Autonomous Driving

Introduction, Technologies, and the Planning Problem



Contributors



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AD and SDV

- **AD** = Autonomous Driving: the *task*
- **SDV** = Self-Driving Vehicle: the *car*
- AD is one of the most complex and difficult tasks, both theoretically and practically

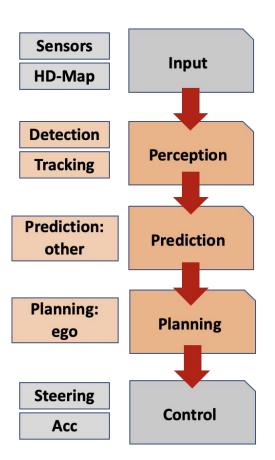


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<u>Safety</u> of SDV and other agents on the road is crucial

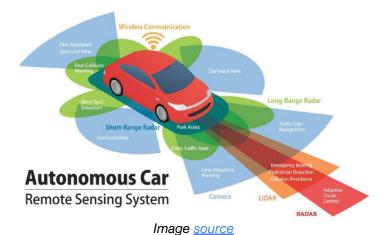
AD: Classical ML Stack of Technologies

- The main software parts are the so-called P³:
 - Perception, Prediction and Planning
- Hardware parts:
 - Input: Sensors
 - Output: Control (steering, acceleration)
- High-Definition Map as the helper
 - HD-Map contains info about the road

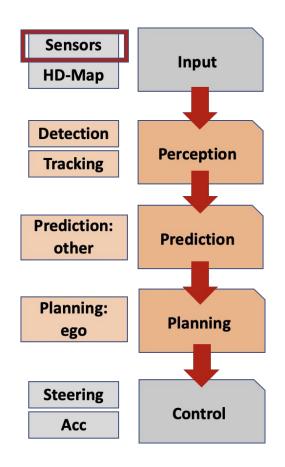


SDV: Sensors

- Various sensors are used:
 - LIDAR
 - Radar
 - Ultrasonic
 - Cameras (x N)



- Problems:
 - Expensive
 - Hard to synchronize



AD: HD-Map

- Helpful for prediction and planning
 - Contains information about a road:
 - Lanes, crosswalks, traffic lights, etc.
- Problems:
 - Every company has its own format
 - Significant overhead

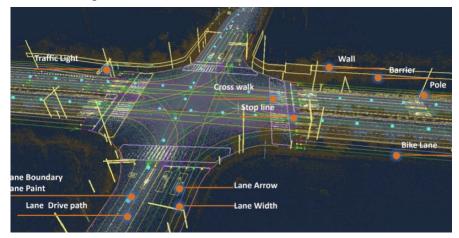
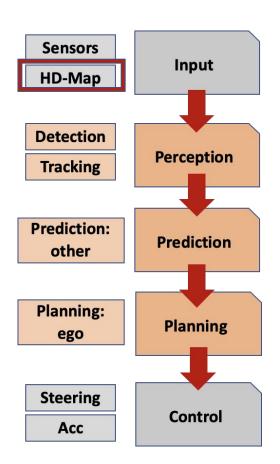


Image source

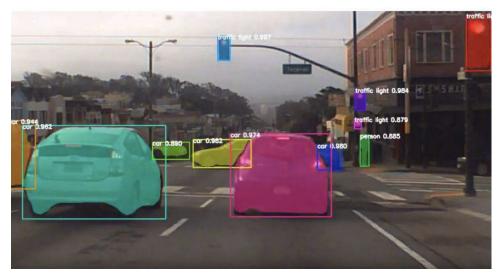


AD: Detection

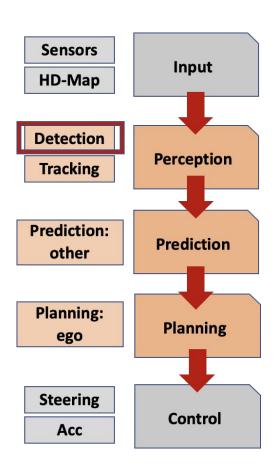
- The first step of the Perception part:
 - Detection (segmentation, depth-estimation, etc.) of the objects around

• Problems:

Long tail (small and unusual objects) and anomalies

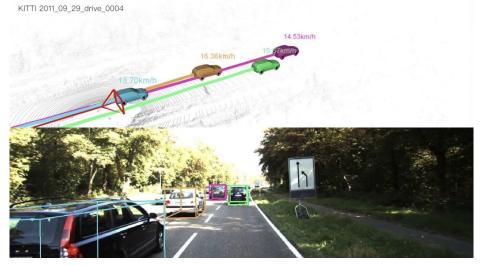




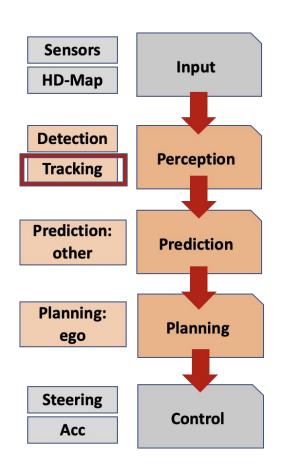


AD: Tracking

- The second step of the Perception part:
 - Tracking of the detected objects and estimation of their coordinates for the Prediction part
- Problems:
 - Track association of flickering objects

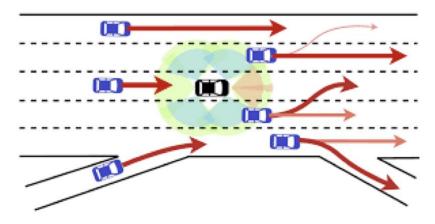






AD: Prediction

- Future trajectories prediction of all surrounding objects based on the tracking history and HD-Map
 - Usually, 1-10 second
- Problems:
 - Multi-modality for recall



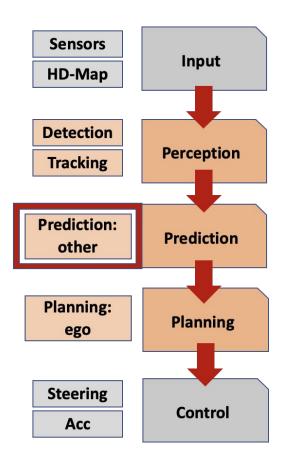


Image source

AD: Planning

- Planning of SDV future actions based on the predictions and HD-Map
- Problems:
 - Consistent joint prediction and planning

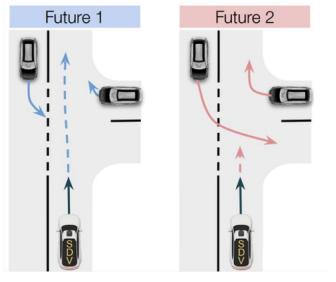
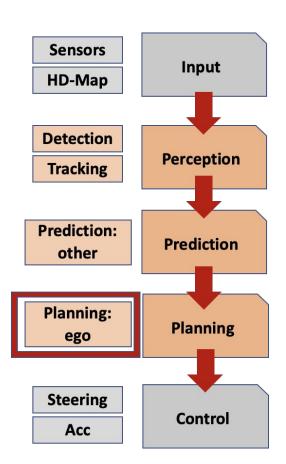


Image source



SDV: Control

- Realization and control of SDV actions based on motion plan
 - Steering control, acceleration control, etc.

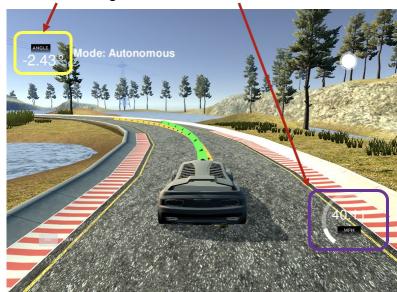
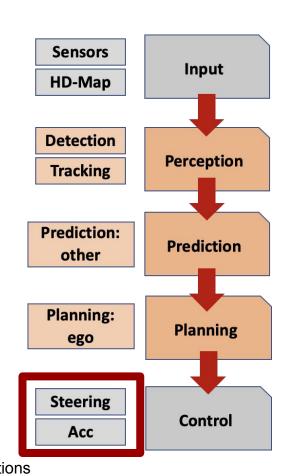


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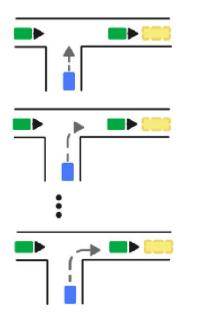
Problems:

Dynamic and kinematic limitations

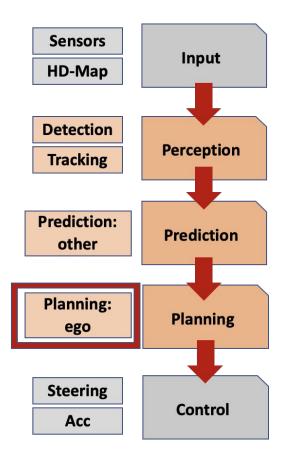


How to choose the right plan?

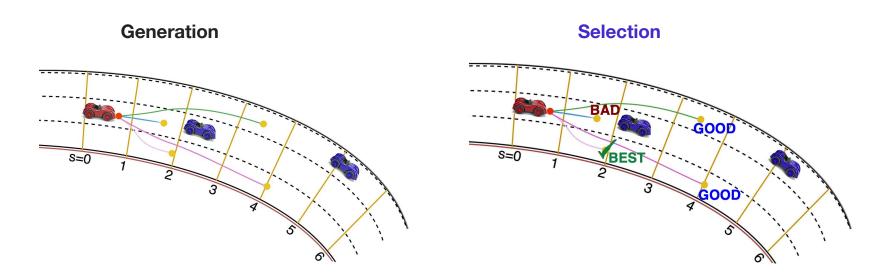
• Need a scorer!







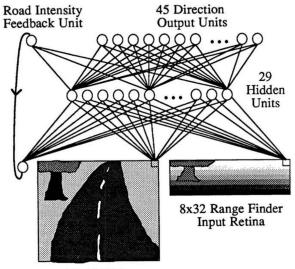
Plan Generation vs Plan Selection



Plan Generation vs Plan Selection (Image source)

Let's **combine** two worlds!

Imitation Learning



30x32 Video Input Retina

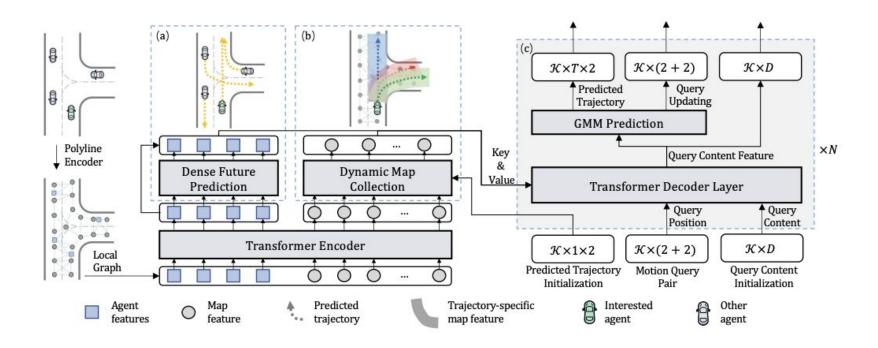
Figure 1: ALVINN Architecture

"NN can accurately drive the Ego Vehicle at a speed of 1/2 mps along a 400 m path through a wooded area under sunny fall conditions."

- Behavior Cloning from 1988 (!)

Imitation Learning

SotA Prediction model: Motion TRansformer (MTR and MTR++)



Shi, Shaoshuai, et al. "Motion transformer with global intention localization and local movement refinement." 2022. Shi, Shaoshuai, et al. "MTR++: Multi-agent motion prediction with symmetric scene modeling and guided intention querying." 2023.

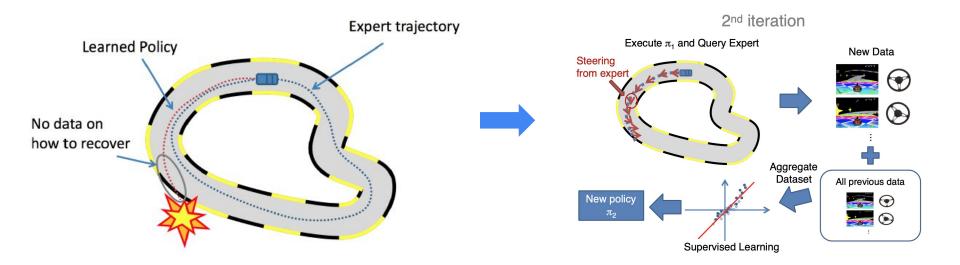
Imitation Learning

Pros:

→ Simple constructive algorithm scaling with data

Cons:

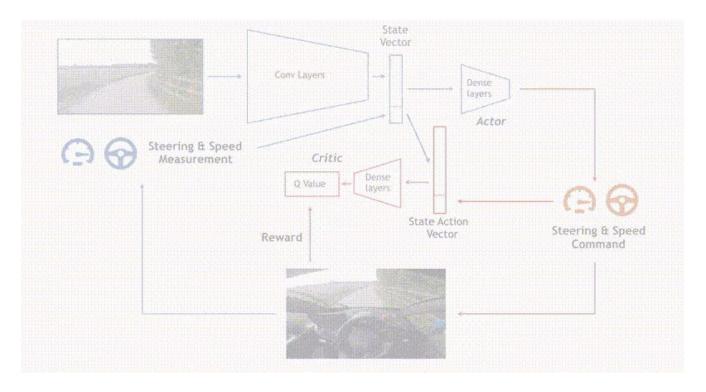
- → Hard to stay "in distribution" (error quickly accumulates)
- → Can be mitigated by Dataset Aggregation (DAgger) approach



Ross, Stéphane, Geoffrey Gordon, and Drew Bagnell. "A reduction of imitation learning and structured prediction to no-regret online learning." 2011.

Reinforcement Learning

Online, off-policy RL (DDPG) from 2018



Kendall, Alex, et al. "Learning to drive in a day." 2018.

Reinforcement Learning

Pros:

- → Adaptable to unseen scenarios
- Reasoning beyond imitation (hypothetical roll-outs)

Cons:

- → Hard to define rewards (human-like behavior)
- Need reliable infrastructure for reliable estimation at scale

IL+RL

Status Quo:

- Very good imitation-based models (for Prediction, Planning)
- Models can be of different nature (ML-based, heuristic-based, simple geometric roll-outs, LLM-based for high-level reasoning, etc)
- RL policies need to deal with either discretization of the action space or with approximations of the policy gradients

What if:

- We will re-use the imitation-based existing models, but
- Use RL algorithm to select from multiple IL generators

Plus:

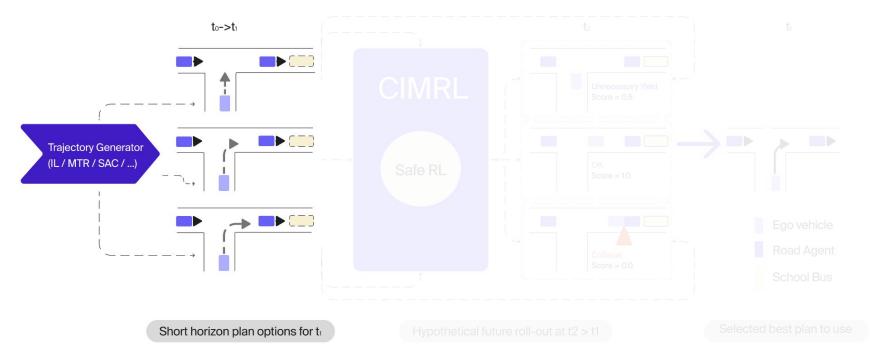
We can concentrate on safety by doing hypothetical future roll-outs and remove / downvote dangerous plans, and provide behavior realism from IL





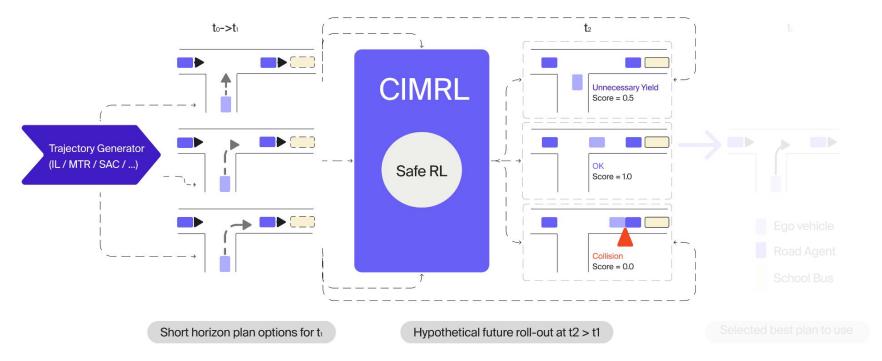


CIMRL: Combining IMitation and Reinforcement Learning



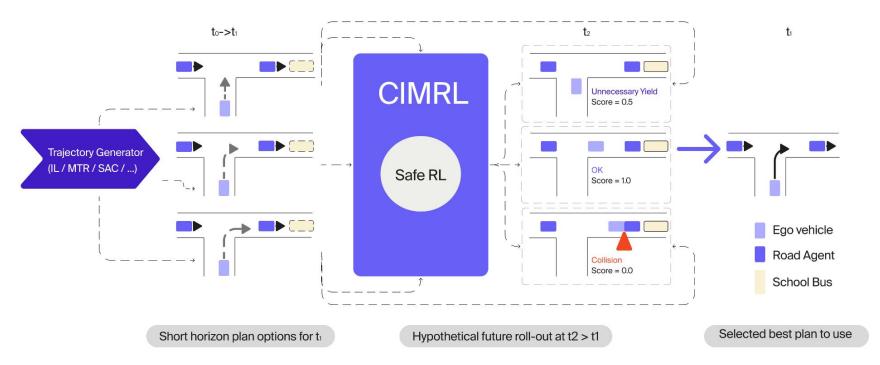
Booher, Jonathan, et al. "CIMRL: Combining IMitation and Reinforcement Learning for Safe Autonomous Driving." 2024. https://arxiv.org/abs/2406.08878

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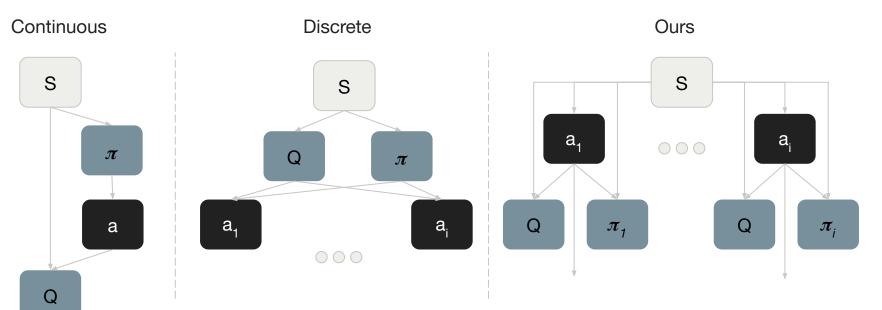


Booher, Jonathan, et al. "CIMRL: Combining IMitation and Reinforcement Learning for Safe Autonomous Driving." 2024. https://arxiv.org/abs/2406.08878

CIMRL: Scoring

One more (:wink:) combination of:

- → Continuous Action Space: able to provide the scoring for literally any planned trajectory
- → **Discrete** Action Space: able to provide the correct probability distribution on top of any finite set of traject



Haarnoja, Tuomas, et al. "Soft actor-critic: Off-policy maximum entropy deep reinforcement learning with a stochastic actor." 2018.

Christodoulou, Petros. "Soft actor-critic for discrete action settings." 2019.

CIMRL: Advantages

Scalability

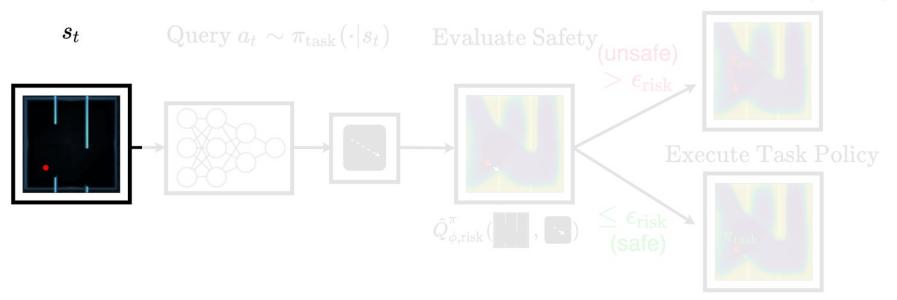
→ Benefits from a lot of data which is directly improving IL-based methods

Flexibility

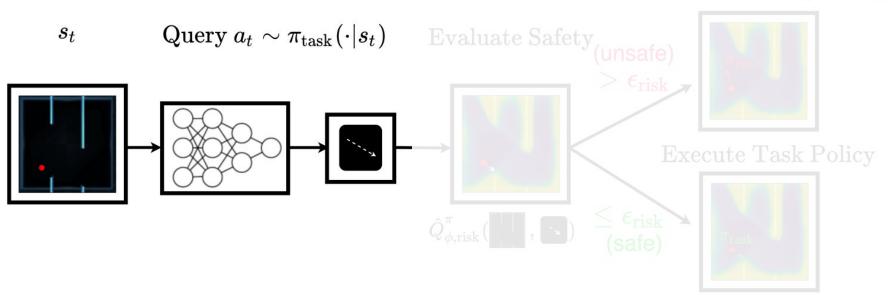
- → Can be used as a framework for incorporating literally any Prediction or Planning model
- → We can also incorporate the scores from those models as well!



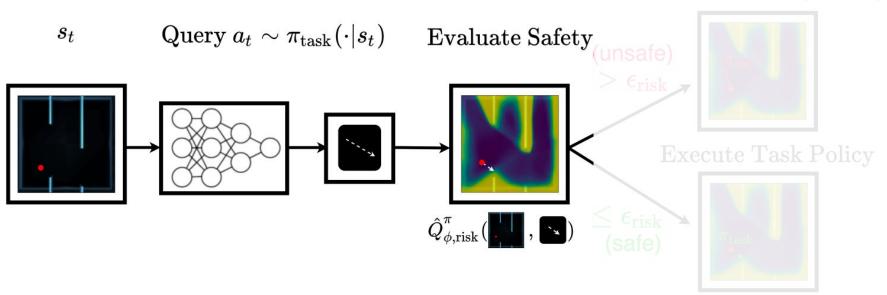
Execute Recovery Policy



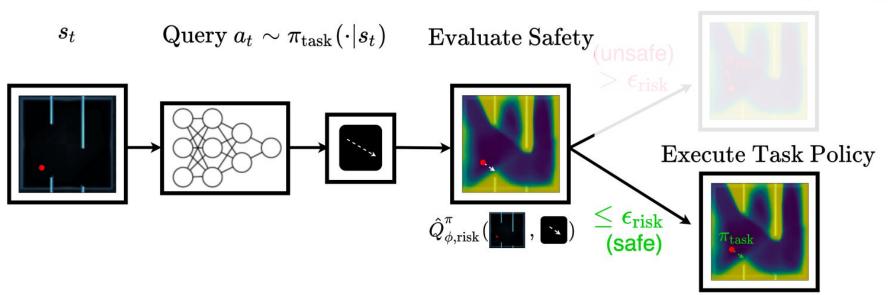
Execute Recovery Policy



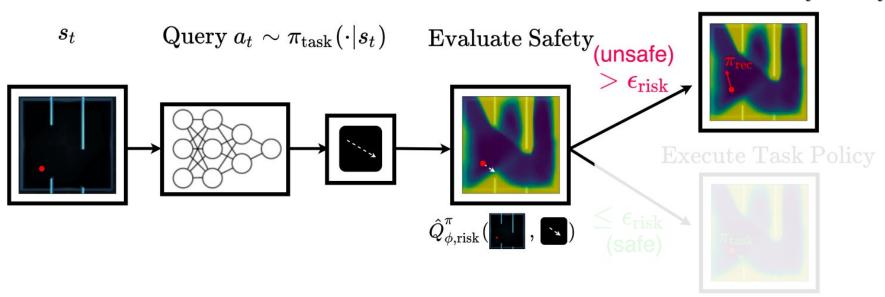
Execute Recovery Policy



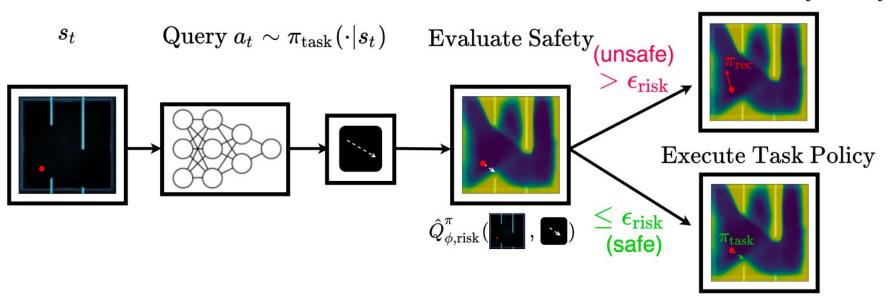
Execute Recovery Policy



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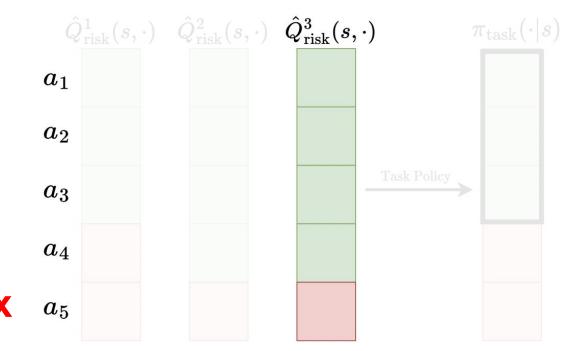


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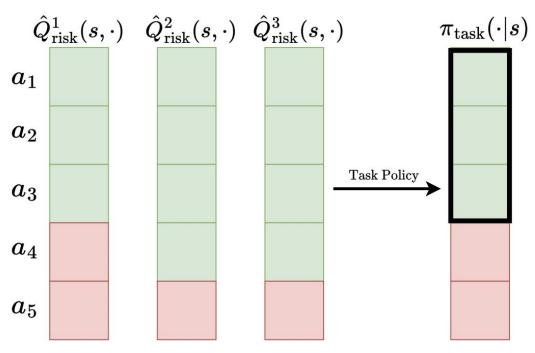


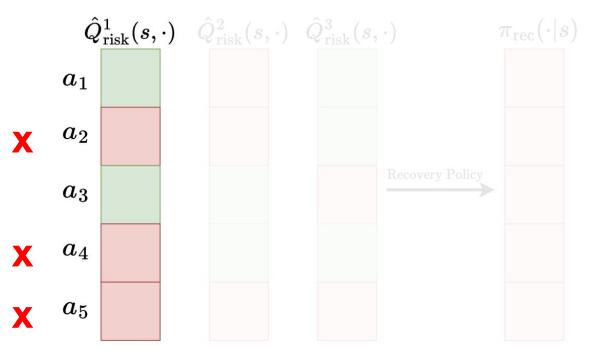


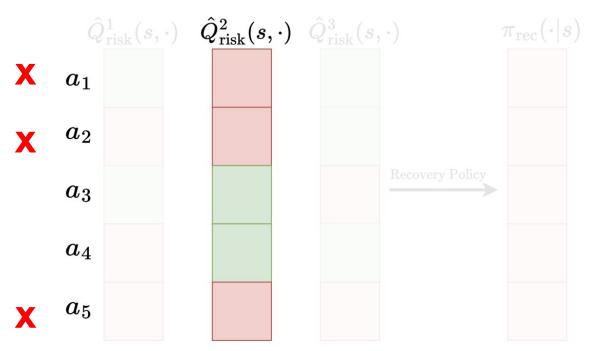




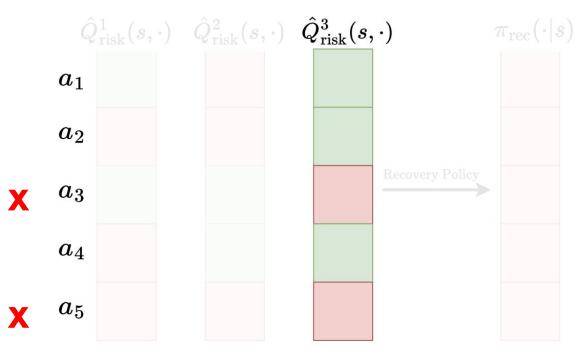
If there exist safe actions then sample from re-normalized task policy.





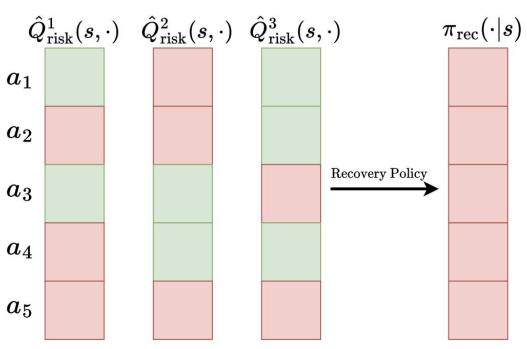


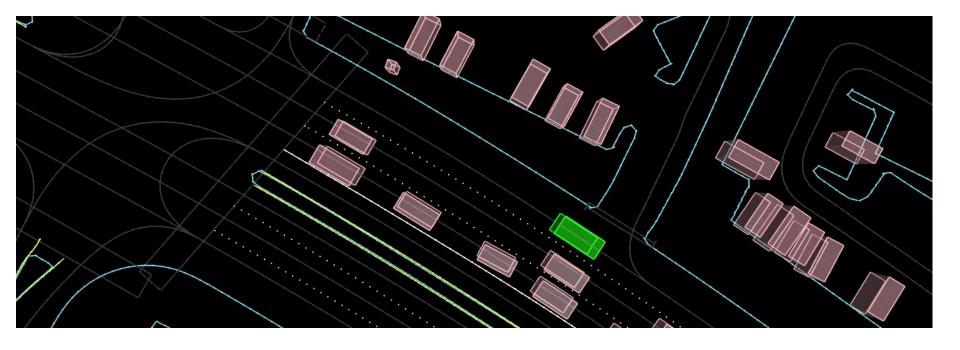
Constructing CIMRL Mixed Policy: Unsafe Case



Otherwise sample from recovery policy

Constructing CIMRL Mixed Policy: Unsafe Case





Closed-Loop Simulator

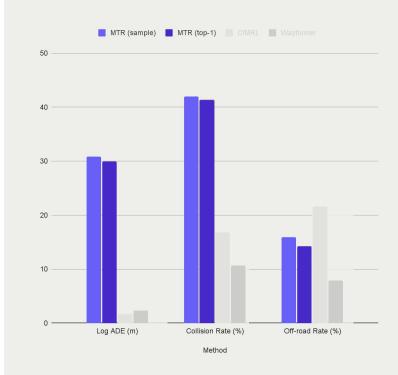
Waymax:

- → Can be used for training
- → Data-driven
- → TPU / GPU support

Closed-Loop Results: Waymax

- → Kinematic Feasibility: pretty meaningless for any Prediction-based method
- → Route progress ratio: do not have the access to route info (sdc_path)

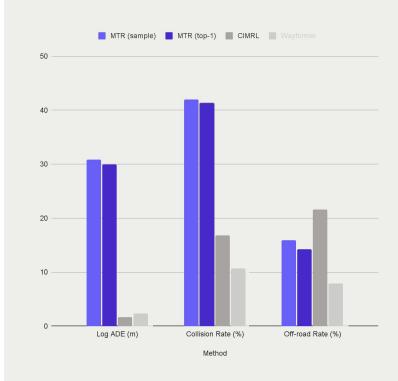
Using Waymax: No Sim Agents, Delta Action Space



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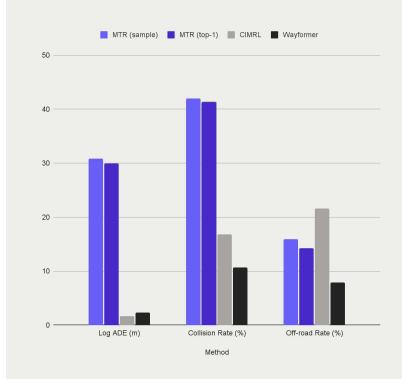
Using Waymax: No Sim Agents, Delta Action Space



Closed-Loop Results: Waymax

Wayformer has the access to route info :)

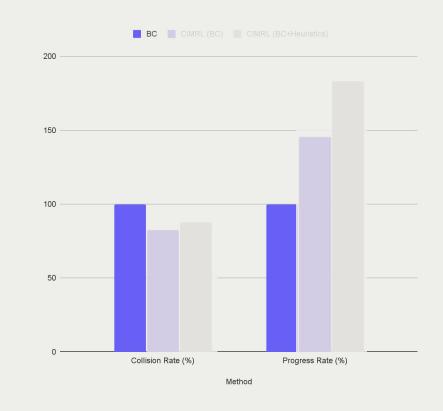
Using Waymax: No Sim Agents, Delta Action Space



Closed-Loop Results: In-house

- → Challenging interactive in-house scenes where log pose divergence is usually inevitable
- → Route progress ratio: makes sense
- → Log ADE: doesn't

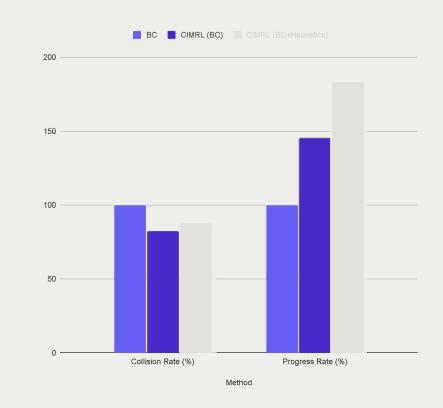
Using Internal data and Sim (Log replay)



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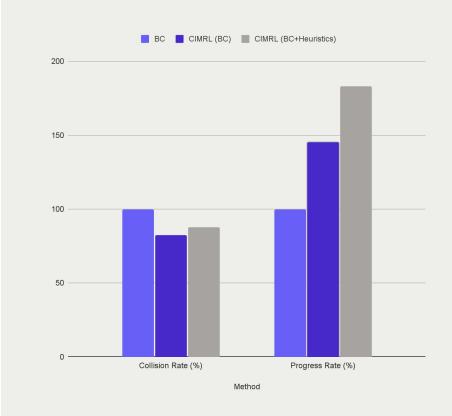
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Using Internal data and Sim (Log replay)



CIMRL: Limitations

... And still dependent on the quality of the underlying ego plan generation procedure.

(01)

Reward definition is not straightforward (but *mitigatable*)

02

Rare sparse events are challenging to learn (i.e. *collisions*) esp. for advanced planners

03

Sample inefficient – takes many simulation steps to learn (huge state-action space)

Conclusions



CIMRL is really scalable and flexible framework of combining paradigms



Learning selection provides long-horizon reasoning



There is no such a thing as "too much safety":(

New Horizons

New RnD direction in <u>FinTech</u> opens <u>now!</u>



If you feel comfortable to understand, implement, and push forward the Tech inside Finance - contact me with your CV!



https://petiushko.info/#contact

Thanks!