

Trajectory Prediction

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Modern methods of information theory, optimization and control

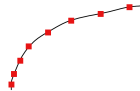
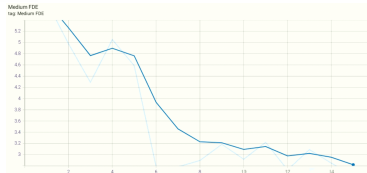
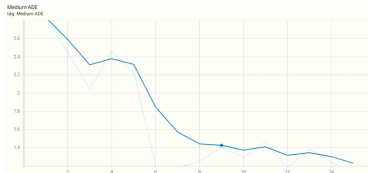
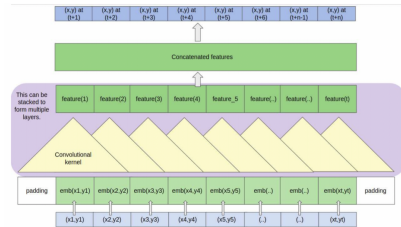
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Baseline improvements

- As a baseline using CNN
- Increasing the number of coordinates for validation (gave an increase of 0.1)
- Counting the gradient at 20 nearest coordinates and getting the best quality for short ADE and short FDE (from 0.7 to 0.66);
- Experimenting with gradients;
 - Calculating gradients based on available frames only
 - Calculation of the gradient is mainly based on near points (so as not to learn at too far points as well as at close ones)
- Changed the order of drawing the trajectory to get more data for training
- Studying an article on planning and how it can be applied to this task <https://arxiv.org/abs/2006.14911>;

Rank ⬇	Participant team ⬇	Short ADE ⬇	Short FDE ⬇	Medium ADE ⬇	Medium FDE ⬇	Long ADE ⬇	Long FDE ⬇	Last submission at ⬇
1	ke1999	0.66	1.35	8.78	21.95	20.25	39.43	1 day ago
4	ke1999	0.70	1.37	1.54	3.50	4.23	10.61	4 hours ago

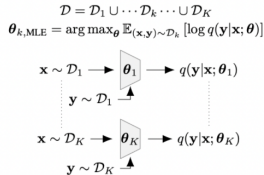
Visualization of experiments



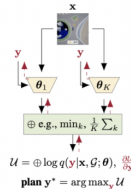
Adaptive Robust Imitative Planning



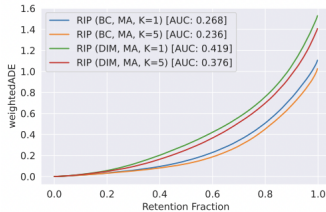
(a) Demonstrations



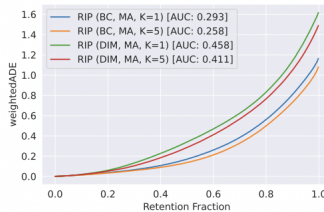
(b) Ensemble training



(c) Planning under uncertainty



(a) Full dev weightedADE retention.



(b) Full eval weightedADE retention.

Future work

- Using trajectory where not all coordinates are available;
 - Bilinear interpolation of surveyed coordinates
 - Constant continuation
- Train three models separately for predicting short, medium and long trajectories
- Use LSTM instead of CNN (this will help take into account the relationship between the trajectories.)
- Using Adaptive Robust Imitative Planning
<https://arxiv.org/abs/2006.14911>;
- Participation in the competition
<https://yandex/vehicle-motion-prediction>