

Democratizing Autonomous Driving



Cloudy Liu



Brandon Griffin



Anthony Clemens

The background image shows the interior of a car with a futuristic, digital dashboard. The dashboard is illuminated with a blue glow and features various data visualizations, including a speedometer, a fuel gauge, a navigation map, and several circular gauges. The car's interior is visible, including the steering wheel, rearview mirror, and side mirrors. The overall aesthetic is high-tech and futuristic.

Mission Statement:

Break monopoly/oligopoly.

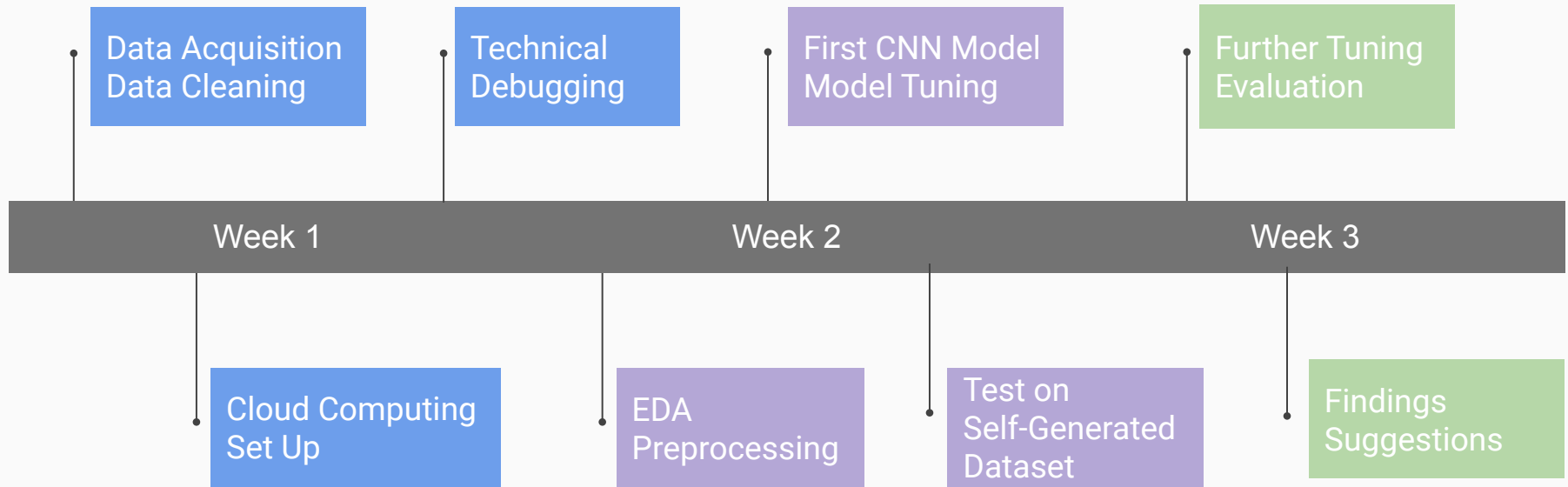
Encourage more companies to join the field
by building a self-driving car model from scratch.

Scenarios Considered

Can we...

1. train a model using CNN to make the car to finish a lap?
2. use a smaller dataset to achieve the similar result?
3. break through the hardware limitations?
4. optimize the model to drive more like a human, rather than swerve in the lane?
5. optimize the model to drive as fast as possible while still being able to stay in the lane?

The Process

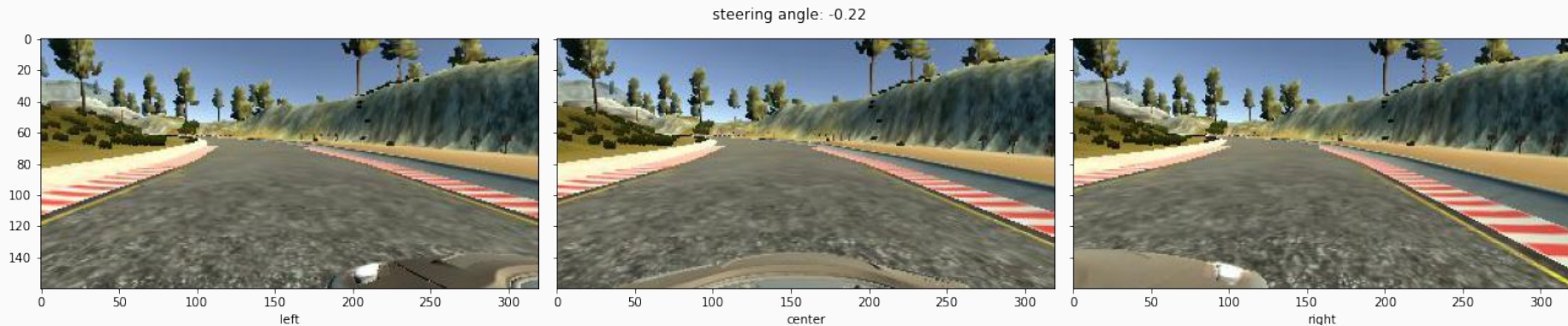


Data Collection

- Source: Udacity driving simulator
- Dataset used:
 - Udacity-released driving data (big scale)
 - Self-generated data (smaller scale)

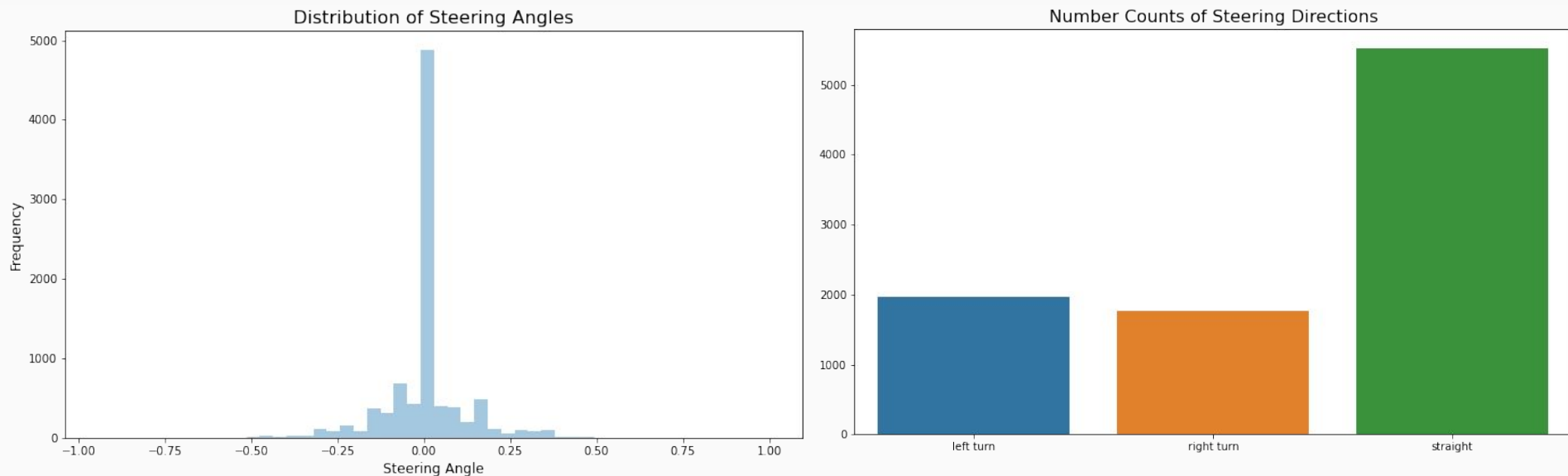


Exploratory Data Analysis



- Input: Center camera image
- Output: Steering Angle
- Assistance: Left and right camera images, using corrections

Exploratory Data Analysis - cont.

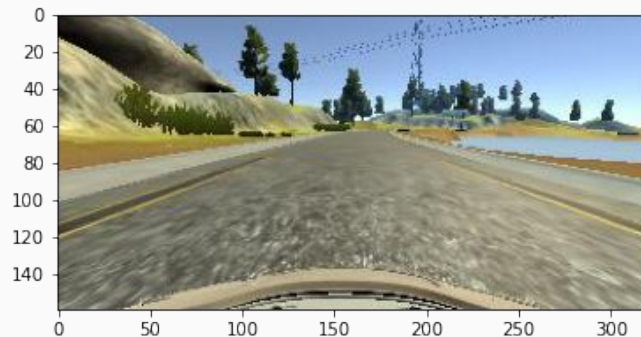


- Unbalanced data: calls for image preprocessing & augmentations

Image Preprocessing

- Before being fed into the neural network each image requires preprocessing
 - Cropping
 - Resizing
 - Converting RGB to YUV color space
- Purpose: to increase the efficiency of input data

Before Cropping



After Cropping

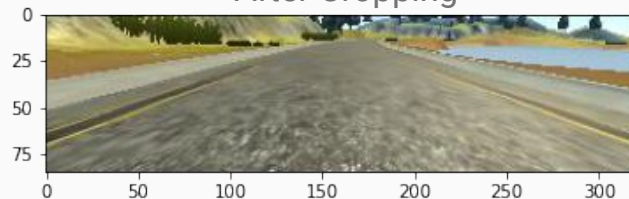


Image Augmentation

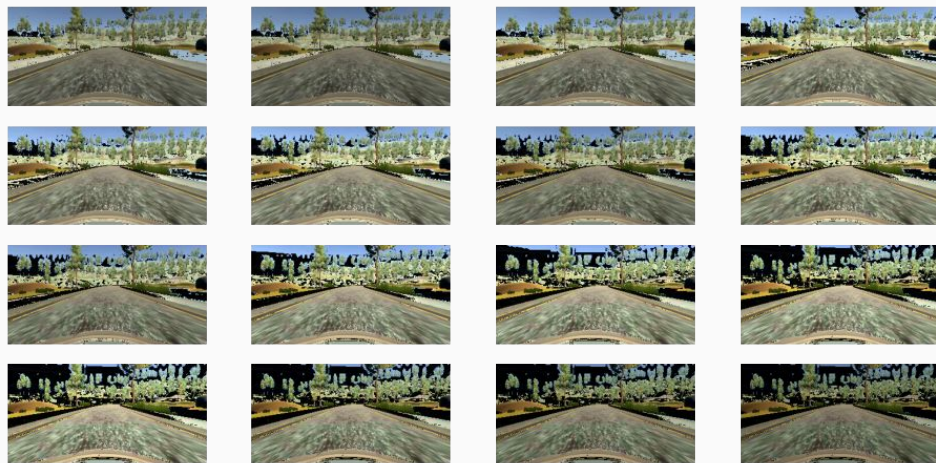
- Images are augmented ~60% of the time, including:
 - random flip
 - random translation
 - random shadow
 - random brightness
- Purpose: artificially introducing variance into the training, combat overfit



Example of random flip transformation on images

Image Augmentation

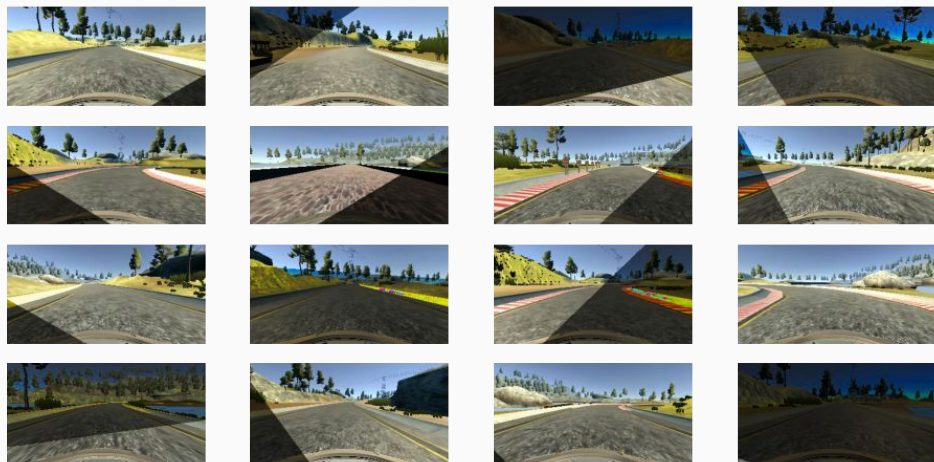
- Images are augmented ~60% of the time, including:
 - random flip
 - random translation
 - random shadow
 - random brightness
- Purpose: artificially introducing variance into the training, combat overfit



Example of random brightness transformation on images

Image Augmentation

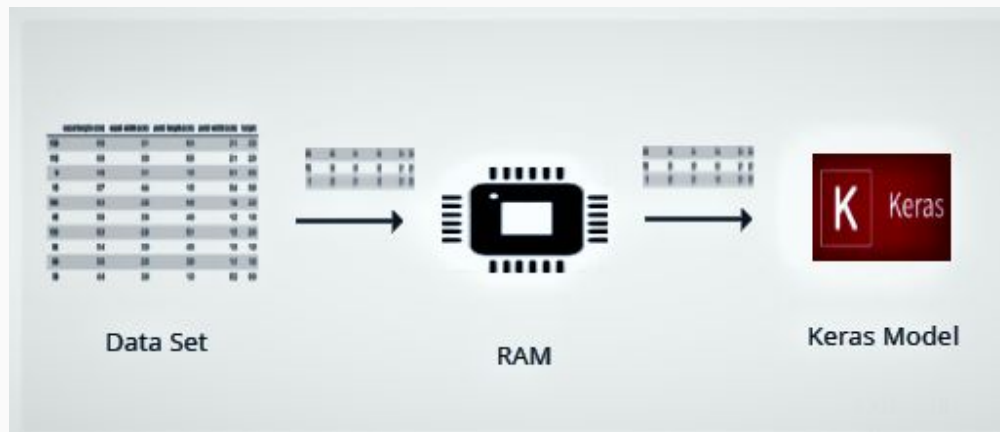
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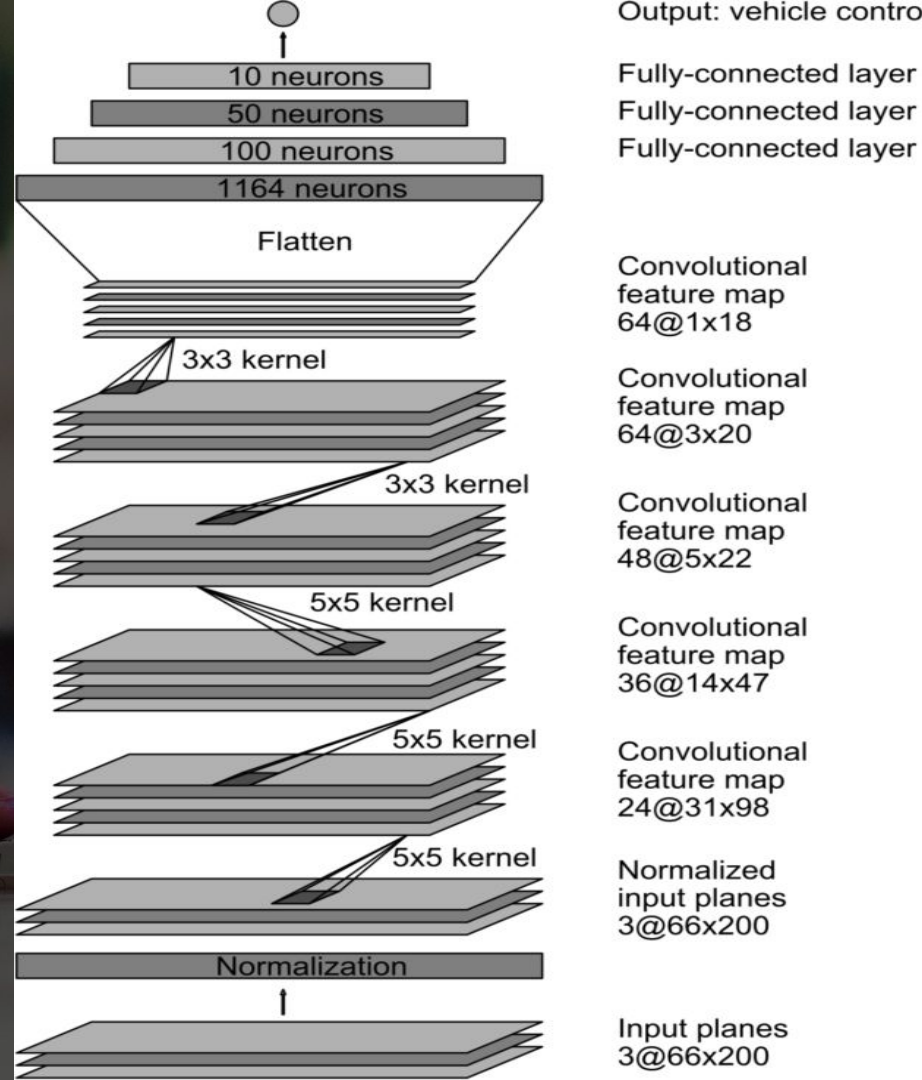
Example of random shadow transformation on images

Generator

- Generator allows us to partition data into bite size chunks that are able to be loaded into memory.

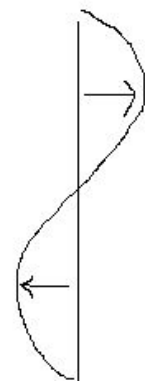


Model Architecture



Custom Loss Function

- Other models such as MSE, and Huber, featured a lot of swerving
- **Idea:** add additional penalties to the cost function in an attempt to change the behavior of the car and make it drive more human-like.



Mean Squared Error

additional penalties



Custom Loss Function

SHOW TIME (with speed limit)

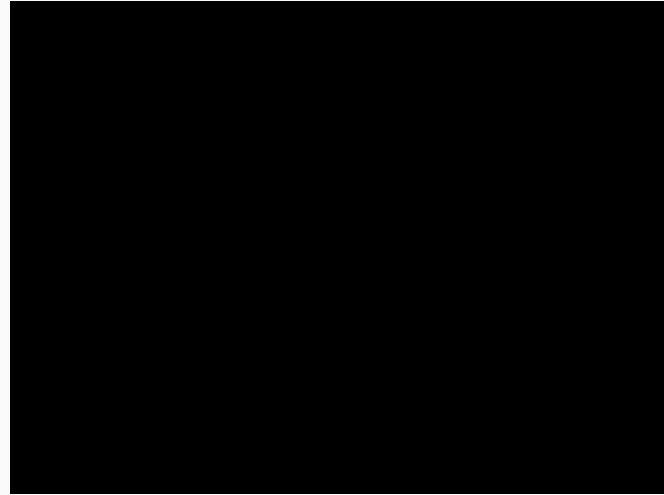
Loss:

HUBER



Able to finish the lap in
1 min 52s

CUSTOM

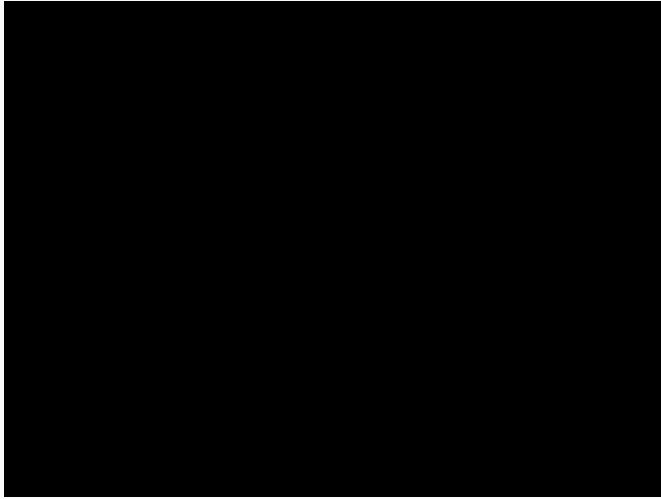


Lasted 1 min before
crash ($\frac{2}{3}$ of the track)

SHOW TIME (without speed limit)

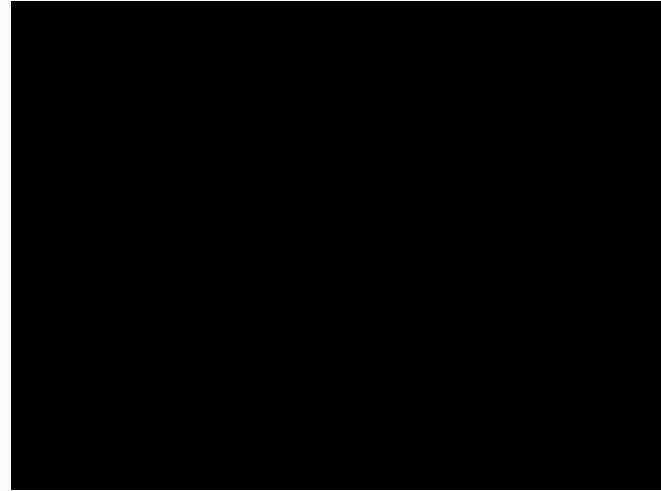
Loss:

HUBER



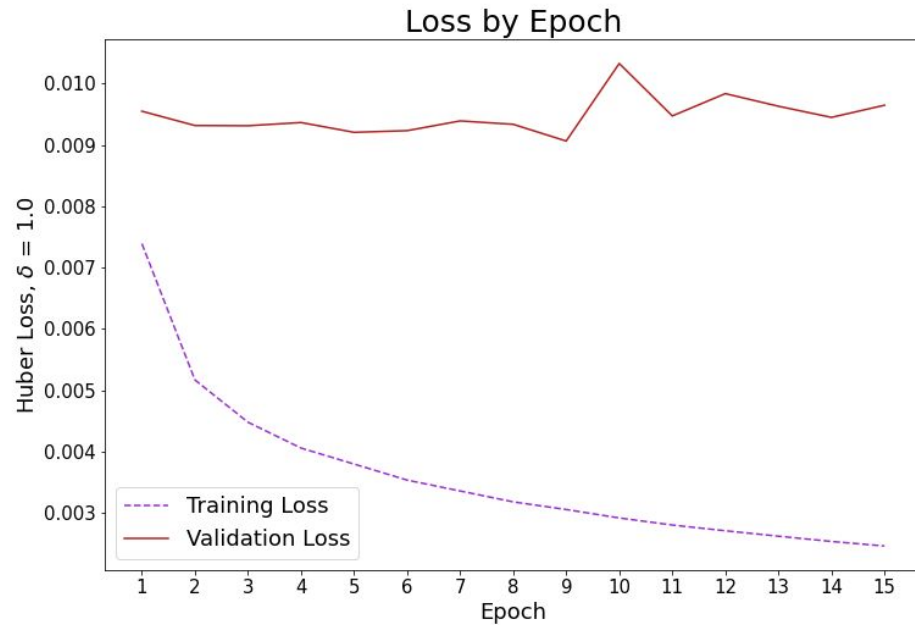
Lasted 9s before crash

CUSTOM

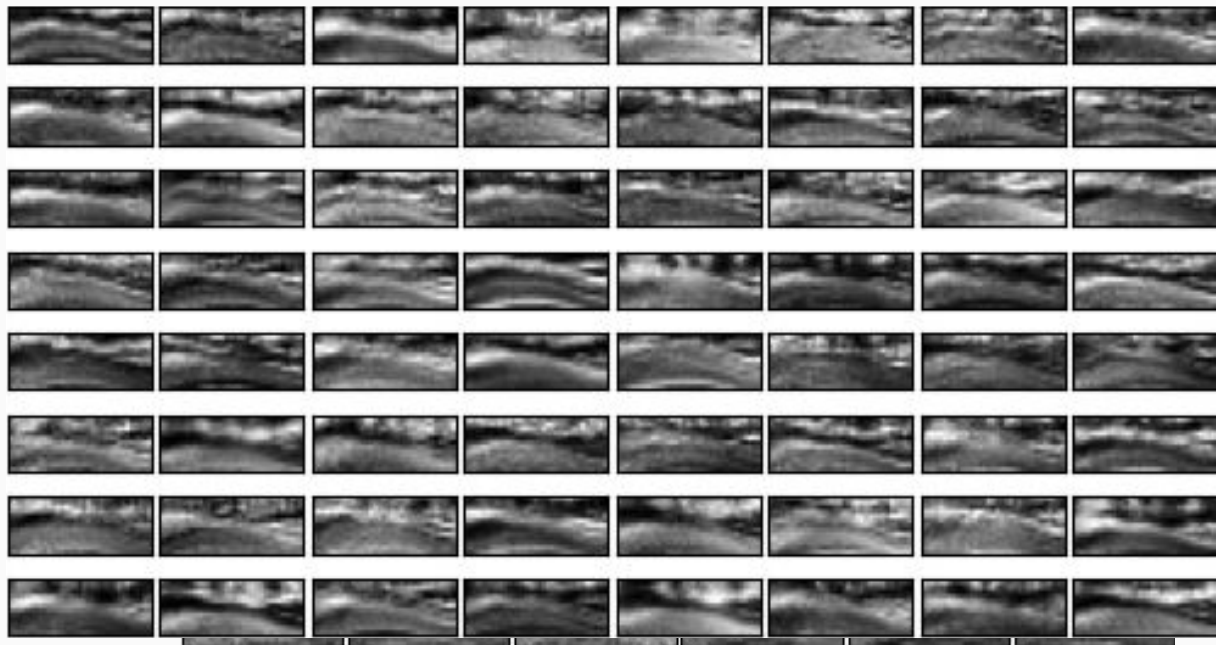


Lasted 45s before crash
($\frac{2}{3}$ of the track)

Model Evaluation



Model Evaluation



Conclusion



- Automated detection of important road features
 - Successful at maintaining lane without lane marks
- Single lap completion with speed limit enforced
 - Less than 30 mins of steering data sufficient for training the model
- Capital expenditure on Research & Development is reduced
 - Accelerate workloads: Entry level workstation GPU < \$350
 - Offload work entirely: cloud services < \$75 to run for 40 hours
- Model optimized to drive more “human-like”
 - Single lap completion at high-speeds not observed with current training parameters

Recommendations

- Mid-sized car companies:
 - Don't feel intimidated to compete in auto-tech market!
- Companies with long-hauls & fixed routes:
 - Postal service, trucking industry, ground transportation
- Driving co-pilot for all:
 - Inexpensive accident averting detection device
 - Reduce fatigued-driving related fatalities

Next Steps

Step 1

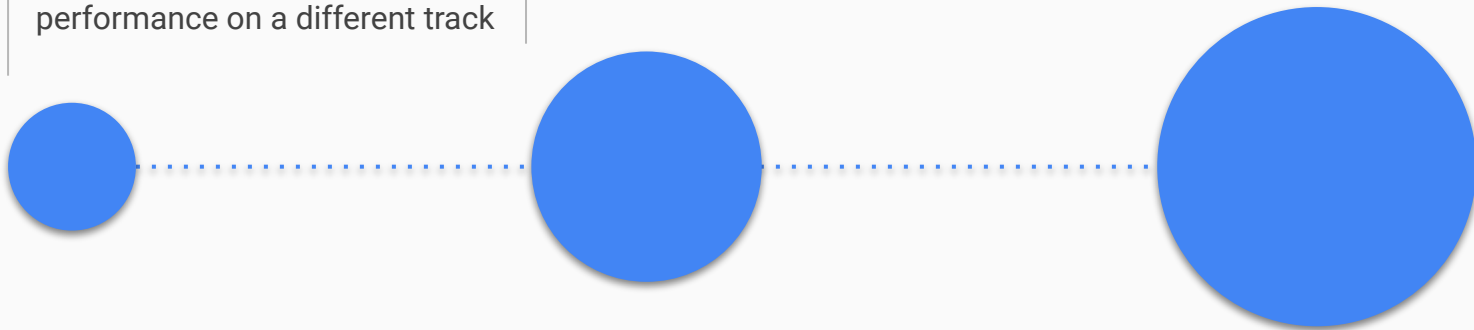
Increase the epochs of training to evaluate the model performance on a different track

Step 2


Further augment the images to include different weather conditions

Step 3

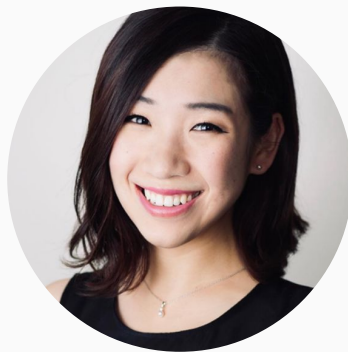
Take advantage of pre-trained models and experiment with more complex road conditions (city driving, change lanes, parking, etc)



Limitations

- Due to simplistic nature of design, model's applications are best suited for predictable road conditions
 - Remote highway ✓
 - Rush hour traffic 
- Long train times:
~40 min per epoch

THANK YOU



Cloudy Liu



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