

#### GitHub Repo

### Dedicated Autonomous Vehicle Lanes

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- AVs may drive more conservatively than humans, so a "safe" lane could be useful.
  - We modeled this in our project by giving all AVs a fixed speed and behavior.
- AVs may have specific destinations (like major transit / entertainment hubs) so placing them in the leftmost lane may be beneficial for exiting freeways.

#### Concerns

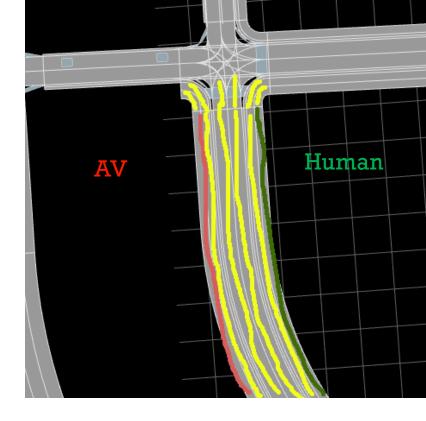
- Like dedicated lanes for HOV, we suspect that a dedicated lane for AVs will reduce travel time and collisions.
- With a dedicated lane, and faster travel time, air pollution can be reduced, along with congestion.

#### Benefits

Proposal: Dedicated Autonomous Vehicle Lanes



- Six AV vehicles
  - Spawned in leftmost lane.
  - Using CARLA's "normal" vehicle profile.
  - Uniform speed of 60 km/h.
- Fifteen Human vehicles
  - Spawned in any lane but leftmost.
  - Randomly assigned a vehicle profile.
  - Randomly assigned a speed ∈ [30, 80] km/h.
- Simulation is run in synchronous mode with fixed timestep and limited to 10,000 ticks.
- Four results using seed  $\in$  [5100, 5103] were analyzed.
  - Control => no lane restrictions.
  - Experimental => AV given an exclusive left lane; humans given an exclusive right lane. No exclusivity at intersections.



## Implementation

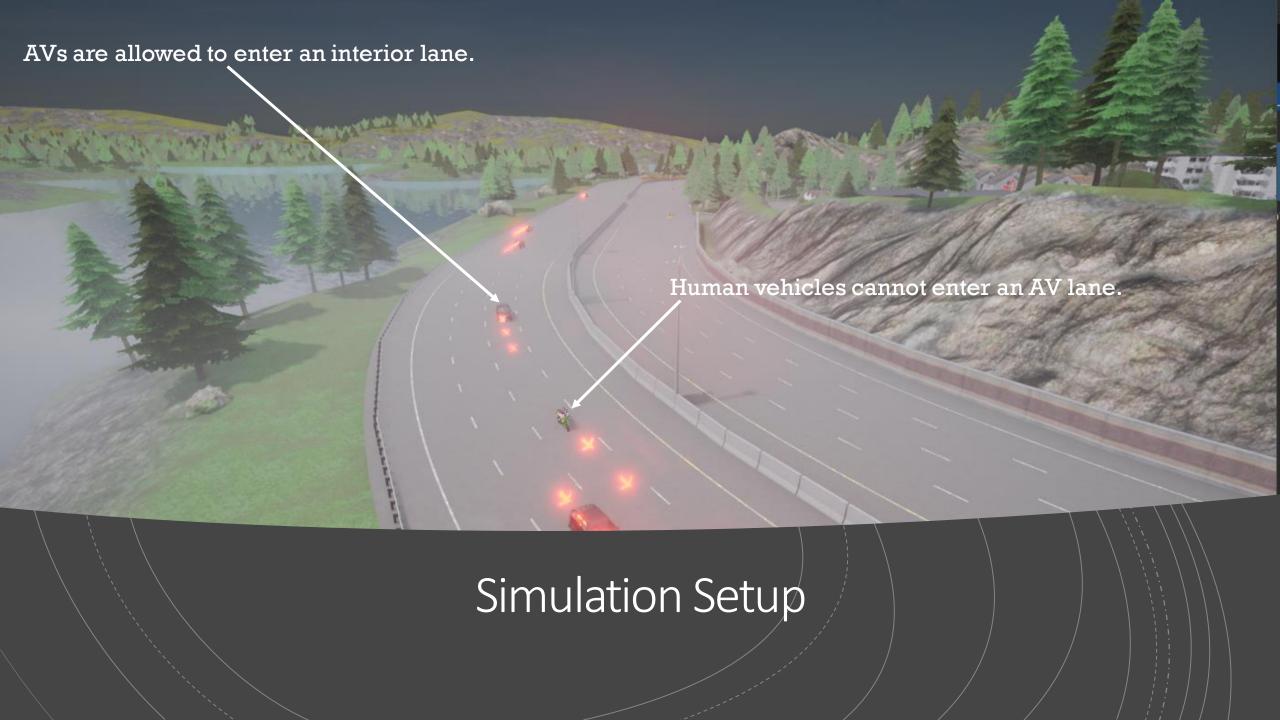
- Large amounts of collisions would cause CARLA to become unresponsive.
  - Mitigations:
    - In periods of high collisions-per-tick, disable collisions temporarily.
    - Reduce number of vehicles in simulation.
- CARLA simulations are non-deterministic by default.
  - Mitigations:
    - Run simulator in synchronous mode with a fixed time step.
    - Set a fixed random seed for each unrelated run.
    - Limit each run to 10,000 ticks.



#### Issues



Simulation

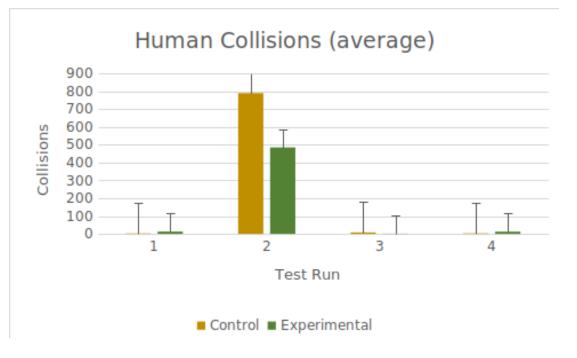


# Video Link

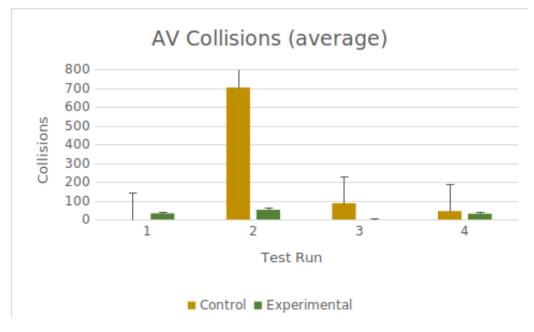
Video

Results





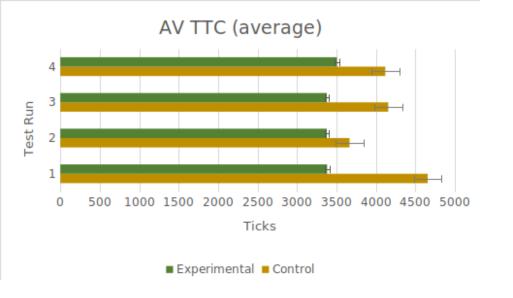
Collisions involving human vehicles were not significantly reduced in experimental runs.



Collisions involving autonomous vehicles were not conclusively reduced across all experimental runs.

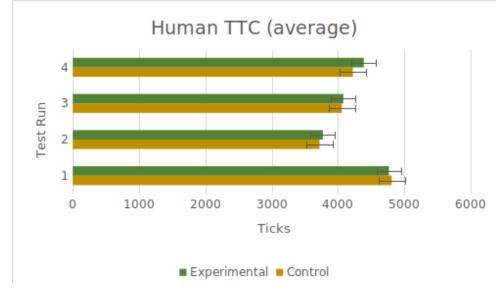
Anomalous data on run #2 were the result of a fast vehicle trapped behind a slower one, resulting in a large amount of collisions-per-tick.

#### Results



Experimental results showed a significant reduction in ticks-to-completion (TTC) compared to the control.

A comparatively low standard error for experimental runs is promising.



Human TTC did not have a significant variation between experimental and control.

Results

- Ticks-to-completion (our version of a fixed simulator time) showed a decided difference in experimental runs compared to the control for AV vehicles.
  - Human vehicles did not have a noticeable change in TTC.
- Collisions for both AV and human vehicles did not show much variation between the experimental runs and control.

An exclusive lane for AVs within our simulation matches with observed results seen in HOV lanes in use in large cities!

- Namely, we saw a reduced travel time.
- <a href="https://www.transportation.gov/mission/health/High-Occupancy-Vehicle-Lanes">https://www.transportation.gov/mission/health/High-Occupancy-Vehicle-Lanes</a>

#### Conclusion

- Actual modeling of an "AV"
  - We only modeled an approximate AV, but using a real self-driving model will yield more generalizable results.
- Use of a real roadway, with real traffic patterns.
  - Due to computing limitations, we had a greatly reduced number of vehicles on an artificial path, using a "real" scenario is an area of future research.

#### Further Research

