

Cooperative vs Non-Cooperative Autonomous Driving

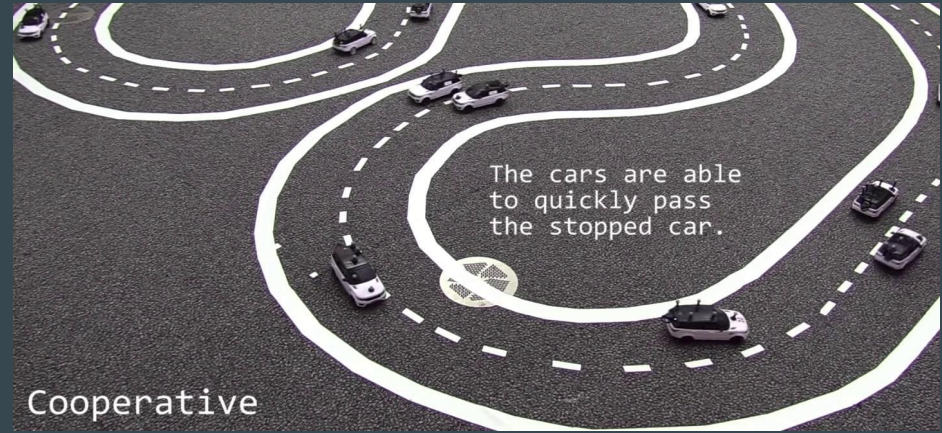


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Use Cases

- Autonomy will likely be the future framework of transportation
- Currently in autonomous driving, vehicles optimize for their own *individual* goals, while trying to sense and *react* to obstacles in the environment
- Cooperative autonomous driving would allow vehicles to *communicate* and make collective decisions that are optimal for *all* vehicles in the system
- ECE Areas: Software, Hardware, Signals

Use Case Example



Improve road safety and overall traffic flow

Allow vehicles to make more informed decisions

Requirements

- Video processing computation in **400 ms**
- **97%** accuracy in identifying vehicles in object detection
- **5cm** precision in determining vehicle's position
- Path planning computation in **50 ms**
- Communication latency from laptop to vehicles in **100 ms**
- **0** collisions

30% increase in throughput in cooperative vs non-cooperative case

Solution Approach

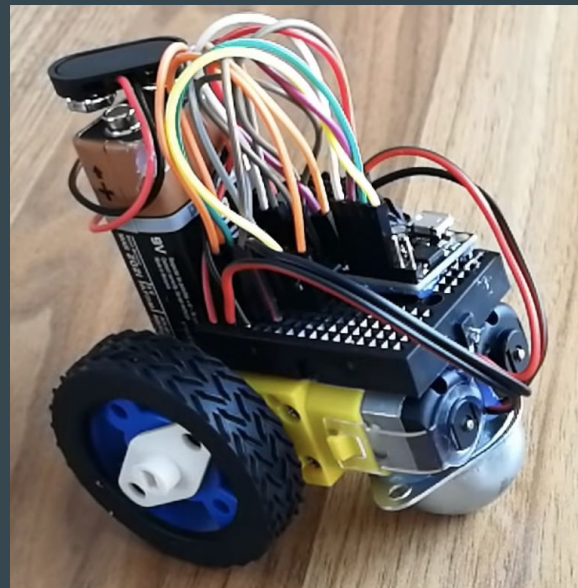
We will simulate ~6 robotic vehicles in a circular track with 2 lanes. They will all be controlled and monitored under the same centralized system. A global camera system will use object detection to distinguish and identify each vehicle's location and orientation.

The vehicles will make decisions based on the data that is given by the server. We will show the difference between vehicles taking action solely based on their individual sensory input and vehicles communicating with each other.

Solution Approach: Hardware

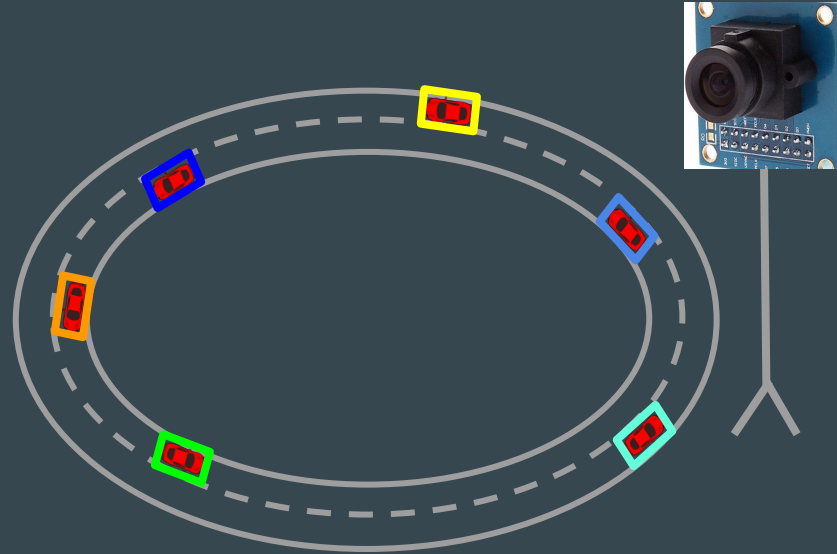
Each of the cars will need the following:

Item	Cost
NodeMCU	~\$4
L293D IC (Motor Controller)	~\$1
DC Gear Motor (x2)	\$4
Wheels (x2) + Wheel Ball	~\$6
Battery	\$2
Mini Breadboard	\$1
TOTAL (x8):	~\$20 (\$160)



Solution Approach: Hardware

Item	Cost
8 Vehicles	\$160
Camera	\$100
Track	\$20
Misc (i.e. shipping, broken piece)	\$50
TOTAL:	\$330



Solution Approach: Software

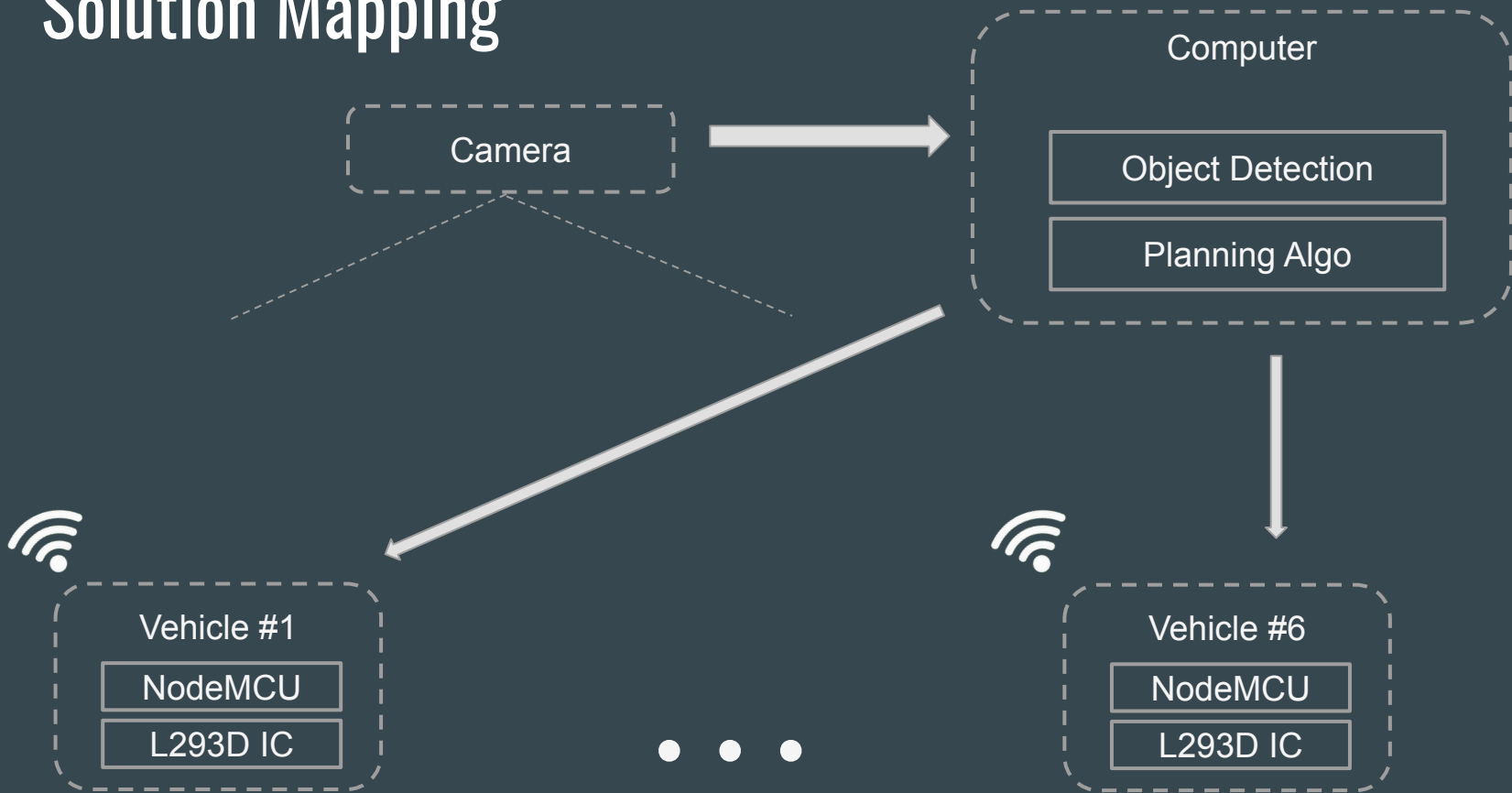
Object Detection

- **MicroPython**: transfer Arduino code to a Python interface
- **OpenCV**: identify each vehicle and its relative location/direction
- Object detection with **YOLOv3** or **MobileNet SSD** trained on the COCO dataset
- Object detection alternative : Assign colors to each car and apply image thresholding

Path Planning

- **Intelligent Driver Model** to simulate urban traffic
- **MOBIL Lane Changing Model** for lateral control between lanes

Solution Mapping



Testing, Verification & Metrics

- Individual latencies (video processing, path planning, communication) will be tested using timing libraries within our code
- Object detection performance will be manually tested on the track after training (test and validate with ~100 different frames)
- Precision testing will also be done on the track (measuring distances from ~20 configurations)
- Overall throughput will be measured in 5 minute periods
 - We will count the number of vehicles that pass a start line in the given period

Workload Breakdown

	Vehicles	Object Detection	Path Planning	Wireless Comm.	Testing
Kylee					
Serris					
Tito					

