

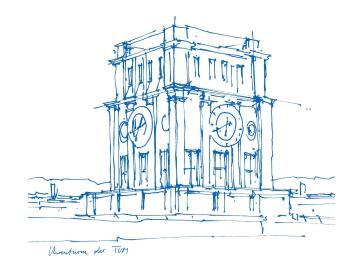
Simulation-Based Autonomous Driving in Crowded City

Final Task - Final Presentation

Ferdinand Duetsch, Michael Sodamin

Supervisor: Liguo Zhou

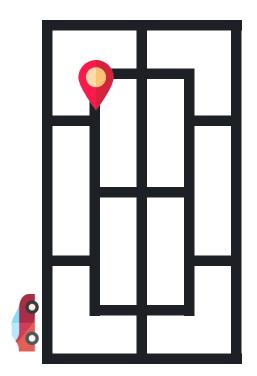
Munich, 11.09.2023





Overview

- 1. General Approach
- 2. Training a Model
- 3. Deploying the Model
- 4. Evaluation
- 5. Demo

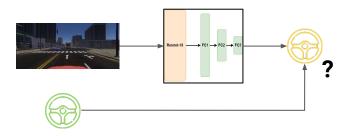




1. Collect Dataset



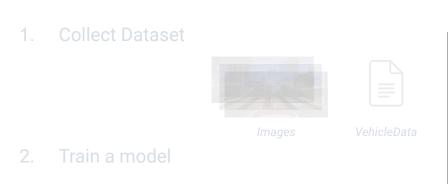
2. Train a model



Training

Deployment





1. Steering Model

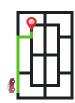


2. Detect Surroundings





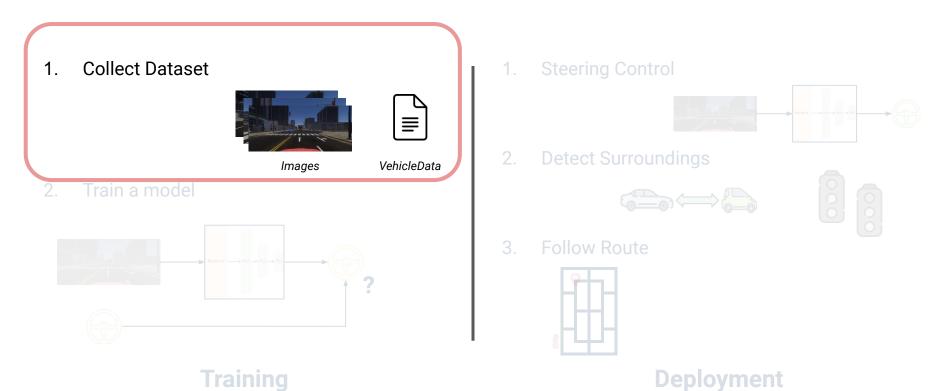
3. Follow Route



Training

Deployment







Data Collection - Manual

- Time consuming
- Mistakes in data
- Inconsistent driving behavior





Data Collection - Automated

- No mistakes
- + Consistent driving behavior
- + Speed up simulator time







Data Collection - Automated

- No mistakes
- + Consistent driving behavior
- + Speed up simulator time

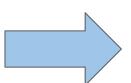


But: Bad Performance!



Data Collection - Automated

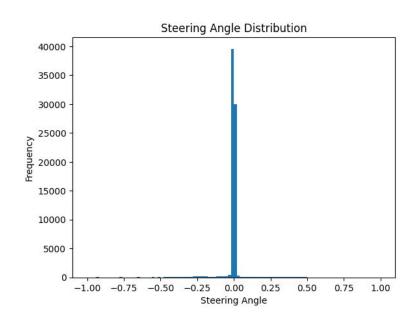




Car doesn't turn?



Data Collection - Balancing

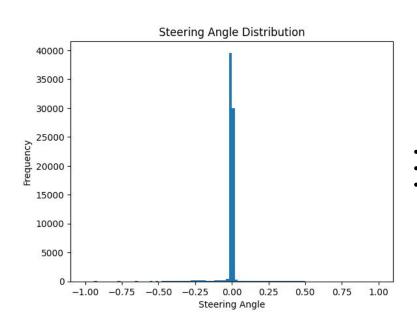


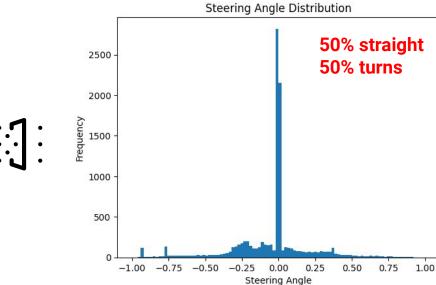
Car doesn't turn?



Data Collection - Balancing

Car doesn't turn?







Data Collection - Hybrid Data Collection

Car doesn't turn?





Data Collection - Hybrid Data Collection

Car doesn't turn?

Recover from bad situation?

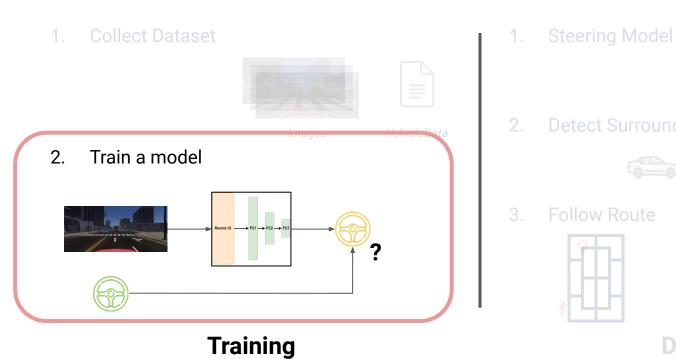






As in [1]: Expert remains in the loop, Codevilla et. al.

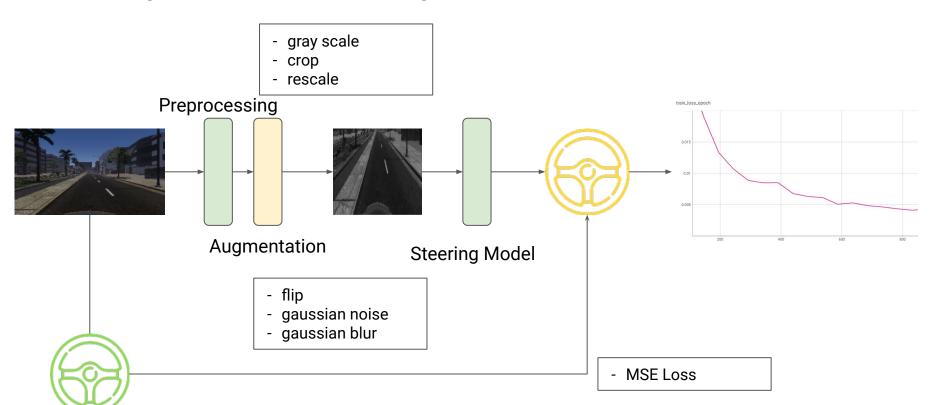




Deployment



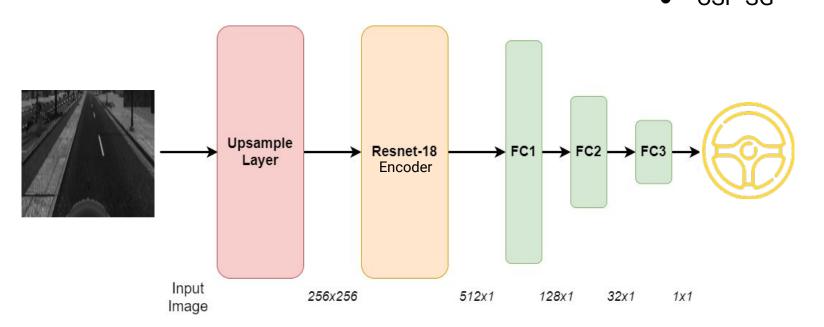
Steering Model - Training



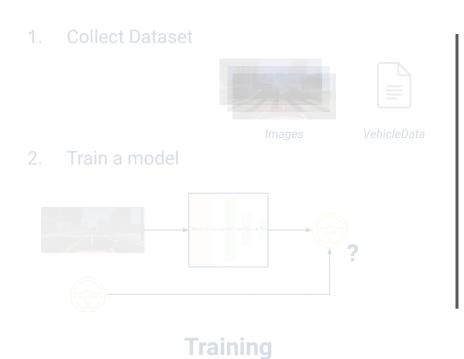


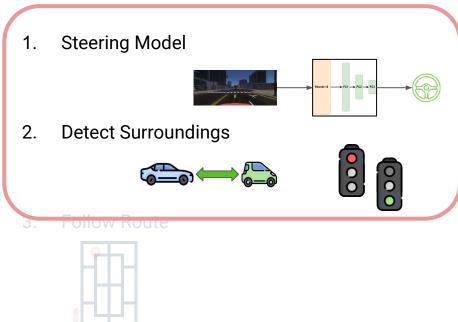
Steering Model - Architecture

• CNN LSTM





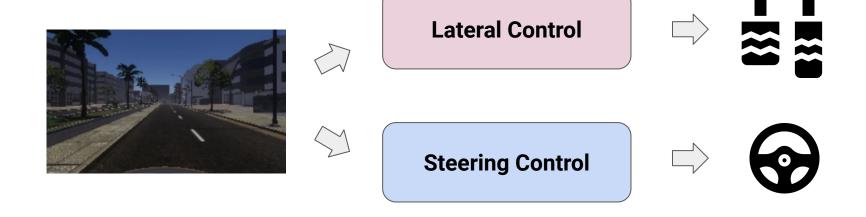




Deployment

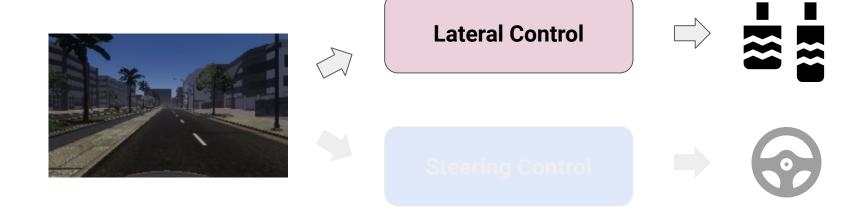


Deployment - Software Architecture





Deployment - Software Architecture





Deployment - Detection

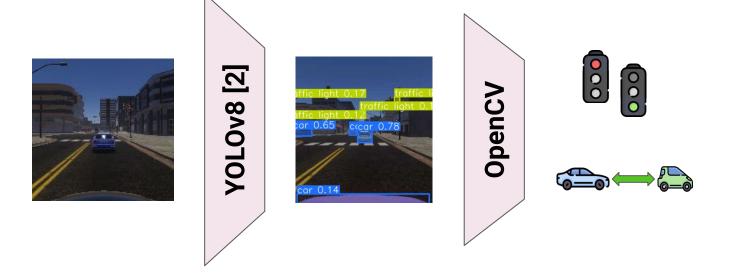






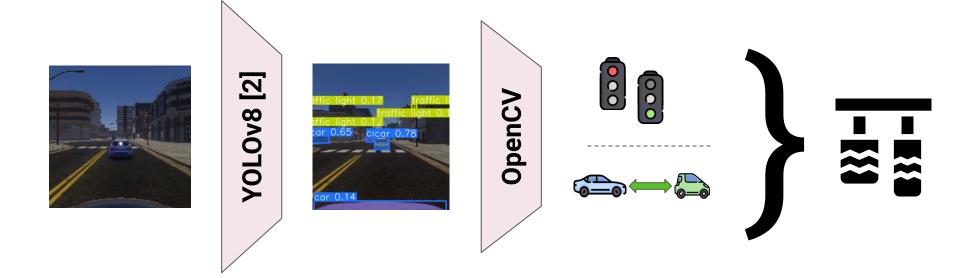


Deployment - Detection



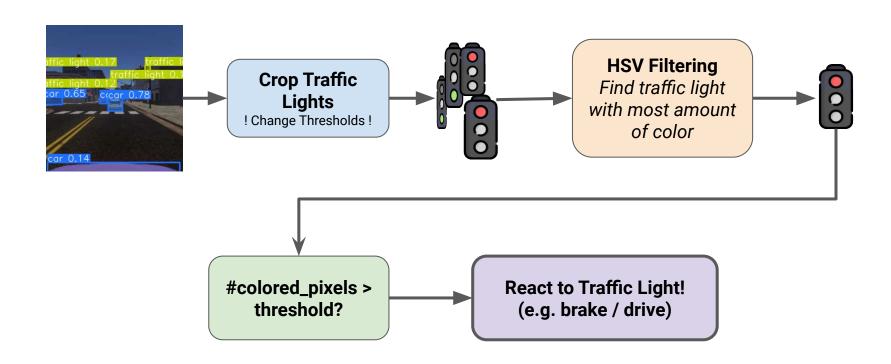


Deployment - Detection



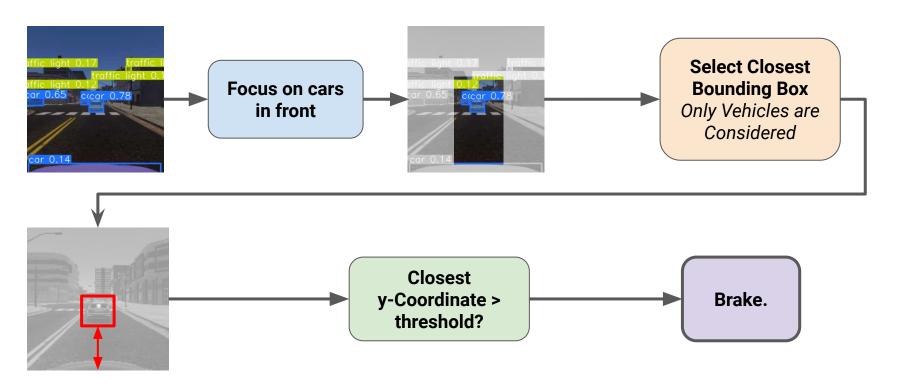


How the Traffic Light Detection works.





How the Distance Detection works.





Deployment - Steering Control





Detection







Steering Control







Deployment - Steering Control









Deployment - Steering Control

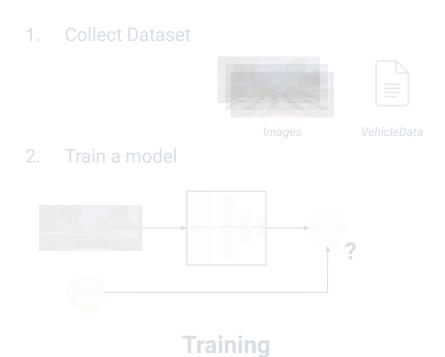


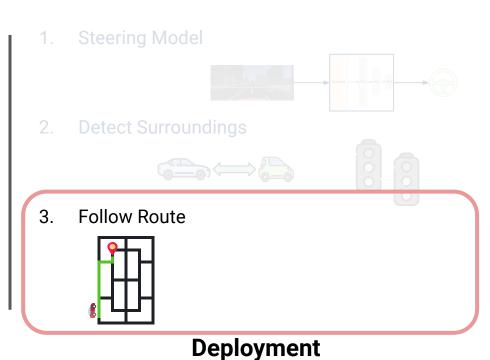




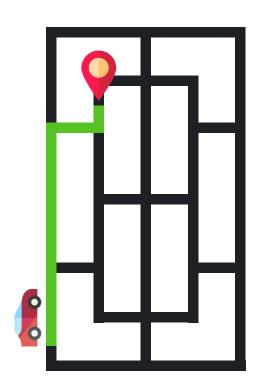
How does the model know where to go?



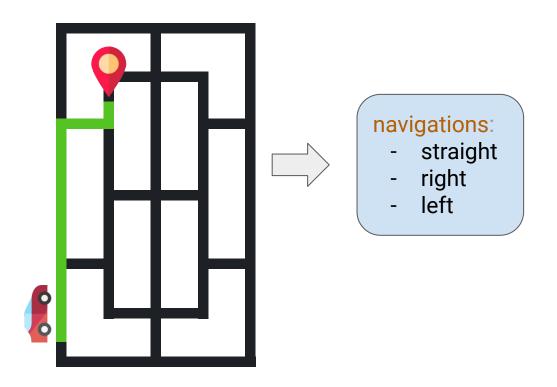




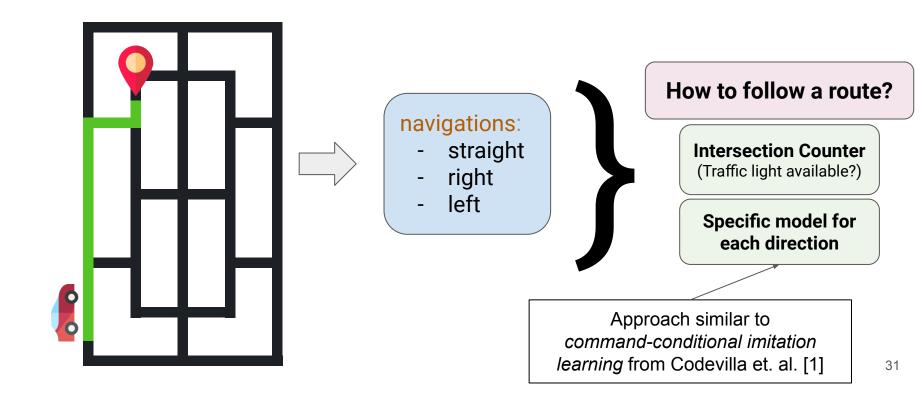




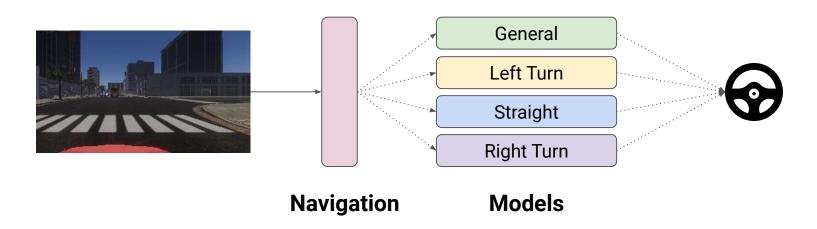




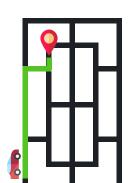


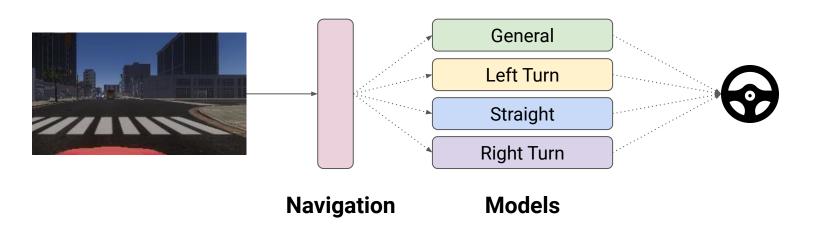




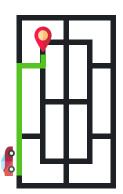


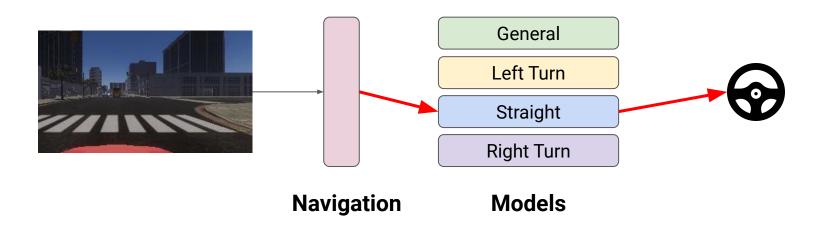




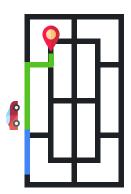


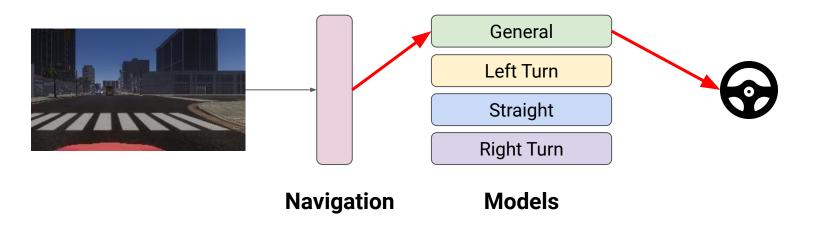




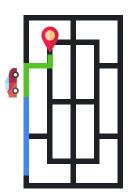


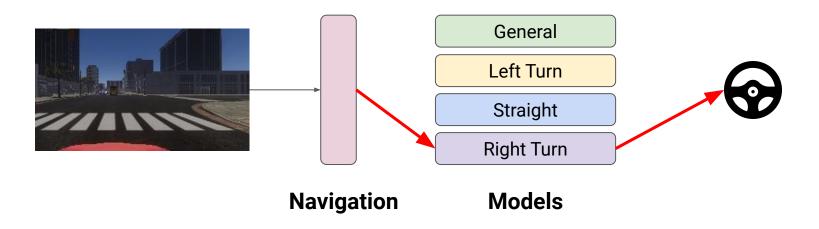






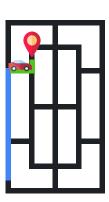


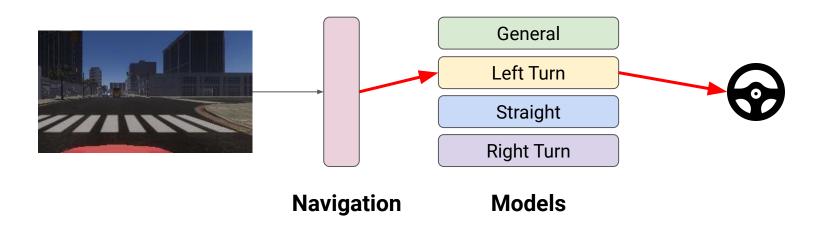






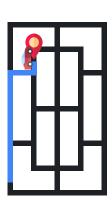
Deployment - Navigation

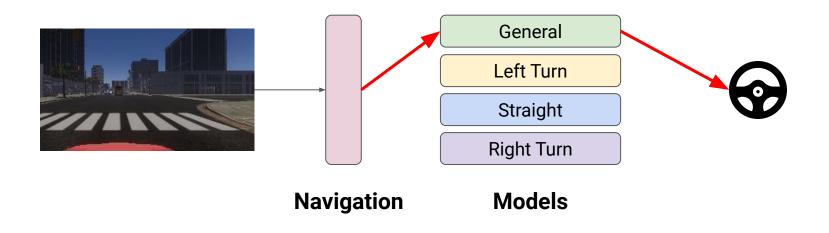






Deployment - Navigation



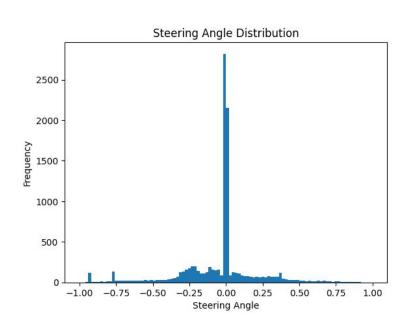




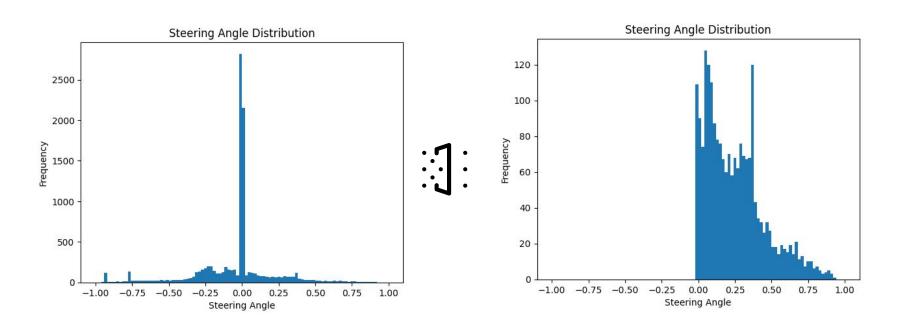


Filter the Training Data.



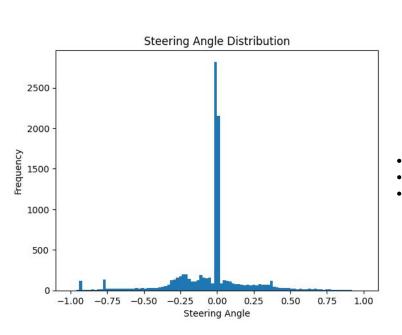


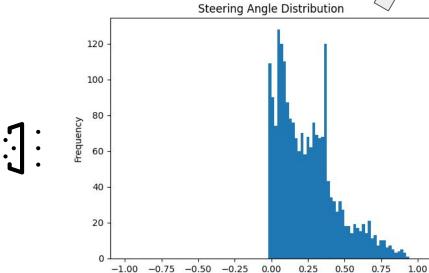






Right Turn Model





Steering Angle



General Approach

Collect Dataset

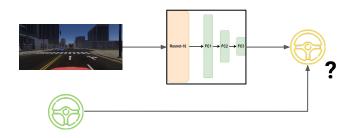




Images

VehicleData

2. Train a model



Training

1. Steering Model

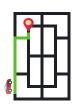


2. Detect Surroundings





3. Follow Route



Deployment



Evaluation

Navigations	Run 1	Run 2	Run 3
left, left	PASSED	PASSED	FAILED
left, right	PASSED	PASSED	PASSED
straight, left	PASSED	PASSED	FAILED
straight, straight	FAILED	FAILED	FAILED
straight, right	PASSED	FAILED	PASSED
right, left	PASSED	PASSED	PASSED
right, right	PASSED	PASSED	PASSED



35 intersections passed 🗸



6 intersections failed



1 not reached



Demo

On the unmodified Original Simulator



References

[1]: F. Codevilla, M. Müller, A. López, V. Koltun, and A. Dosovitskiy, "End-to-end driving via conditional imitation learning," 2017. [Online]. Available: http://arxiv.org/abs/1710.02410

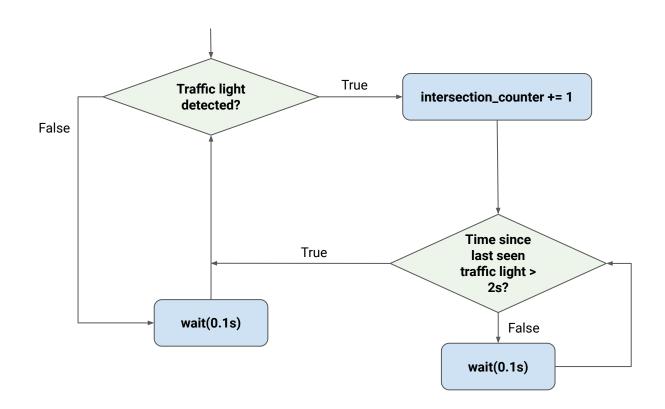
[2]: Ultralytics, 2023. [Website]. https://ultralytics.com/



Extra Slides



How the Navigation works.





Outlook