Planning under uncertainty with sensor occlusions in urban driving scenarios

Offline and online planning approaches for solving the occluded crosswalk problem

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Motivation

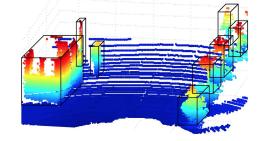
Need safe and efficient planning for autonomous vehicles in urban scenarios

Even with perfect sensors, sensor occlusions lead to planning uncertainty

- Static occlusions (buildings, signs, trees)
- Dynamic occlusions (other traffic participants)

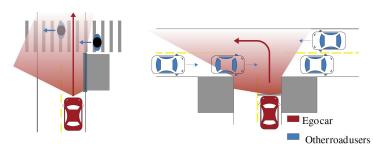
Common occlusion scenarios

- Occluded crosswalk
- Occluded unsignalized T-intersection
- Occluded overtaking (rural!)



Ideal detection result from LIDAR

S. D. Pendleton *et al.*, "Perception, planning, control, and coordination for autonomous vehicles," *Machines*, vol. 5, no. 1, pp. 1–54, 2017.



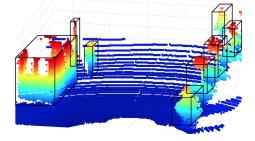
Common occlusion scenarios

M. Bouton, A. Nakhaei, K. Fujimura, and M. J. Kochenderfer, "Scalable Decision Making with Sensor Occlusions for Autonomous Driving," 2018 IEEE Int. Conf. Robot. Autom., pp. 2076–2081, 2018.

Motivation

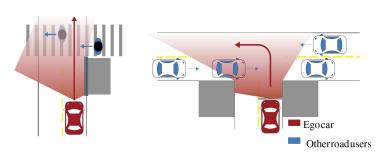
To achieve safe and efficient planning, other traffic participants need to be reasoned about and sensor uncertainty and sensor occlusions need to be accounted for

Occluded crosswalk is a good initial problem



Ideal detection result from LIDAR

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Common occlusion scenarios

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Related Work

Pedestrian avoidance

(Kapania, 2019); (Pusse, 2019)

Sensor occlusions

Crosswalk, static & dynamic occlusion

Crosswalk, dynamic occlusion

Risk quantification

Field-of-view propagation

(Bouton, 2018); (Schratter, 2019)

(Thornton, 2018)

(Yu, 2018)

(Hubmann, 2019)

Intention-aware planning

Pedestrians

Drivers

(Bai, 2015); (Luo, 2018); (Cai, 2019)

(Sunberg, 2017)

Problem Setting

Occluded crosswalk POMDP

Ego vehicle (\cdot_{ego}) and pedestrian (\cdot_{ped})

s: position

v: velocity

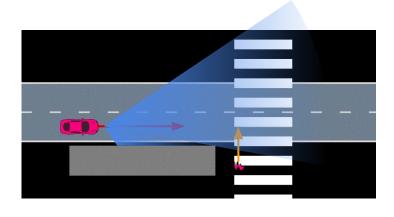
a: acceleration

2D continuous reduced spaces

S:
$$(s_{ego}, v_{ego}) \times (s_{ped}, v_{ped}) \dots \times_{i} (s_{ped}, v_{ped})_{i}$$

A: a_{ego}

O:
$$(s_{ego}, v_{ego}) \times (s_{ped}, v_{ped}) \dots \times (s_{ped}, v_{ped})$$



Occluded crosswalk scenario with ego vehicle and one pedestrian

Options to discretize spaces, extend number of traffic participants

Problem Setting

Occluded crosswalk POMDP

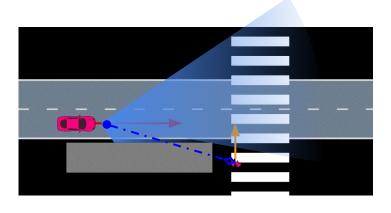
Transition, reward, and observation models

T: linearized vehicle dynamics w/noise linearized pedestrian dynamics w/noise

R: -1 for collision with pedestrian, +1 for reaching roadway end

O: fully-observable ego vehicle partially-observable pedestrian

Reach end of roadway without collision as quickly as possible using finite-horizon



Occluded crosswalk scenario with ego vehicle and one pedestrian

Obstacle prevents even partial observability of pedestrian

discounting

Progress & Future Work

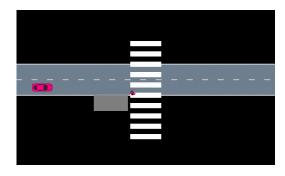
POMDPs.jl & AutomotivePOMDPs.jl

- 1. SingleOCPOMDP
- crosswalk

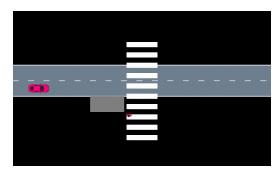
- 2. **OCPOMDP**
- 3. UrbanPOMDP

- crosswalk
 urban intersection
- ego, one pedestrian ego, multiple pedestrians
- ego, multiple pedestrians, multiple cars

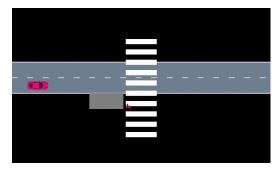
Examine performance of offline solvers



Random policy simulation



QMDP policy simulation



SARSOP policy simulation

Progress & Future Work

Examine effects of:

- discretization (continuous v. discrete, discrete resolution)
- sensor types (Gaussian sensor, LIDAR sensor)

Metrics & results

- Success rate
- Crossing time (≈ reward)
- Computation time & bound convergence
- Policy & history visualizations

Offline approaches will likely become intractable in more complex scenarios, so **explore online** approaches in the OCPOMDP scenario

```
input file : model.pomdpx
 loading time : 261.95s
SARSOP initializing ...
 initialization time : 297.29s
       |#Trial |#Backup |LBound
                        -8.33525e-05 0.238063 0.238147
343.25 3
                        0.107623 0.234757
                                             0.127134
392.92 8
441.26 11
482.68 15
                        0.161548
                                  0.229001
528.84 18
                        0.162559
573.68 22
SARSOP finishing ...
 Preset timeout reached
 Timeout : 600.000000s
 Actual Time : 619.980000s
                       0.172311 0.222978 0.0506668 311
Writing out policy ...
 output file : policy.out
```