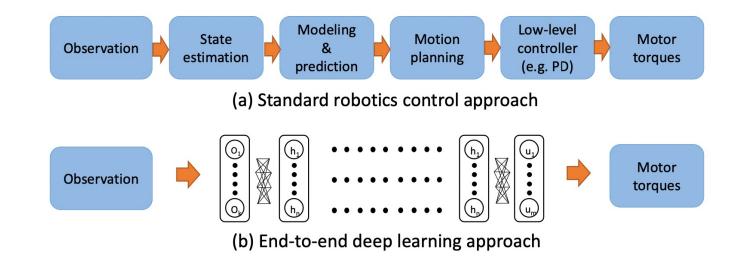


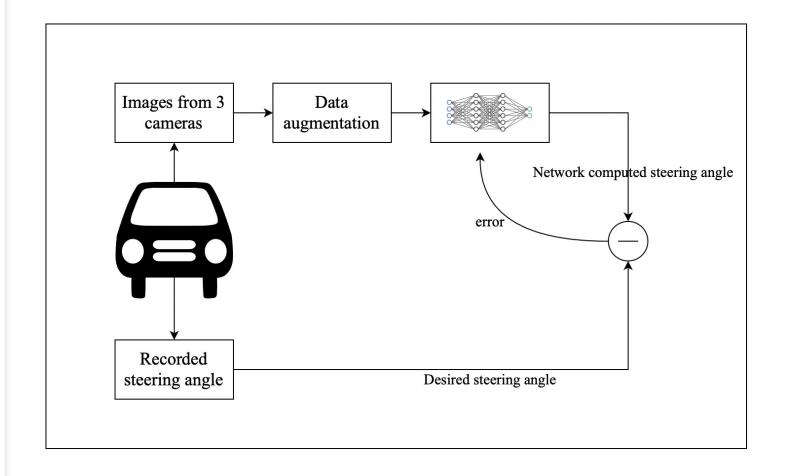
The Idea

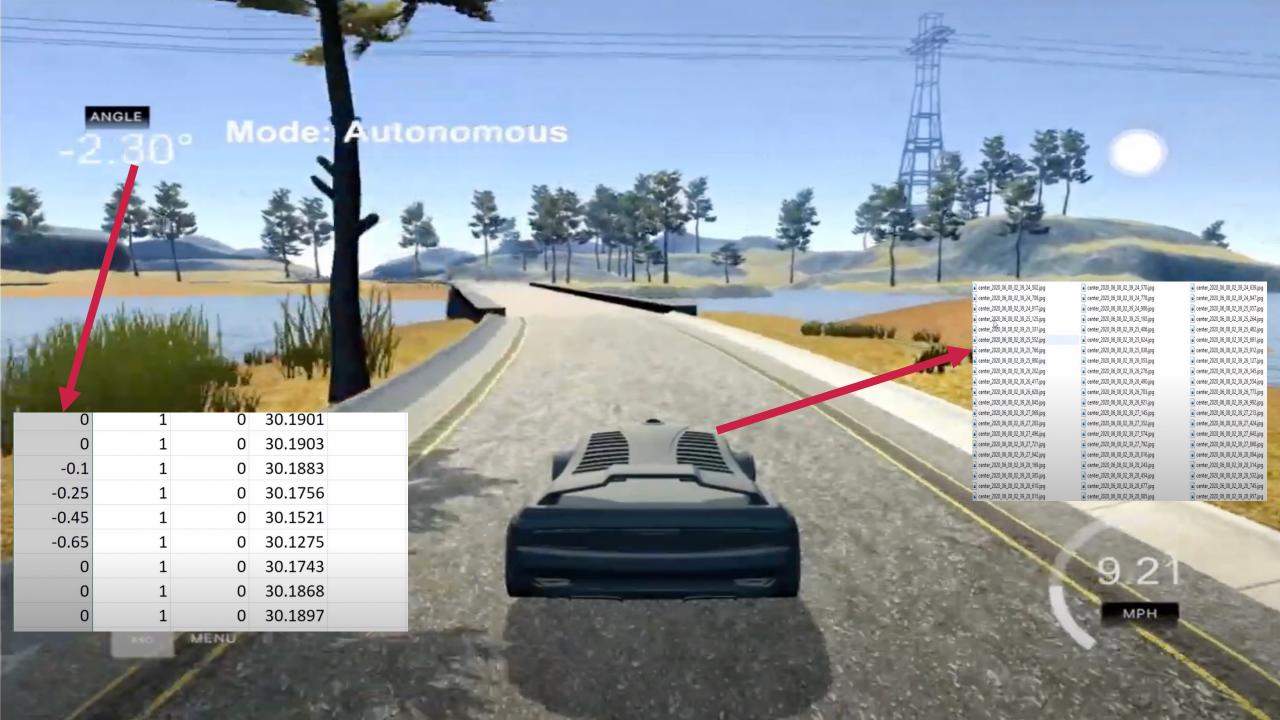
- Learning from pixels
- End to end trained neural network using CNN
- Autonomous driving by mapping camera images to steering angle



Approach

- Step 1: Collecting data
 - Data augmentation
 - Corner cases
- Step 2: Training CNN
 - NVIDIA Model
- Step 3: Driving autonomously

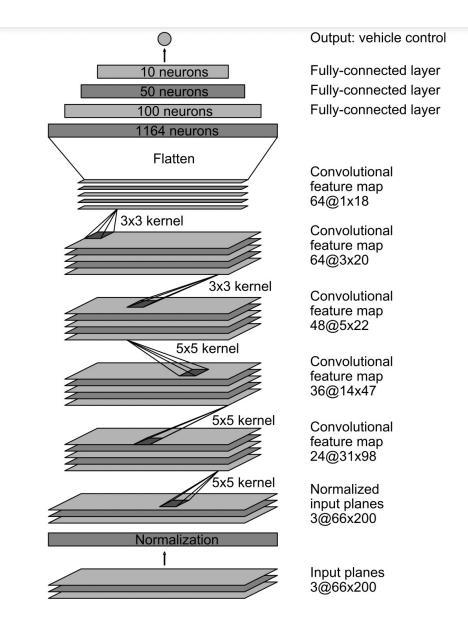




Architecture and Tools

NVIDIA model

• CNN using Keras



Approach

- Reading the data
- Splitting the data into training, testing and validation samples
- Data Augmentation:
 - a) Image flipping
 - b) Steering angle negation
- Histogram
- Cropping the images to remove unwanted variables
- Resampling of the data to the mean
- Normalize image data

Specifications

- Library: Keras API of tensorflow
- Optimizer: Adam, SGD, RMSprop
- Activation function: ReLu
- Loss function: MSE

Optimizer	Epoch	Learning rate	MSE Train	MSE Val	Car performance	Comments
Adam	20	10-4	8.21e-04	0.0248	Lap not completed	Overfitting
	10	10-4	0.0042	0.0233	Lap not completed	Overfitting
	5	10 ⁻⁴	0.0095	0.0236	Lap completed with good performance	-
	5	10 ⁻³	0.0102	0.0208	Lap not completed	Aggressive Turns
	10	10 ⁻³	0.0057	0.0219	Lap not completed	Aggressive Turns
	50	10 ⁻³	6.1e-04	0.0228	Lap not completed	Aggressive Turns
SGD	5	10-4	0.0523	0.0677	Lap not completed	Could not converge
	10	10-4	0.0517	0.0677	Lap not completed	Could not converge
	50	10-4	0.0480	0.0630	Lap not completed	Could not converge
RMSprop	5	10-4	0.0089	0.0234	Lap completed with average performance	-
	10	10 ⁻³	0.0054	0.0203	Lap not completed	Overfitting

Advantages & Limitations

- Smaller networks
- Maximum system performance
- Better performance with unclear visual guidance
- No lane detection

- Non-deterministic
- Camera dependent (no depth information)
- Combination with other algorithms (eg: LiDAR)

References

End to End learning for self driving cars:

https://images.nvidia.com/content/tegra/automotive/images/2016/solutions/pdf/end-to-end-dl-using-px.pdf