

Self drives me crazy: from 0 to autonomous car in 150 hours

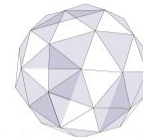
**Felipe
Salvatore**



**Paula
Moraes**

Quem somos:

- **Felipe Salvatore**: doutorando em Deep Learning/NLP
- **Paula Moraes**: mestranda com foco em Robótica Probabilística



LIAMF

Laboratório de IA do IME-USP

Por que montar um carro autônomo?

- Desmistificar a implementação dessa tecnologia
- Porque é divertido :)



IME-USP

Desafio

Implementar o artigo: **End to End Learning for Self-Driving Cars (2016)**

Por que carros autônomos?

- Carros autônomos são os robôs que vão diretamente impactar nosso **dia a dia no futuro próximo**: atualmente há 51,3 milhões de veículos rodando no Brasil.
- Esse problema é rico para a inteligência artificial, pois junta diferentes áreas como **machine learning, computer vision, path planning** e **reinforcement learning**

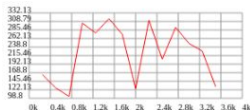
Carro autônomo na universidade

DeepTesla - End-to-End Steering Model

[Main Page](#) - [About DeepTesla](#)

Training

Forward pass (ms): 4 Backward pass (ms): 8
Total examples seen / unique: 3689 Network Status: training



```
1 {
2   "network": [
3     { "type": "input", "out_sx": 200, "out_sy": 66, "out_depth": 3 },
4     { "type": "conv", "sx": 3, "filters": 8, "stride": 3, "pad": 2, "activation": "relu" },
5     { "type": "conv", "sx": 3, "filters": 8, "stride": 3, "pad": 2, "activation": "relu" },
6     { "type": "conv", "sx": 3, "filters": 8, "stride": 3, "pad": 2, "activation": "relu" },
7     { "type": "pool", "sx": 4, "stride": 2 },
8     { "type": "regression", "num_neurons": 1 }
9   ],
10  "trainer": { "method": "adadelta", "batch_size": 4, "l2_decay": 0.0001 }
11 }
```

Layer Visualization

Input (200x66x3)

Activations (actual angle: 0.5, predicted angle: 0.1)



VIDEO VISUALIZATION



DeepTraffic: Deep Reinforcement Learning

DeepTraffic

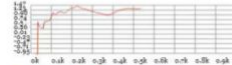
[Main Page](#) - [Leaderboard](#) - [About DeepTraffic](#)

Americans spend 8 billion hours stuck in traffic every year.
Deep neural networks can help!

```
5 laneside = 3;
6 patchesAhead = 30;
7 patchesBehind = 10;
8 trainIterations = 10000;
9
10 // the number of other autonomous vehicles controlled by your network
11 otherAgents = 0; // max of 9
12
13 var num_inputs = (laneside * 2 + 1) * (patchesAhead + patchesBehind);
```

[Apply Code/Reset Net](#) [Save Code/Net to File](#) [Load Code/Net from File](#)

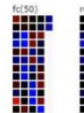
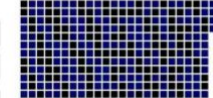
[Submit Model to Competition](#)



[Run Training](#) [Start Evaluation/Run](#)

Value Function Approximating Neural Network:

Input(280)



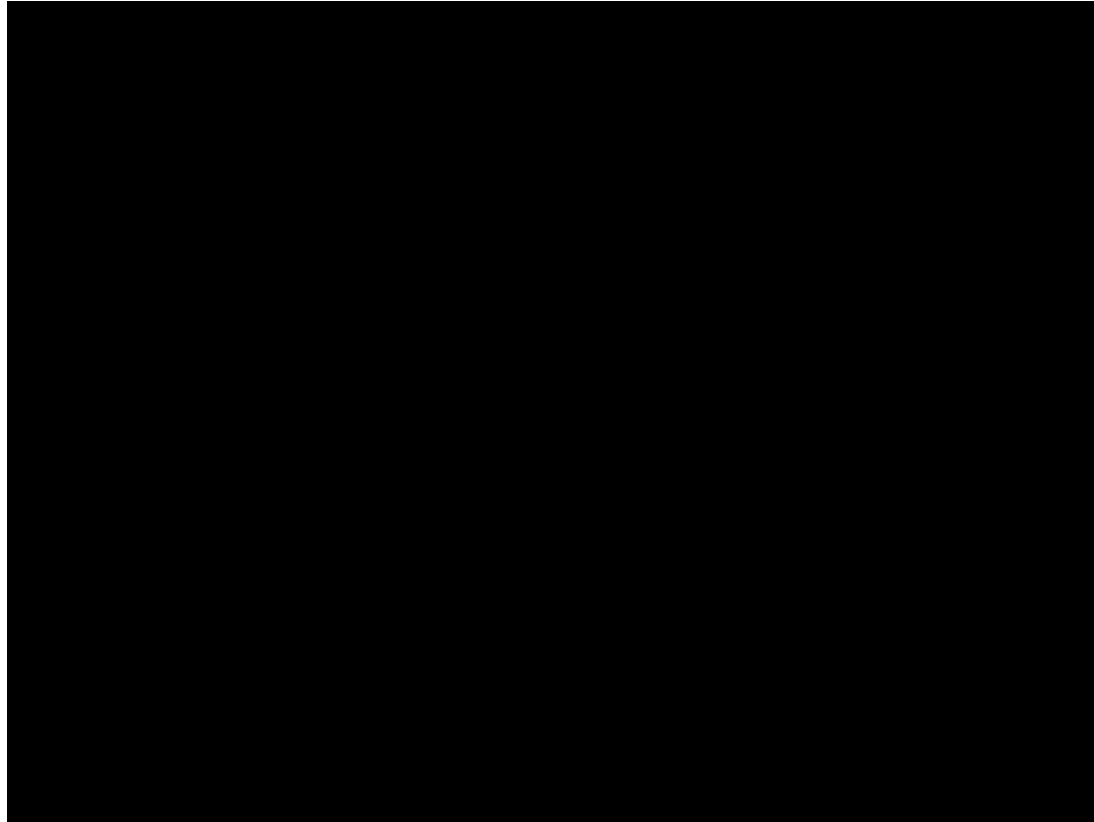
[LOAD CUSTOM IMAGE](#)

red

[REQUEST VISUALIZATION](#)

[vehicle skins](#)

Carro autônomo no Brasil: um breve histórico



End to End Learning for Self-Driving Cars

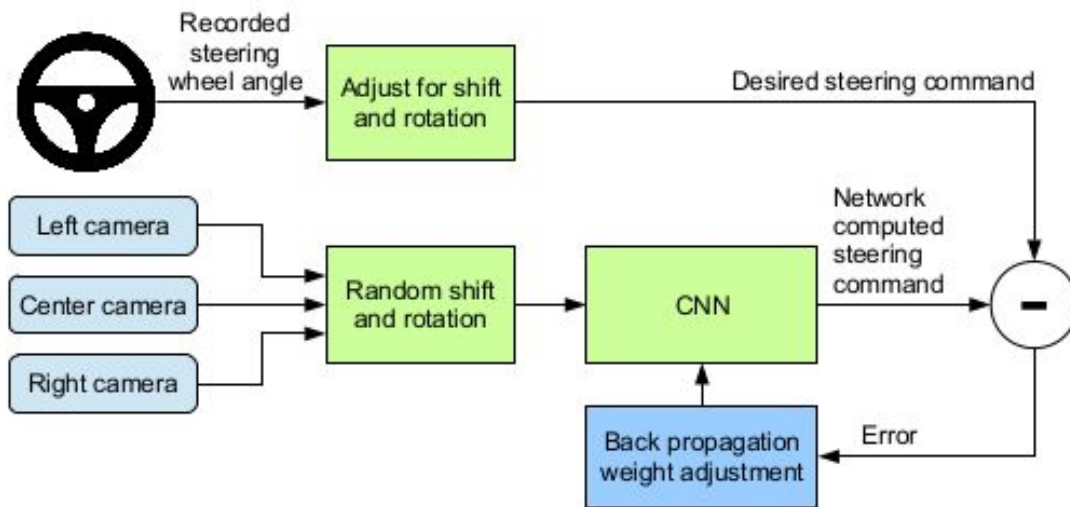


Figure 2: Training the neural network.

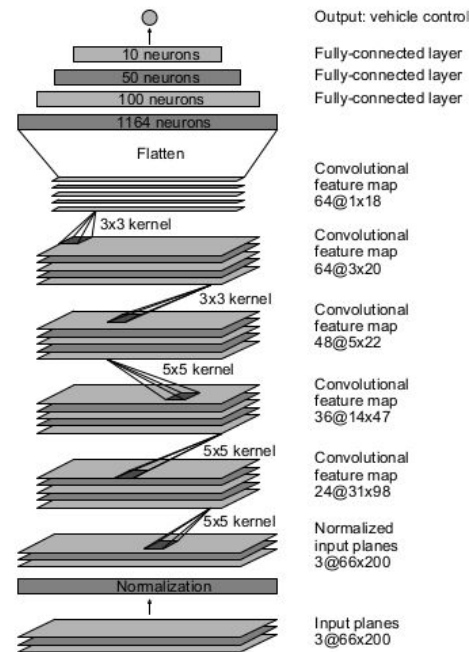
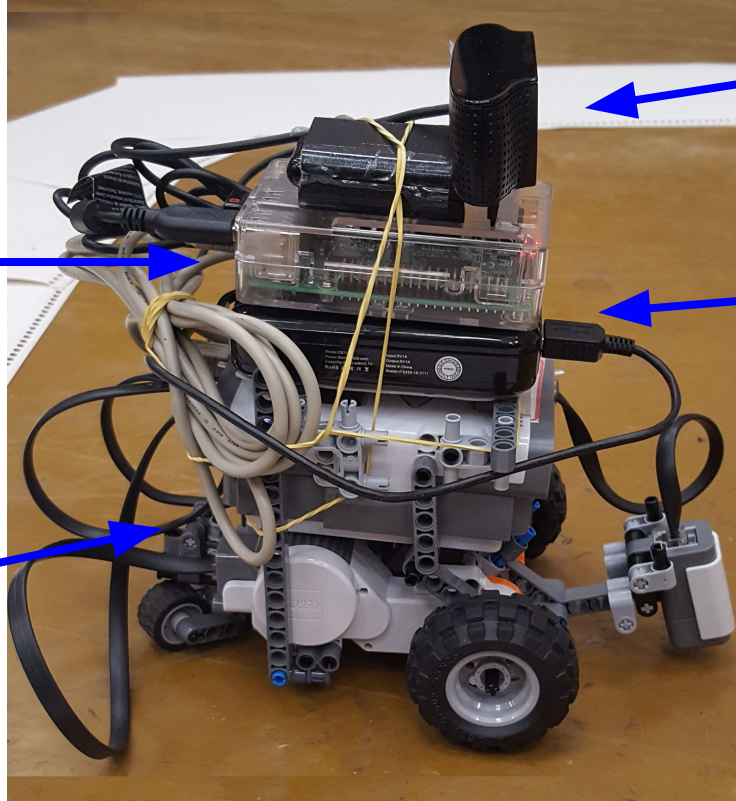


Figure 4: CNN architecture. The network has about 27 million connections and 250 thousand parameters.

Recursos utilizados



Raspberry Pi

Webcam

Power bank

Lego NXT

custo total: \$ 60

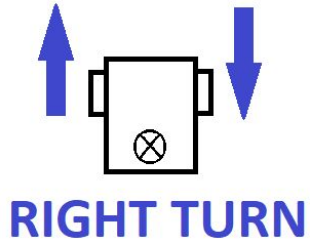
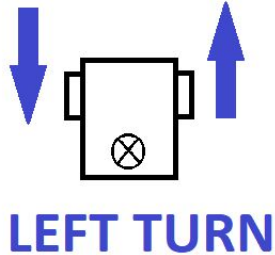
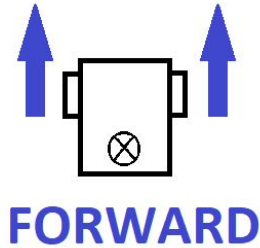


Robô com acionamento diferencial

- Sistema com duas rodas controladas por **atuadores independentes**
- Possui uma roda passiva (***castor wheel***) para maior estabilidade
- Benefícios:
 - simplicidade
 - permite girar no próprio eixo
- Movimentação baseada na **diferença de velocidade** entre os motores



Robô com acionamento diferencial



```
self.leftMotor = nxt.Motor(self.brick, nxt.PORT_B)
self.rightMotor = nxt.Motor(self.brick, nxt.PORT_A)
self.both = nxt.SynchronizedMotors(self.leftMotor,
                                    self.rightMotor,
                                    turn_ratio)

def move_up(self):
    """
    Execute action of moving up
    """
    self.both.run(self.power_up)

def move_left(self):
    """
    Execute action of moving left for tacho_left degrees
    """
    self.rightMotor.weak_turn(self.power_left, self.tacho_left)
    self.leftMotor.weak_turn(- self.power_left, self.tacho_left)

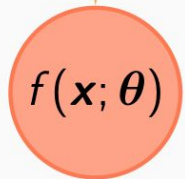
def move_right(self):
    """
    Execute action of moving right for tacho_right degrees
    """
    self.rightMotor.weak_turn(- self.power_right, self.tacho_right)
    self.leftMotor.weak_turn(self.power_right, self.tacho_right)
```

Controle como regressão

x



$132 \times 400 \times 3$



\hat{y}

$\begin{bmatrix} 0.005236 \\ 10.150000 \\ 0.147433 \end{bmatrix}$	steering angle
	speed
	brake

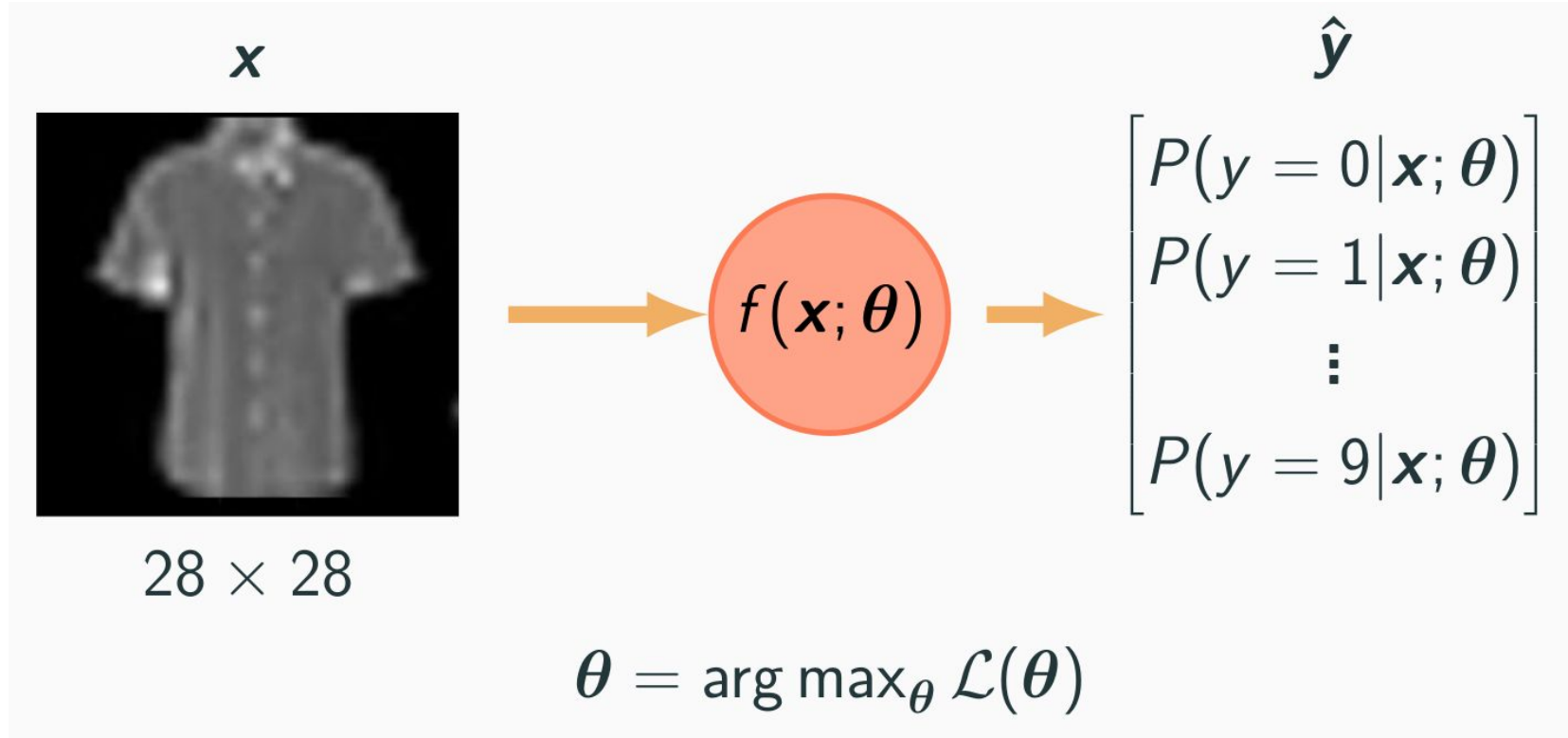
$$\theta = \arg \min_{\theta} J(\theta)$$

Exemplos:

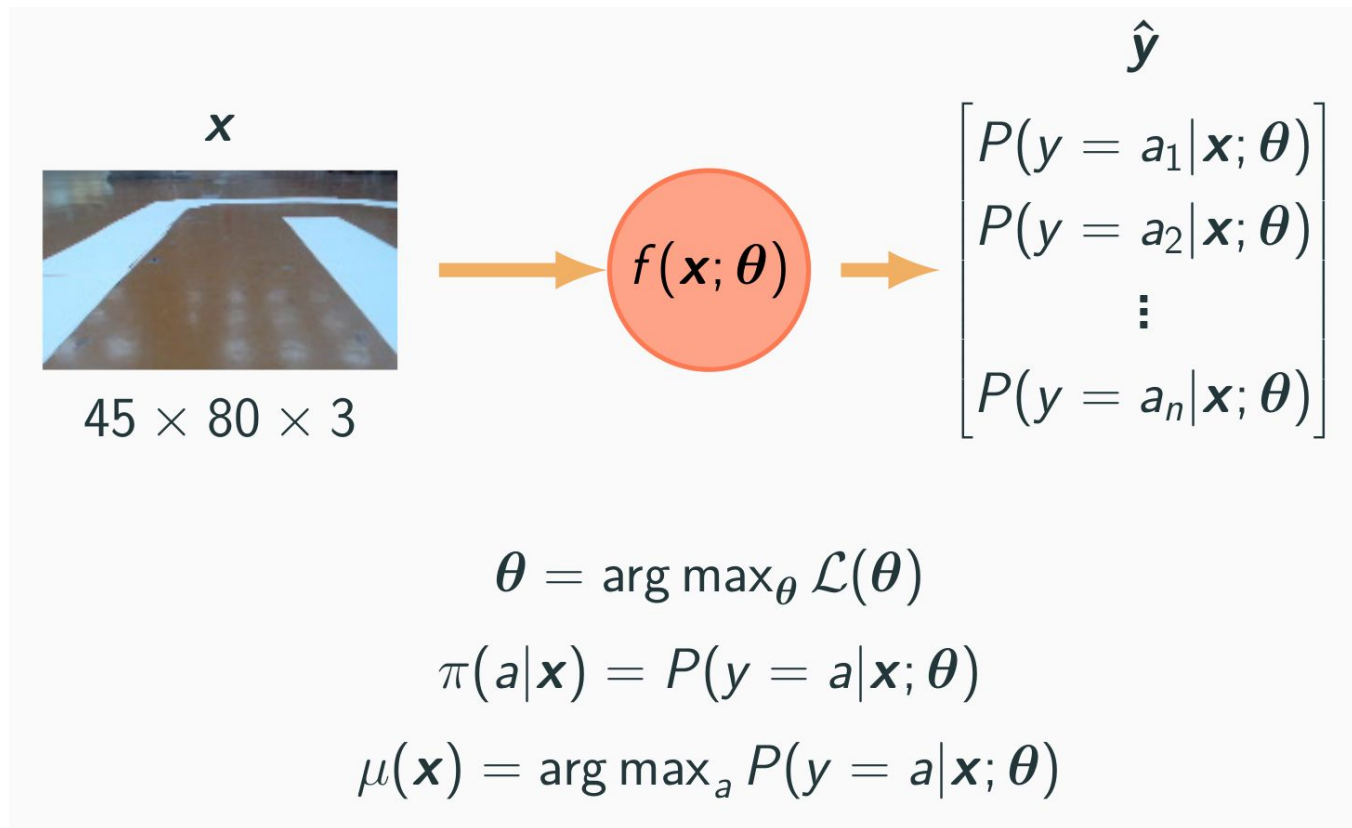
Udacity's Lincoln MKZ

DeepTesla

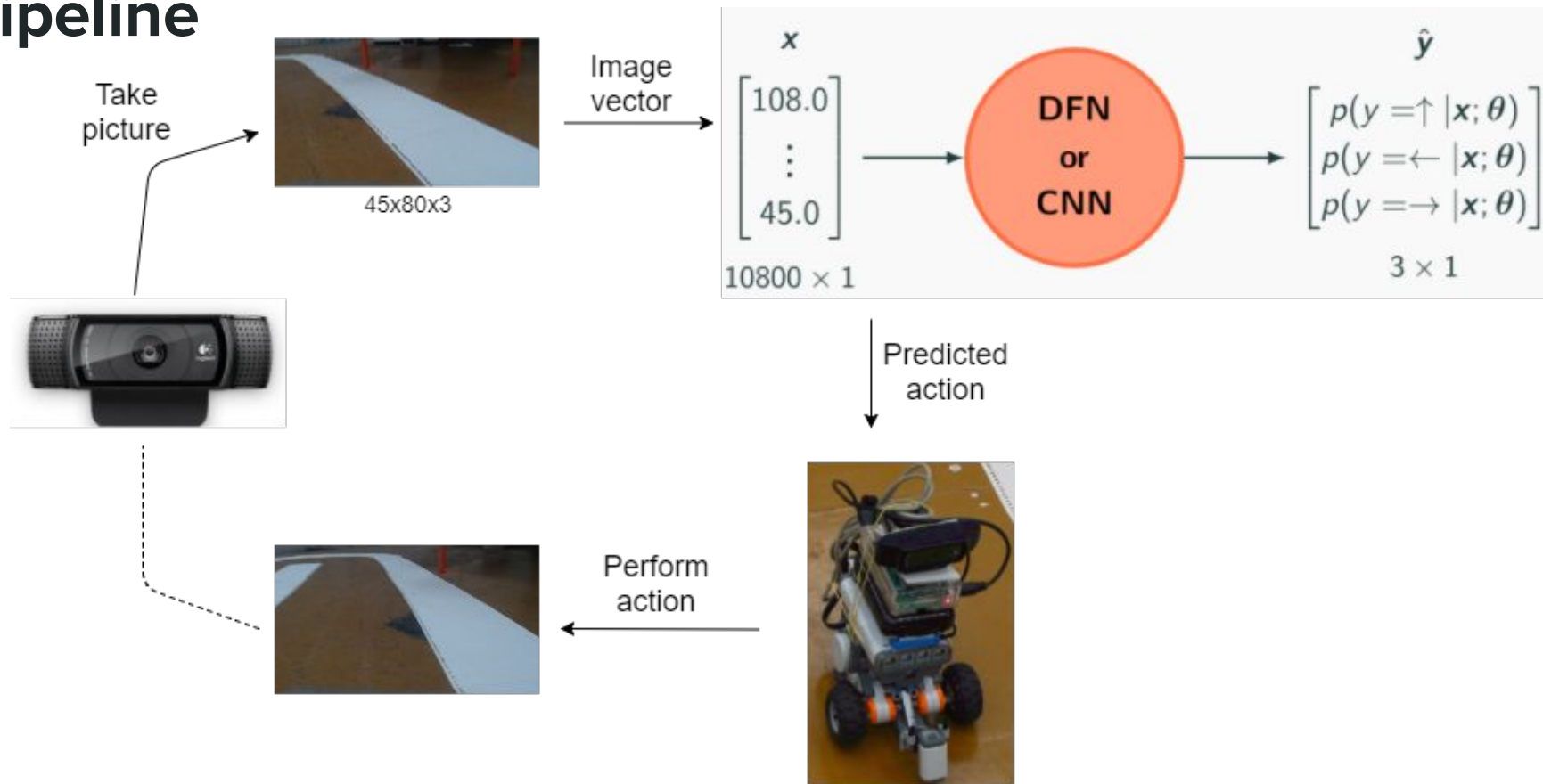
Classificação de imagens



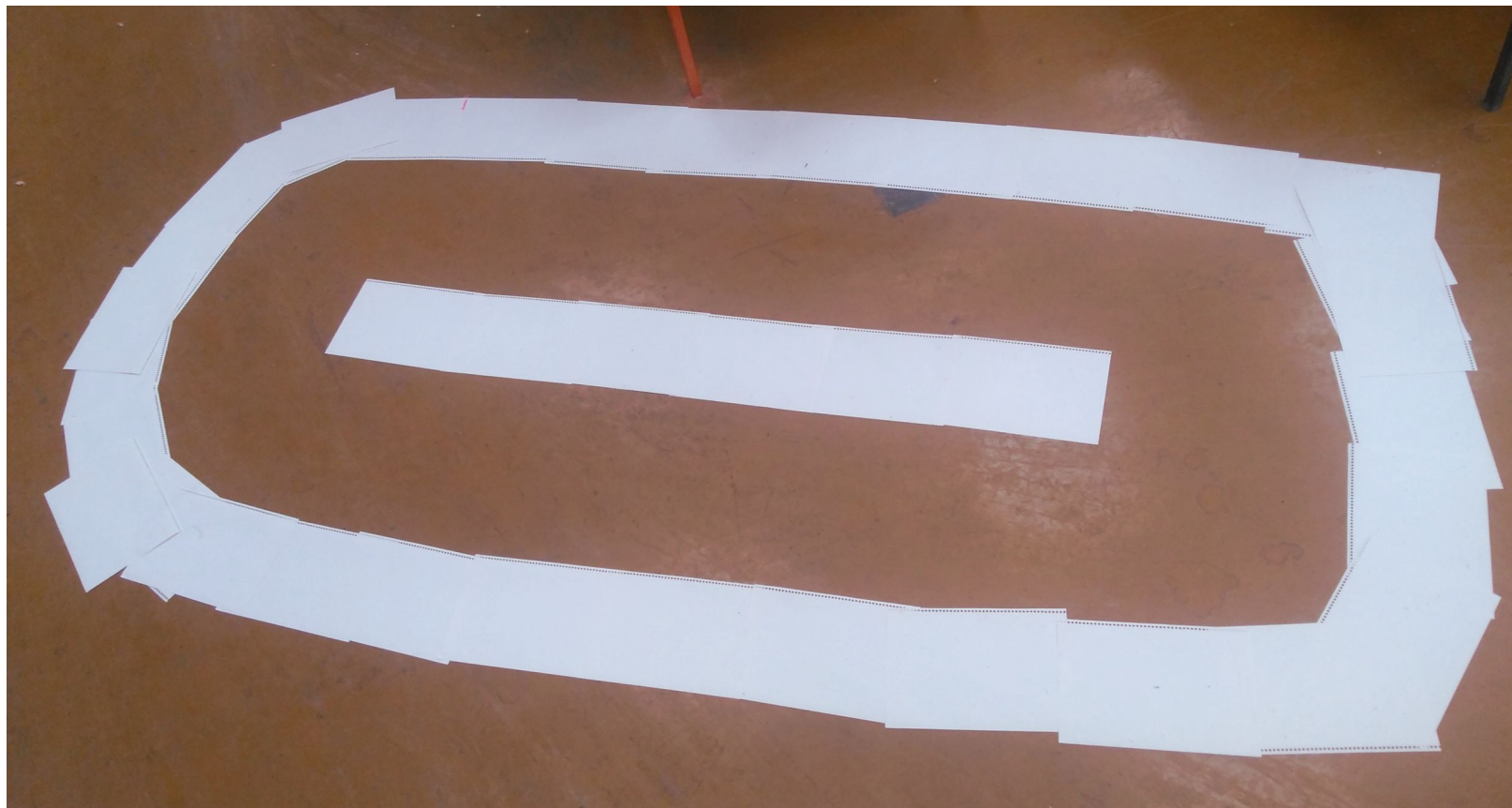
Controle como classificação de imagens



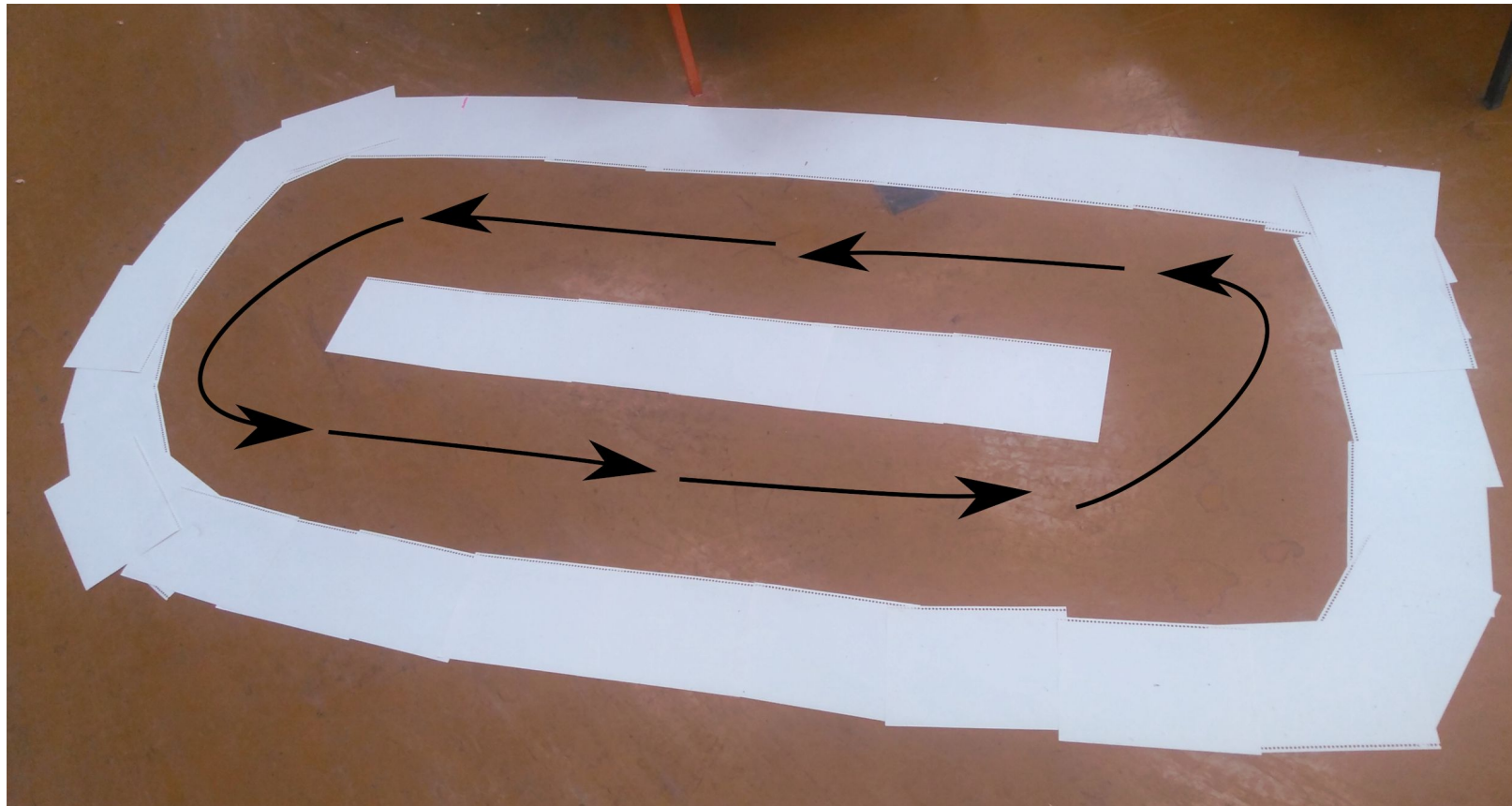
Pipeline



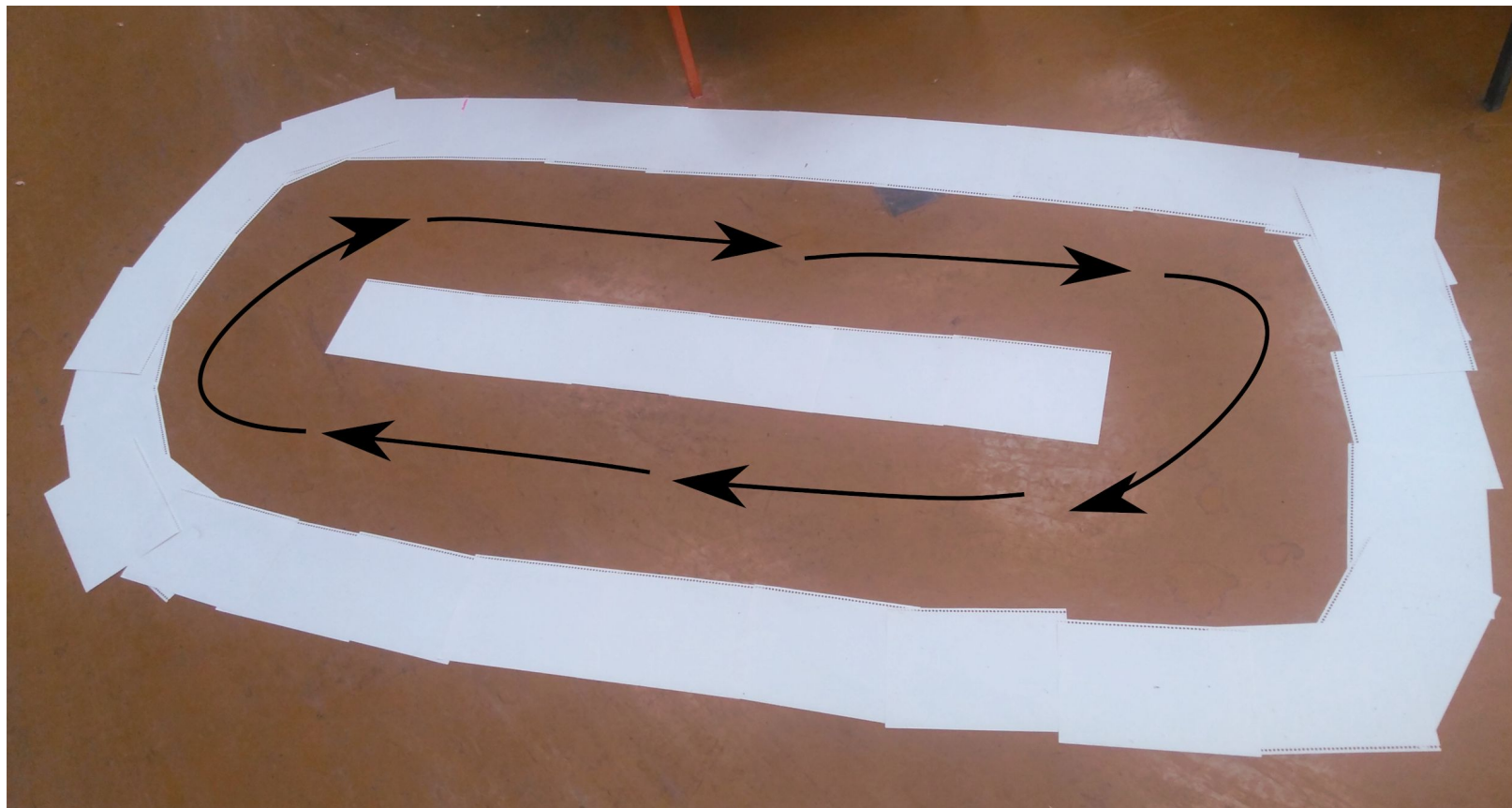
Coleta de dados



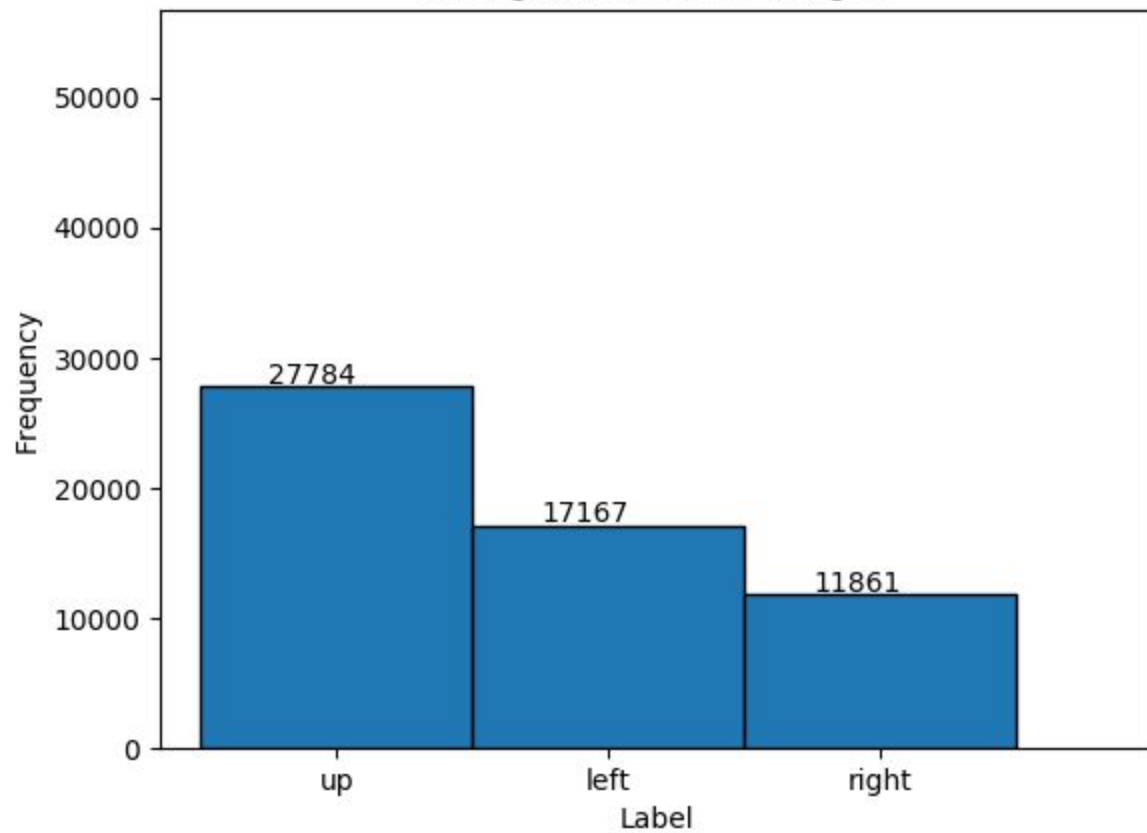
Coleta de dados



Coleta de dados



Histogram of 56812 images



Manipulação de imagens



Original



Binary



Random shadow



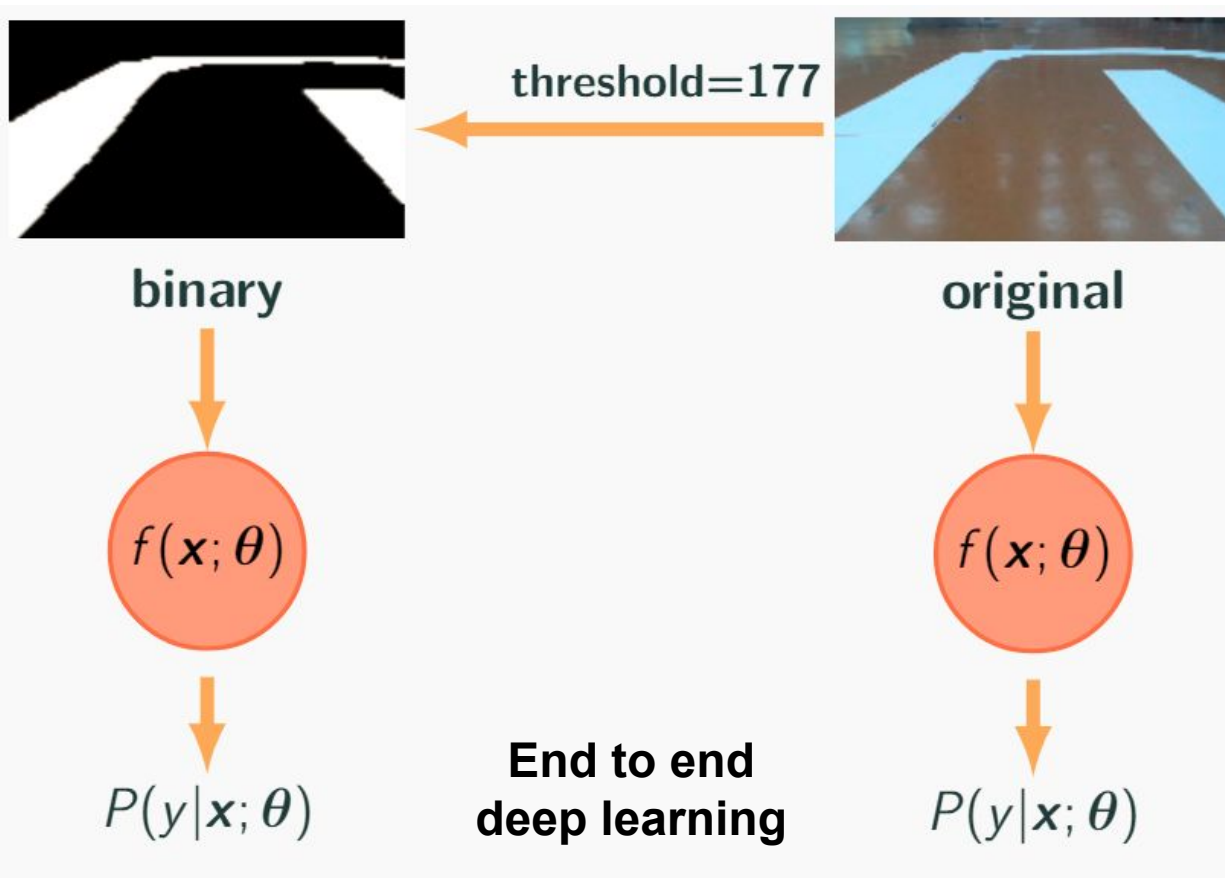
Grayscale



Gaussian Blur 5x5

Data pipeline





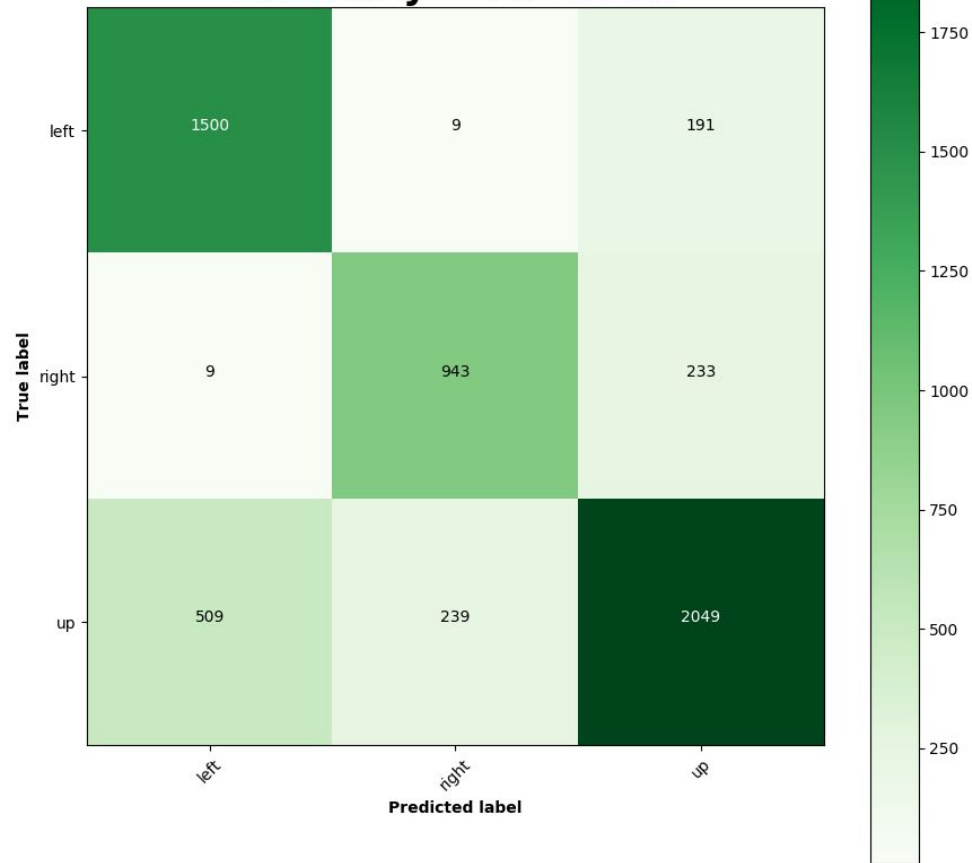
Resultados com DFN

architecture	preprocessing	hit rate \uparrow	hit rate \leftarrow	hit rate \rightarrow
[3]	none	0.80	0.76	0.68
[2350, 3]	none	0.80	0.70	0.80
[1333, 200, 3]	none	0.79	0.82	0.67
[3]	binarization	0.75	0.87	0.64
[233, 3]	binarization	0.72	0.85	0.82
[1628, 47, 3]	binarization	0.71	0.90	0.84

Resultados com CNN

architecture	preprocessing	hit rate \uparrow	hit rate \leftarrow	hit rate \rightarrow
$[(24, 5), 731, 3]$	none	0.80	0.71	0.73
$[(32, 5), (64, 5), 3]$	none	0.82	0.80	0.66
$[(24, 5), (36, 5), (64, 5), 200, 3]$	none	0.76	0.84	0.72
$[(24, 5), 456, 3]$	binarization	0.79	0.86	0.67
$[(32, 5), (64, 5), 3]$	binarization	0.78	0.80	0.73
$[(24, 5), (36, 5), (64, 5), 200, 3]$	binarization	0.79	0.83	0.73

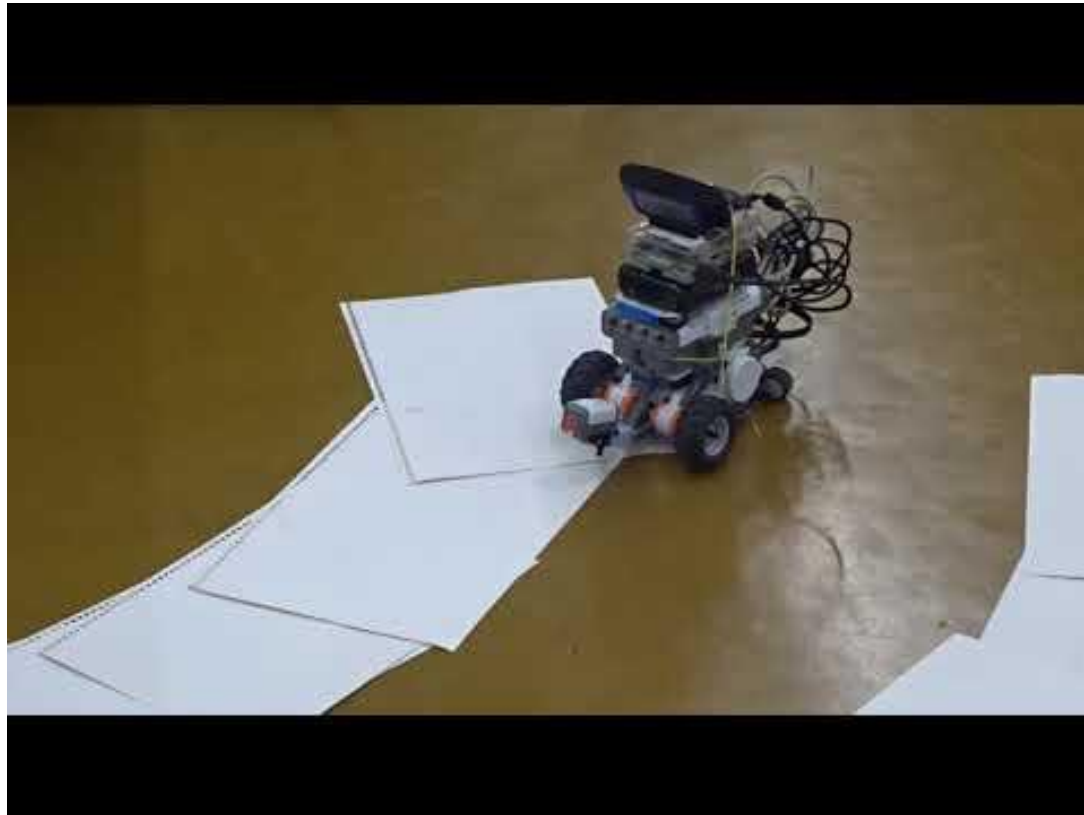
Confusion matrix of 5682 examples accuracy = 0.790567



Simulação



Primeira Tentativa

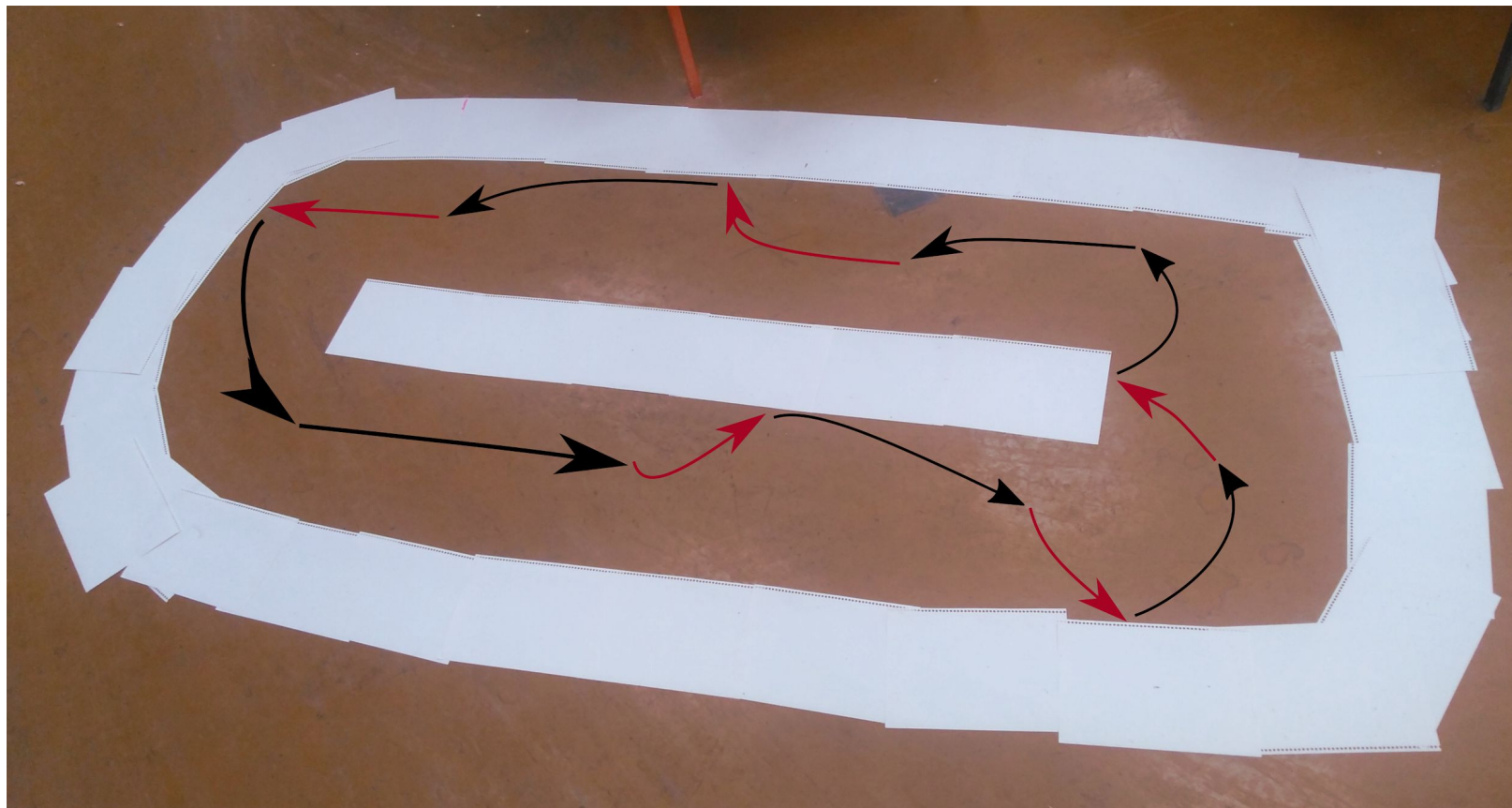


PROBLEMA: dados pouco informativos

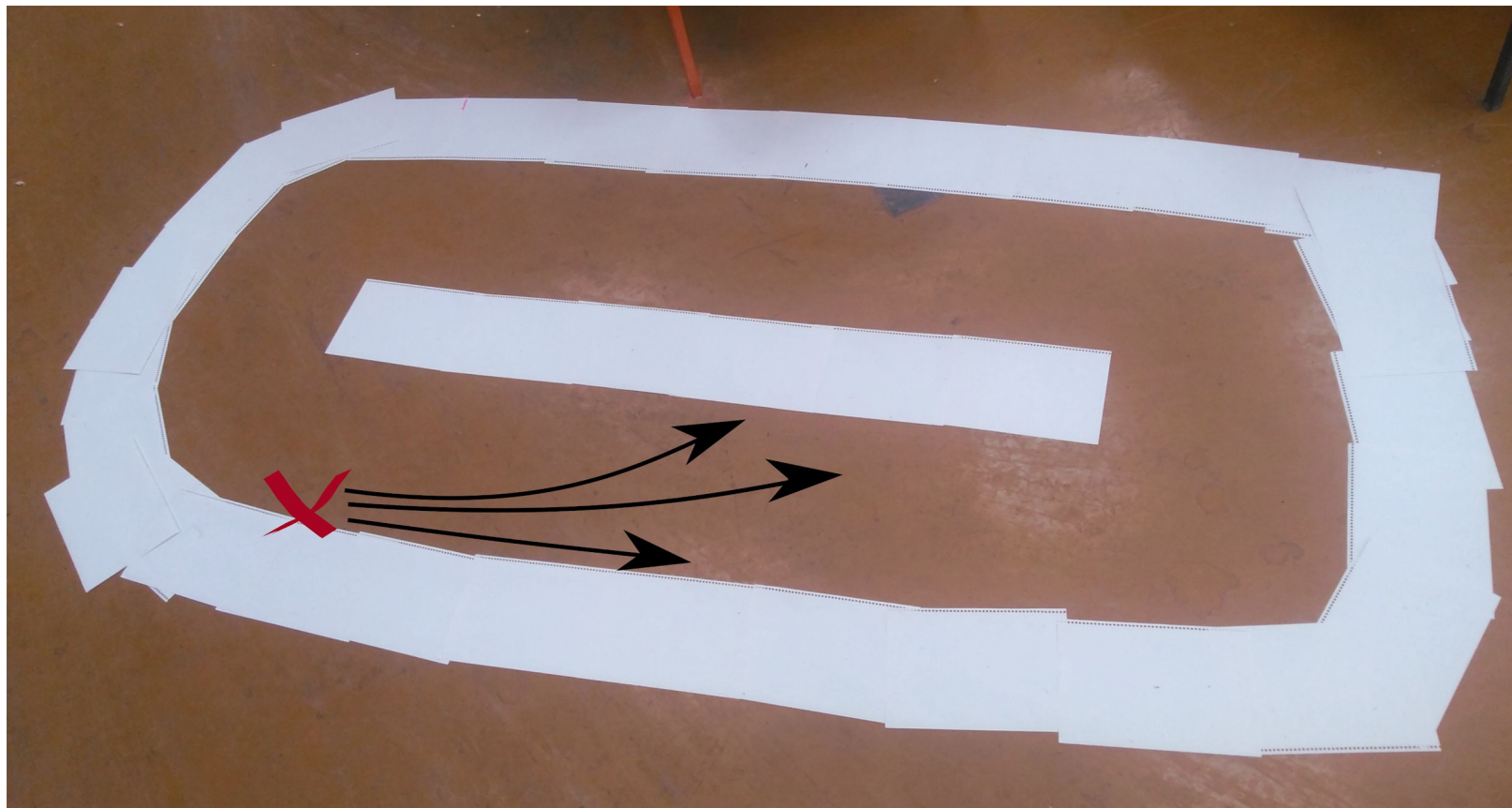
Comando “ir para frente” estava fortemente associado ao robô estar centralizado na pista



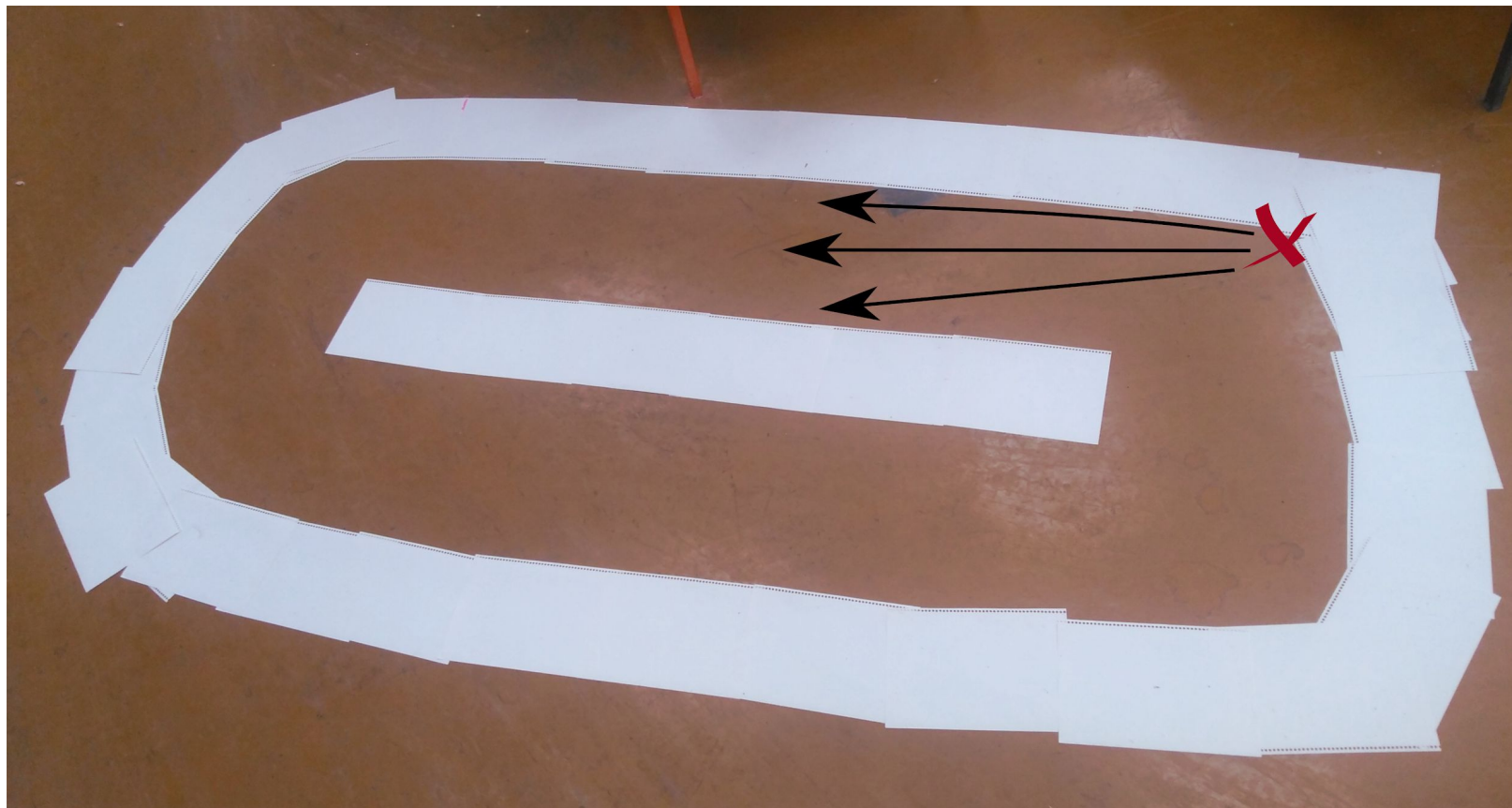
Nova coleta de dados



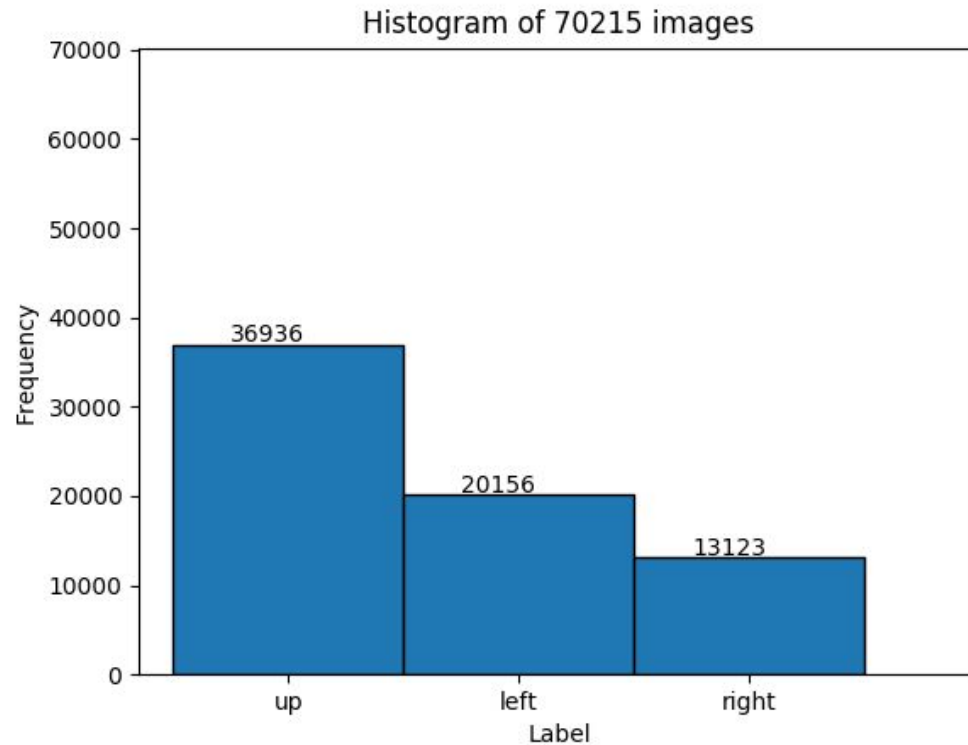
Nova coleta de dados



Nova coleta de dados



Nova coleta de dados: + 13403 imagens



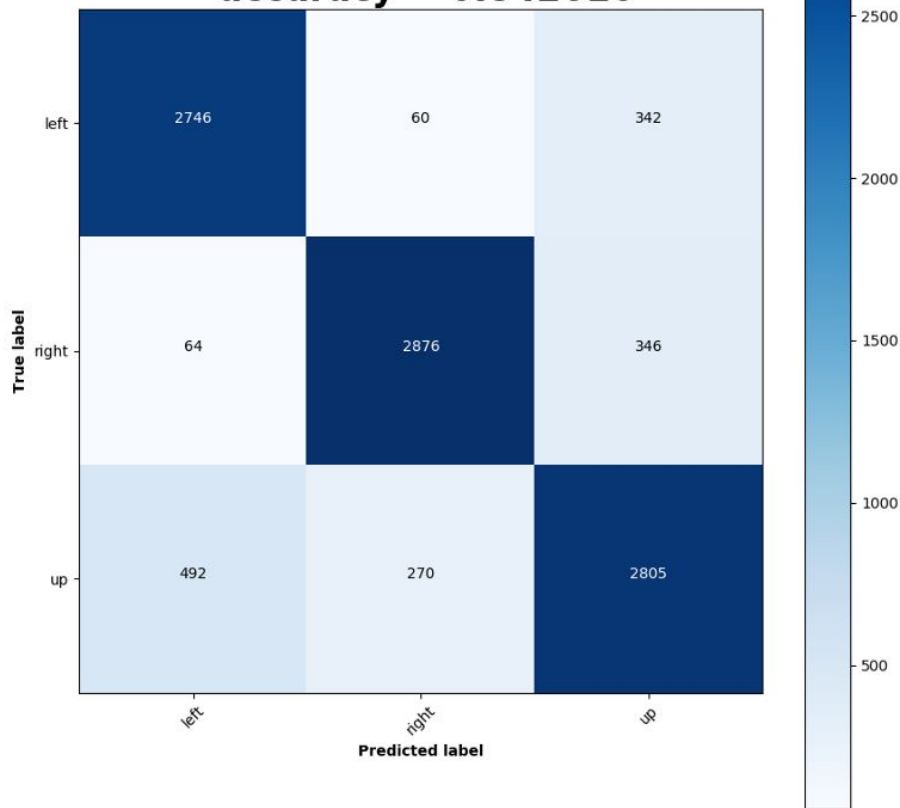
PROBLEMA: predição x controle

captura e processamento de imagem ~ 9 ms

command	time
↑	0.06 s
←	0.29 s
→	0.29 s

architecture	preprocessing	inference time
[3]	none	0.43 s
[1333, 200, 3]	none	1.35 s
[(24, 5), 731, 3]	none	1.41 s
[3]	binarization	0.42 s
[233, 3]	binarization	0.59 s
[(32, 5), (64, 5), 3]	binarization	0.89 s
[(24, 5), (36, 5), (64, 5), 200, 3]	binarization	1.24 s

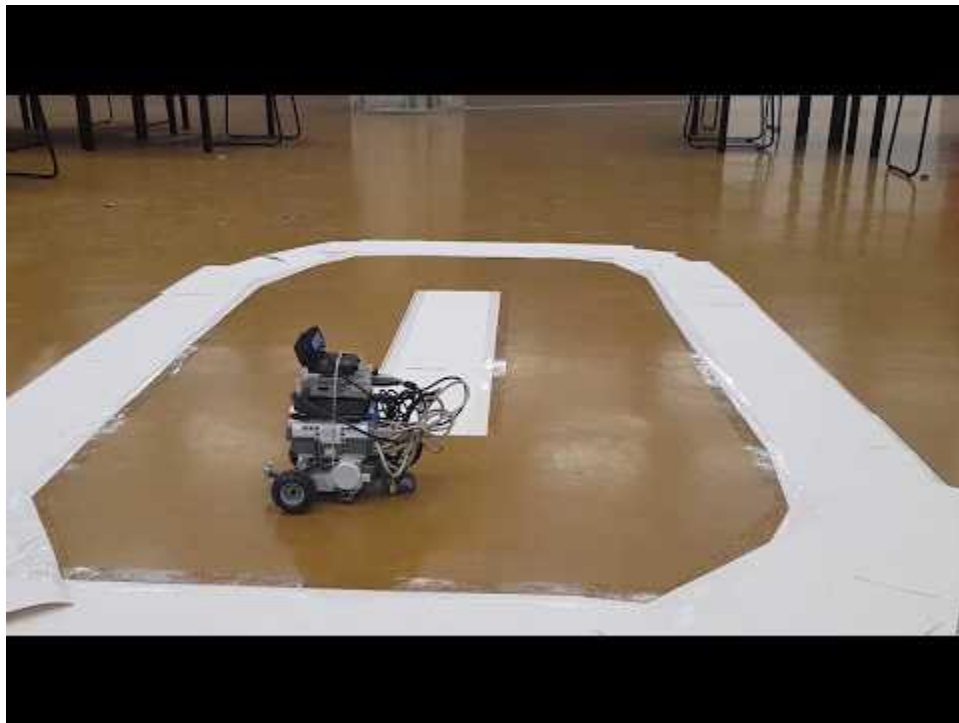
**Confusion matrix of 10001 examples
accuracy = 0.842616**



Melhor modelo: [(36, 5), 3]

- imagens RGB
- uma camada de convolução:
36 filtros 5x5
- uma camada de pooling 2x2
- sem camadas escondidas
- tempo de inferência: 0.69 s

Modo autônomo - pista de treino



Pista de teste



Modo autônomo - pista de teste



Próximos passos

- **Experimentar novos modelos de direção, e.g. modelo Ackerman**
- **Integrar o robô com outros sensores:**
 - GPS e Radar
- **Detecção de obstáculos**
- **Path planning**
 - Planejar trajetórias do ponto A ao ponto B

Conclusão

- Machine learning em **aplicações reais** é mais complicada do que em ambientes simulados
- **Começar** com deep learning para carro autônomo é **fácil**
- É possível implementar técnicas avançadas com hardware de **baixo custo**
- Variabilidade na coleta de dados é **essencial**
- O protótipo apresentado pode ser uma solução viável a disciplinas de **inteligência artificial** que desejem ir além de *toy problems*

Referências

- **Artigo no Medium (@project_m)**
 - **Self drives me crazy: from 0 to autonomous car in 150 hours**
- **Código no GitHub**
 - **Self-Driving Pi Car**
- **Dataset**
 - **Self-Driving Data**
- **Curso do MIT:**
 - **Deep Learning for Self-Driving Cars**

Agradecimentos



Obrigado