a(k)$$

Acceleration Equations (Rearranged):

$$a(k) = \frac{2}{dt^2} \left(s(k+1) - s(k) - dt \cdot v(k) \right)$$

$$a(k) = \frac{1}{dt} \left(v(k+1) - v(k) \right)$$

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Acceleration Equations (Rearranged):

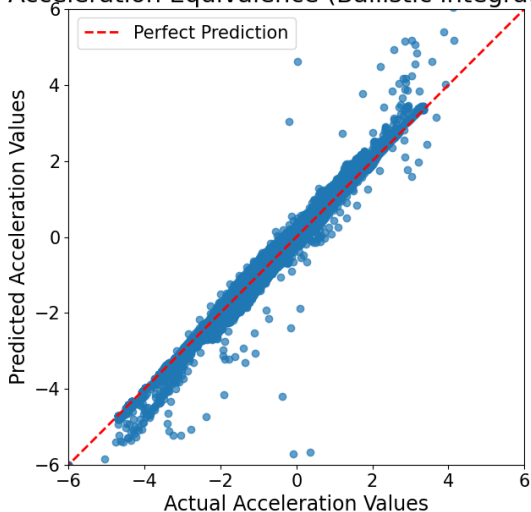
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$$a(k) = \frac{1}{dt} \left(v(k+1) - v(k) \right)$$

Problem: Accelerations are not equal!

Previous Integration Model - Accuracy

Acceleration Equivalence (Ballistic integration)



Our Integration Model

Distance and Velocity Equations:

Our Integration Model

Distance and Velocity Equations:

$$s(k+1) = s(k) + dt \cdot v(k) + c_1 a(k) + c_2 a(k-1)$$

$$v(k+1) = v(k) + c_3 a(k) + c_4 a(k-1)$$

Our Integration Model

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Acceleration Equations:

$$a(k) = -\overline{c_1} a(k-1) + \overline{c_2} (s(k+1) - s(k) - dt \cdot v(k))$$

$$a(k) = -\overline{c_3} a(k-1) + \overline{c_4} (v(k+1) - v(k))$$

Our Integration Model - Matrix Form

Acceleration from Distance formula:

$$\begin{bmatrix} a(k) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -a(k-1) & v(k+1) - v(k) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \overline{c_1} \\ \overline{c_2} \end{bmatrix}$$

Acceleration from Velocity formula:

$$\begin{bmatrix} a(k) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -a(k-1) & s(k+1) - s(k) - dt \, v(k) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \overline{c_3} \\ \overline{c_4} \end{bmatrix}$$

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⇒ This can be solved using linear regression.

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Scenario filtering

Scenarios we filtered the dataset with:

- Lane merging

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Video demo of the scenarios

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Reminder: Our Integration Model - Matrix Form

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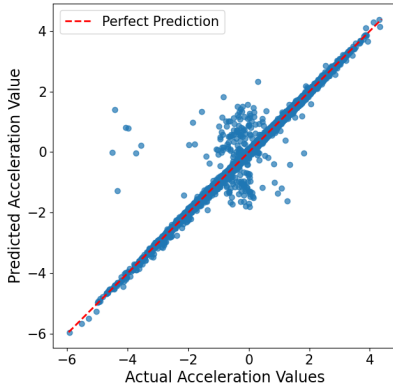
Acceleration from Velocity formula:

$$\begin{bmatrix} a(k) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -a(k-1) & s(k+1) - s(k) - dt \cdot v(k) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \overline{c_3} \\ \overline{c_4} \end{bmatrix}$$

⇒ This can be solved using linear regression.

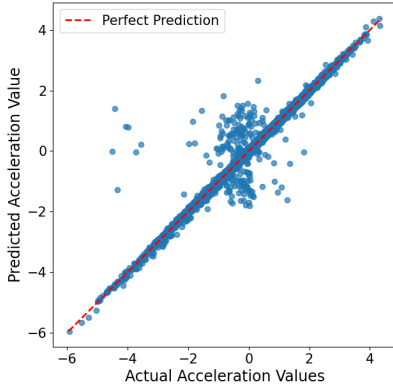
Results: Integration Method

Prediction of the Acceleration: Distance formula

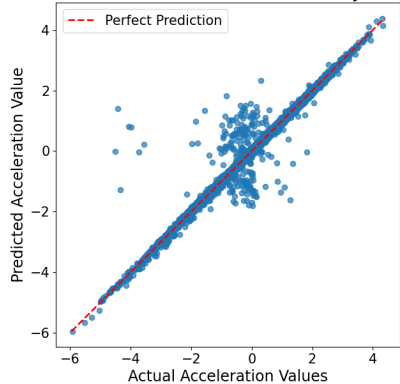


Results: Integration Method

Prediction of the Acceleration: Distance formula

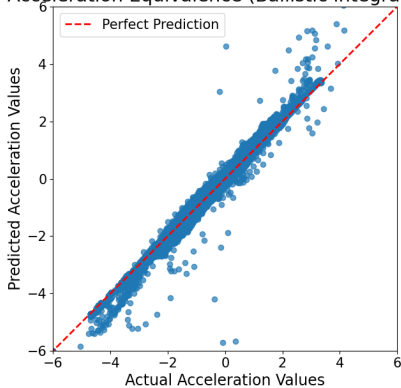


Prediction of the Acceleration: Velocity formula



Results: Comparison to the old acceleration model

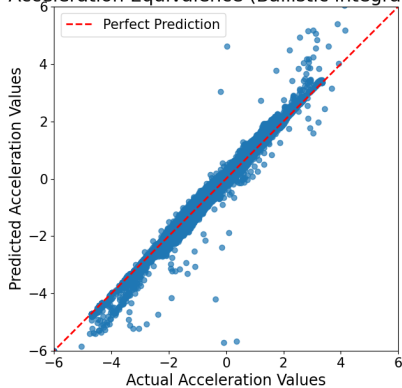
Acceleration Equivalence (Ballistic integration)



MSE: 3.0786×10^2

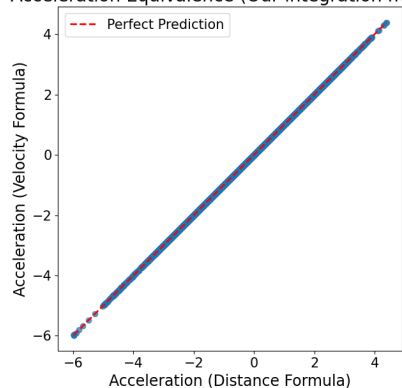
Results: Comparison to the old acceleration model

Acceleration Equivalence (Ballistic integration)



MSE: 3.0786×10^2

Acceleration Equivalence (Our integration model)



MSE: 1.9220×10^{-9}

Results: Integration Method

Rearranging the formula to the distance and velocity gives us these results:

Video demo of predicted car

Results

Summary:

- Successfully implemented the filtering mechanism

Results

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- Able to filter out X different scenarios in Y datasets

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Results

Summary:

- Successfully implemented the filtering mechanism
- Able to filter out X different scenarios in Y datasets
- Found a better integration method where the accelerations match
- Able to visualize the integration method and modulate the movement of a car

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- Specify even more scenarios for a broader range of use cases.

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Scenario Filtering:

- Specify even more scenarios for a broader range of use cases.
- Explore other datasets

Integration Model:

- Finetune the integration model (adding other parameters)
- Test the integration model with the neural network for performance (task for the next team)

Questions?