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function [duration, curvature, d2x, d2y, can lane changing, x, y, acceleration, distance, amax] ✓
= getDurationandCurvatureandAcceleration(velocity vehicle lead, \checkmark
initial lane changing velocity ego,t,coor trans t,turn signal, velocity right lane \max, \checkmark
velocity_left_lane max)
st Calculate the desired curvature,longitudinal velocity and duration of lane changing m{arkappa}
maneuver.
% Inputs:
% velocity lead vehicle: speed of the lead vehicle B. Unit: m/s
% safety distance: safety distance
% initial_lane_changing_velocity_ego: the initial speed of lane changing maneuver.
\$ coor trans t: the start time of lane changing maneuver,which is used for coordinate m{arkappa}
transformation.
% turn signal: 0->lane keeping,1,2->straight lane changing,3,4->curve lane,changing,
% velocity right lane max: maximal speed allowed on the right lane.
% velocity left lane max: maximal speed allowed on the left lane.
% Outputs:
% curvature: the desired curvature of lane changing.
% d2x: the desired longitudinal acceleration of lane changing.
% duration: the duration of lane changing or u-turn maneuver.
% can lane changing: 1->lane changing allowed; 0->lane chan ging not allowed.
can lane changing=1;
% % the value will be set to one until a good condition for lane change is found.
lateral acceleration max = 4; % maximal lateral acceleration
  lateral acceleration min = -4; % minimal lateral acceleration
  longitudinal acceleration max = 2; % maximal longitudinal acceleration
%longitudinal acceleration min = -2; %longitudinal acceleration
\mbox{\%} % maximum speed allowed on the left/right lane. Unit:m/s.
% Lane change
if turn signal == 1 || turn signal == 2
    % turn signal = 1:switch left
    % turn signal = 2:switch right
    velocity lane max = velocity left lane max;
if turn signal == 2
      velocity lane max = velocity right lane max;
end
 % straight lane change
 % the target speed velocity ego target should be greater than the overtaken
    % vehicle speed by at least 20km/h, while respecting the maximum speed
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% allowed on the left lane, which yields:
  % velocity ego target = min(velocity vehicle lead+20km/h,velocity left lane max)
  % velocity leftlane max is the maximum speed allowed on the left lane.
  \$ the vehicle A can not overtake the vehicle B unless its speed is greater than or m{arkappa'}
equal to the overtaken vehicle speed, this yields:
 % velocity ego target = max(min(velocity vehicle lead+20km/h,velocity left lane max),\checkmark
velocity ego initial)
% https://tel.archives-ouvertes.fr/tel-01727720/file/These UTC Alia Chebly.pdf,page ✓
40, formula (2.32);
velocity ego target=max(min(velocity vehicle lead + 25*1000/3600, velocity lane max), ✓
initial lane changing velocity ego);
distance between ego B initial = 20;
 %the distance between the ego vehicle and the overtaken vehicle at the beginning of ec{m{ec{v}}}
the lane changing maneuver
safety distance = 3; % safety distance: safety distance between the projection
    % of the vehicle A on its lane and the position of the vehicle B on that
    \$ lane, when A reaches iTS lane;or the distance between vehicle ego and B when egooldsymbol{arkappa}
vehicle finished the returning
    lane width=3.6;%lane width
    % The derive of duration is at page 40,41,part:
    % Respecting safety requirements, formula (2.36)
    % https://tel.archives-ouvertes.fr/tel-01727720/file/These UTC Alia Chebly.pdf
%duration= 2;
duration = 2*(distance between ego B initial - safety distance )/(velocity ego target ✓
+ initial lane changing velocity ego - 2*velocity vehicle lead);
 % https://tel.archives-ouvertes.fr/tel-01727720/file/These UTC Alia Chebly.pdf
    % The derive of duration lane changing min is at page 39,40,part:
    % Respecting the vehicle dynamic constraints, formula (2.25), (2.30)
duration lane changing min 1 = max(sqrt(5.77*lane width/lateral acceleration max), <math>\checkmark
sqrt(-5.77*lane width/lateral acceleration min));
duration lane changing_min_2 = (velocity_ego_target - 🗸
initial lane changing velocity ego)/(2/3*longitudinal acceleration max);
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      % page 41, formula(2.39)
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      % In order to find a proper duration(the solution space is not empty), the
      % minimal duration must less than the maximal duration. If the solution
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      % space is empty, we decide not to change lane.
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   duration lane changing max = duration;
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     if max(duration lane changing min 1, duration lane changing min 2) < ✓
duration lane changing max
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can lane changing = 1;
     else
        can lane changing = 0;
      end
    t = t - coor_trans_t;
  distance = velocity ego target+ initial lane changing velocity ego*duration/2;
  % coordinate transformation
  % the equation for longitudinal position:
% https://tel.archives-ouvertes.fr/tel-01727720/file/These_UTC_Alia_Chebly.pdf
% page 37, formula (2.15); page 38, formula (2.18)
  %4th and 5th order equation
      a0 = 0;
      a1 = initial lane changing velocity ego;
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      a2 = 0;
     a3 = (velocity ego target - initial lane changing velocity ego)/duration^2;
     a4 = (-a3/(2*duration));
   %5th order equation (v1.0)
% a0 = 0;
% a1 = initial lane changing velocity ego;
% a3 = 10*(velocity ego target - initial lane changing velocity ego)/duration^3;
% a4 = -15*(velocity ego target - initial lane changing velocity ego)/duration^4;
% a5 = 6*(velocity_ego_target - initial_lane_changing_velocity_ego)/duration^5;
% %5th order equation (v1.1)
% a0 = 0;
% a1 = initial lane changing velocity ego;
% a2 = 0;
% a3 = 5*(velocity ego target - initial lane changing velocity ego)/duration^2;
% a4 = -(15/2)*(velocity ego target - initial lane changing velocity ego)/duration^3;
% a5 = 3*(velocity ego target - initial lane changing velocity ego)/duration^4;
% % %6th order equation
a0 = 0;
a1 = initial lane changing velocity ego;
a2 = 0;
a6 = 0.0001;
a3 = (-1/\text{duration}^2)*(\text{initial lane changing velocity ego - velocity ego target } + \checkmark
a6*duration^5);
a4 = (1/\text{duration}^3)*(0.5*\text{initial lane changing velocity ego}-0.5*\text{velocity ego} target + \checkmark
3* a6*duration^5);
a5 = -(3*a6*duration);
%4th order
% x = a0 + a1*t + a2*t^2 + a3*t^3 + a4*t^4;
% dx = a1 + 3*a3*t^2 + 4*a4*t^3; % longitudinal velocity
% d2x = 6*a3*t + 12*a4*t^2; % longitudinal acceleration
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%5th order
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% x = a0 + a1*t + a2*t^2 + a3*t^3 + a4*t^4 + a5*t^5;
% dx = a1 + 3*a3*t^2 + 4*a4*t^3 + 5*a4*t^4; % longitudinal velocity
  d2x = 6*a3*t + 12*a4*t^2 + 20*a5*t^3; % longitudinal acceleration
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% %6th order
x = a0 + a1*t + a2*t^2 + a3*t^3 + a4*t^4 + a5*t^5 + a6*t^6;
dx = a1 + 3*a3*t^2 + 4*a4*t^3 + 5*a4*t^4 + 6*a6*t^5; % longitudinal velocity
d2x= 6*a3*t + 12*a4*t^2 + 20*a5*t^3 + 30*a6*t^4; % longitudinal acceleration
% the equation for lateral position:
% https://tel.archives-ouvertes.fr/tel-01727720/file/These_UTC_Alia_Chebly.pdf
% page 37, formula (2.16); page 38, formula (2.20)
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     b0 = 0;
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     b1 = 0;
     b2 = 0;
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     b3 = ((-1)^{(turn signal + 1))*10*lane width/duration^3;
     b4 = ((-1)^{(turn signal + 1))*(-15)*lane width/duration^4;
     b5 = ((-1)^{(turn signal + 1))*6*lane width/duration^5;
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y = b0 + b1*t + b2*t^2 + b3*t^3 + b4*t^4 + b5*t^5;
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    Desired curvature;
응
     https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Curvature
응
     part: In terms of a general parametrization
응
응
     Desired x position
응
     x = a1*t+a3*t^3+a4*t^4+a5*t^5;
     Desired y position
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응
     y = b3*t^3+b4*t^4+b5*t^5;
응
응
     dy = 3*b3*t^2 + 4*b4*t^3 + 5*b5*t^4; % lateral velocity
응
      d2y = 6*b3*t + 12*b4*t^2 + 20*b5*t^3; % lateral acceleration
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      %7th degree for lateral displacement
    b0 = 0;
    b1 = 0;
    b2 = 0;
    b3 = 0;
     tn= velocity ego target*duration;
    b4 = ((-1)^{(turn signal + 1))*(35)*(lane width)/duration^4;
    b5 = ((-1)^{(turn signal + 1))*(-84)*(lane width)/duration^5;
    b6 = ((-1)^(turn signal + 1))*(70)*(lane width)/duration^6;
    b7 = ((-1)^{(turn signal + 1))*(-20)*(lane width)/duration^7;
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%tn= velocity ego target*duration;

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응
     b4 = 35*lane width/tn^4;
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     b5 = (-84) *lane width/tn^5;
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     b6 = (70) *lane width/tn^6;
     b7 = (-20) *lane width/tn^7;
응
    y = b0 + b1*t + b2*t^2 + b3*t^3 + b4*t^4 + b5*t^5 + b6*t^6 + b7*t^7;
응
    dy = 4*b4*t^3 + 5*b5*t^4 + 6*b6*t^5 + 7*b7*t^6; % lateral velocity
    d2y = 12*b4*t^2 + 20*b5*t^3 + 30*b6*t^4 + 42*b7*t^5; % lateral acceleration
    d^3y = 24*b4*t + 60*b5*t^2 + 120*b6*t^3 + 210*b7*t^4;
    curvature = (dx*d2y - d2x*dy)/(dx^2 + dy^2)^(3/2);
    acceleration = sqrt(d2x^2 + d2y^2);
    amax= (sqrt(lane_width^2+(0.5*initial_lane_changing_velocity_ego - 0.5 2
*velocity_ego_target)^2)*(10*sqrt(3)))/(3*duration^2);
% elseif turn_signal == 2
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  d2x = 1.4;
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양
  duration = 2;
응
% curvature = 0;
else
     x=0;
     y=0;
     d2x = 0;
    d2y = 0;
    %d3y=0;
    curvature=0;
   duration=0;
   acceleration= 0;
   distance= 0;
   amax=0;
end
```