

Deep Learning and Control Algorithms of Direct Perception for Autonomous driving

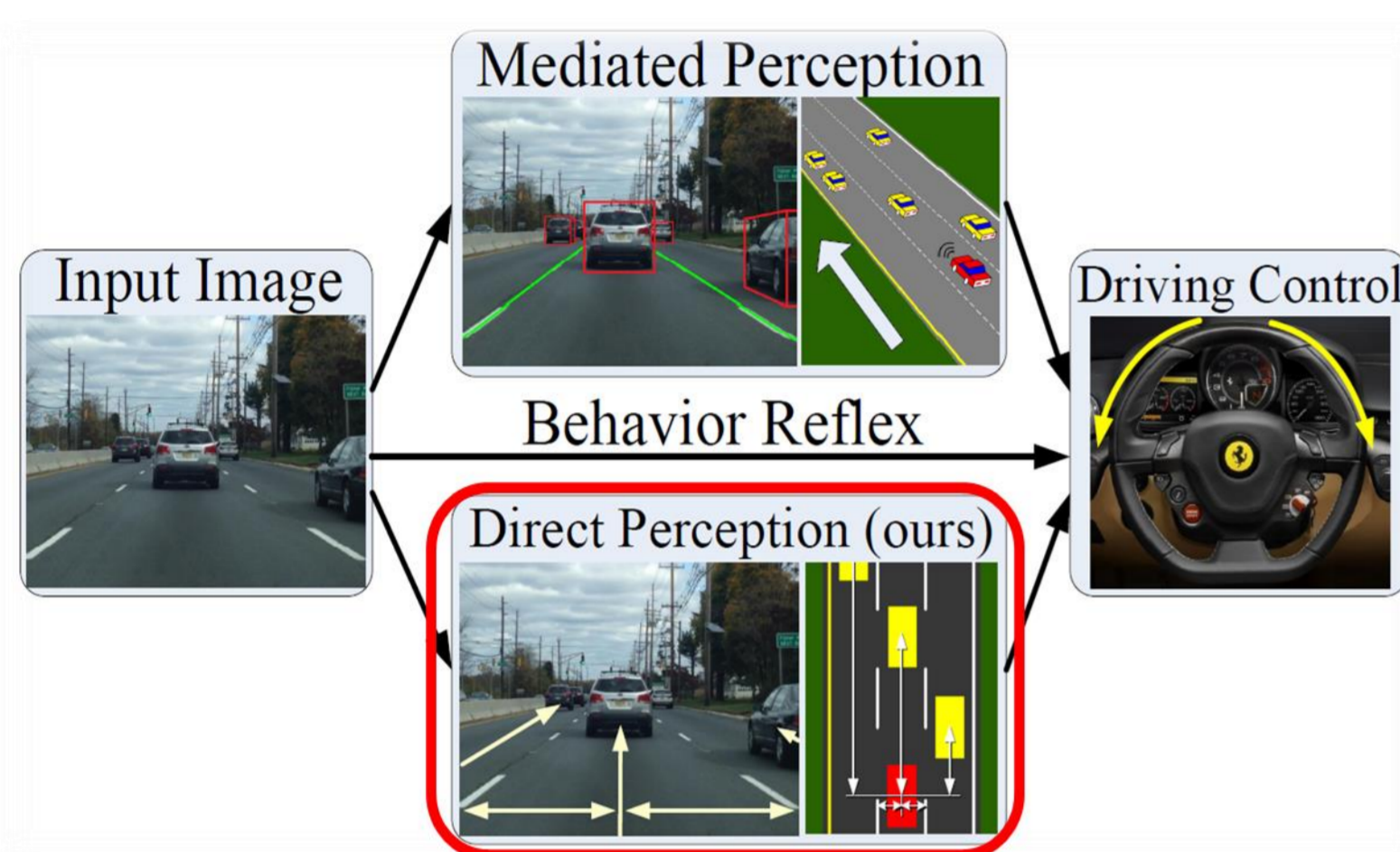
Der-Hau Lee¹, Kuan-Lin Chen², Kuan-Han Liou², Chang-Lun Liu², Jinn-Liang Liu²

¹Institute of Electrophysics, National Chiao Tung University, Taiwan

²Institute of Computational and Modeling Science, National Tsing Hua University, Taiwan

Abstract. Based on the direct perception paradigm of autonomous driving, we investigate and modify the CNNs (convolutional neural networks) AlexNet and GoogLeNet that map an input image to few perception indicators (heading angle, distances to preceding cars, and distance to road centerline) for estimating driving affordances in highway traffic. We also design a controller with these indicators and the short-range sensor information of TORCS (the open racing car simulator) for driving simulated cars to avoid collisions. We collect a set of images from a TORCS camera in various driving scenarios, train these CNNs using the dataset, test them in unseen traffics, and find that they perform better than earlier algorithms and controllers in terms of training loss and driving stability.

Direct Perception Paradigm [1]



CNN Methods

Loss Function: Mean Absolute Error
Ground Truth Labels: 5 Real Indicators
Adam Optimizer
Optimal Velocity Car Following Model

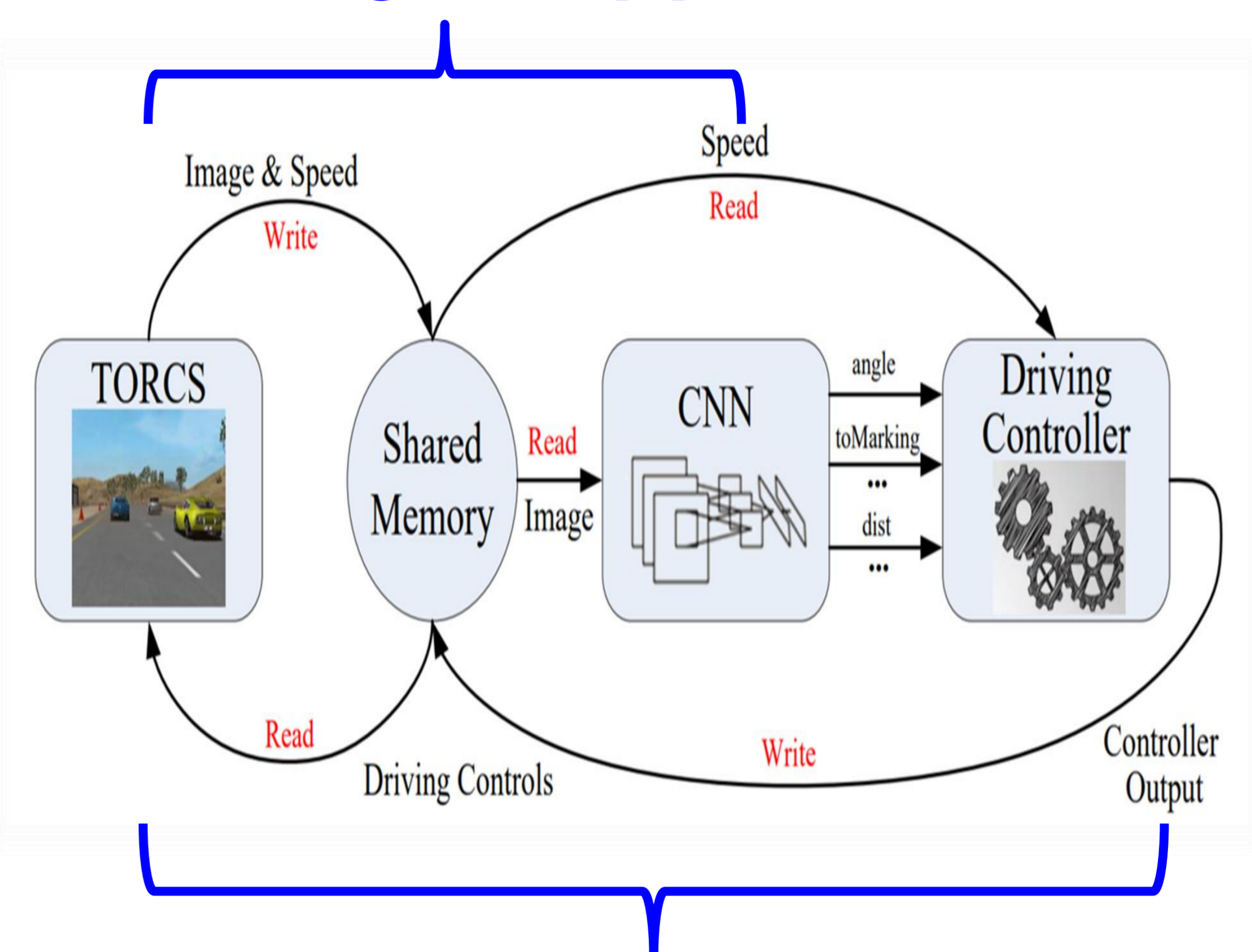
AlexNet

- 5CNN + 4FC layers
- Relu
- Dropout 0.2

GoogLeNet

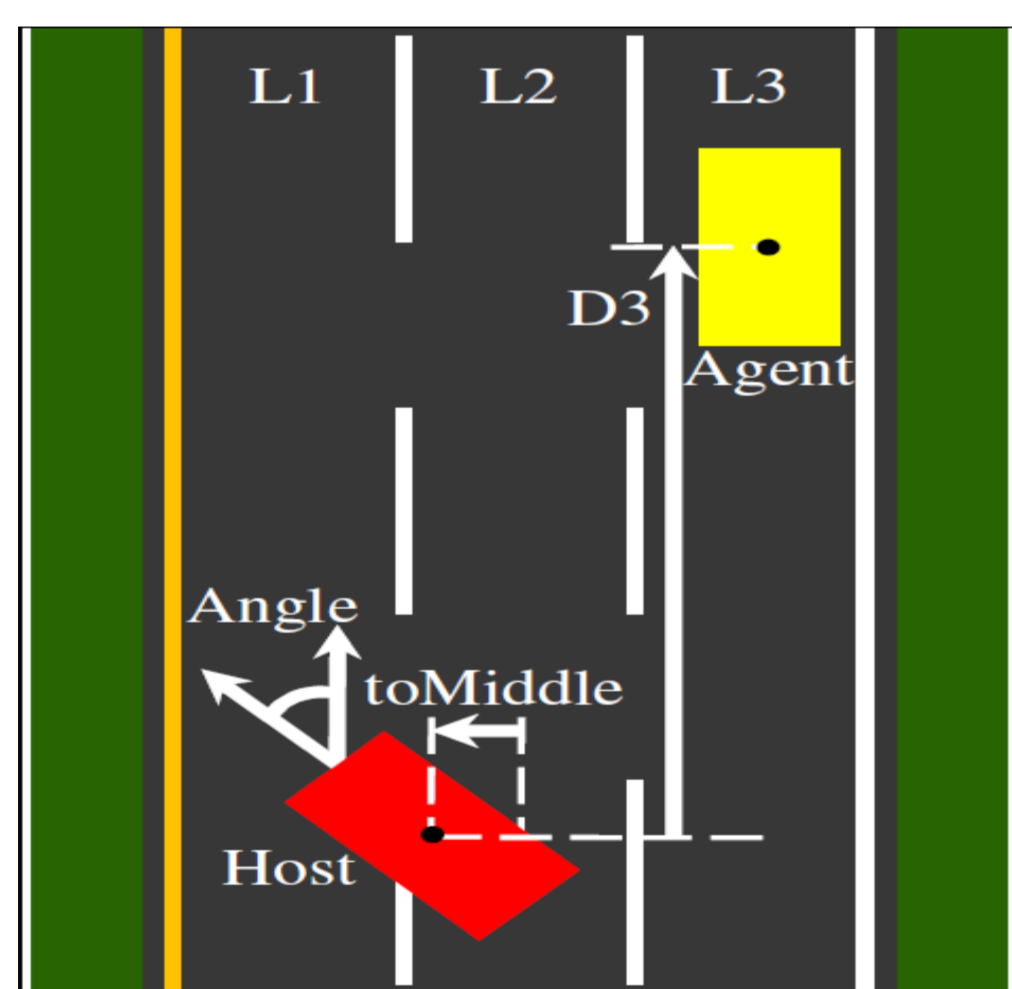
- Inception Structure
- Average Pooling
- 3 Loss Layers

Training Phase [1]



Testing Phase [1]

Five Affordances



Angle, toMiddle, D1, D2, D3

Data Generation

Key Issue in Machine Learning
By AI Agent in TORCS
With 0 to 20 Other AI Cars
In Various Speeds and Driving
Behaviors

Prior Controller



Speed-Related Collisions



Lane Change Collisions

Our Controller

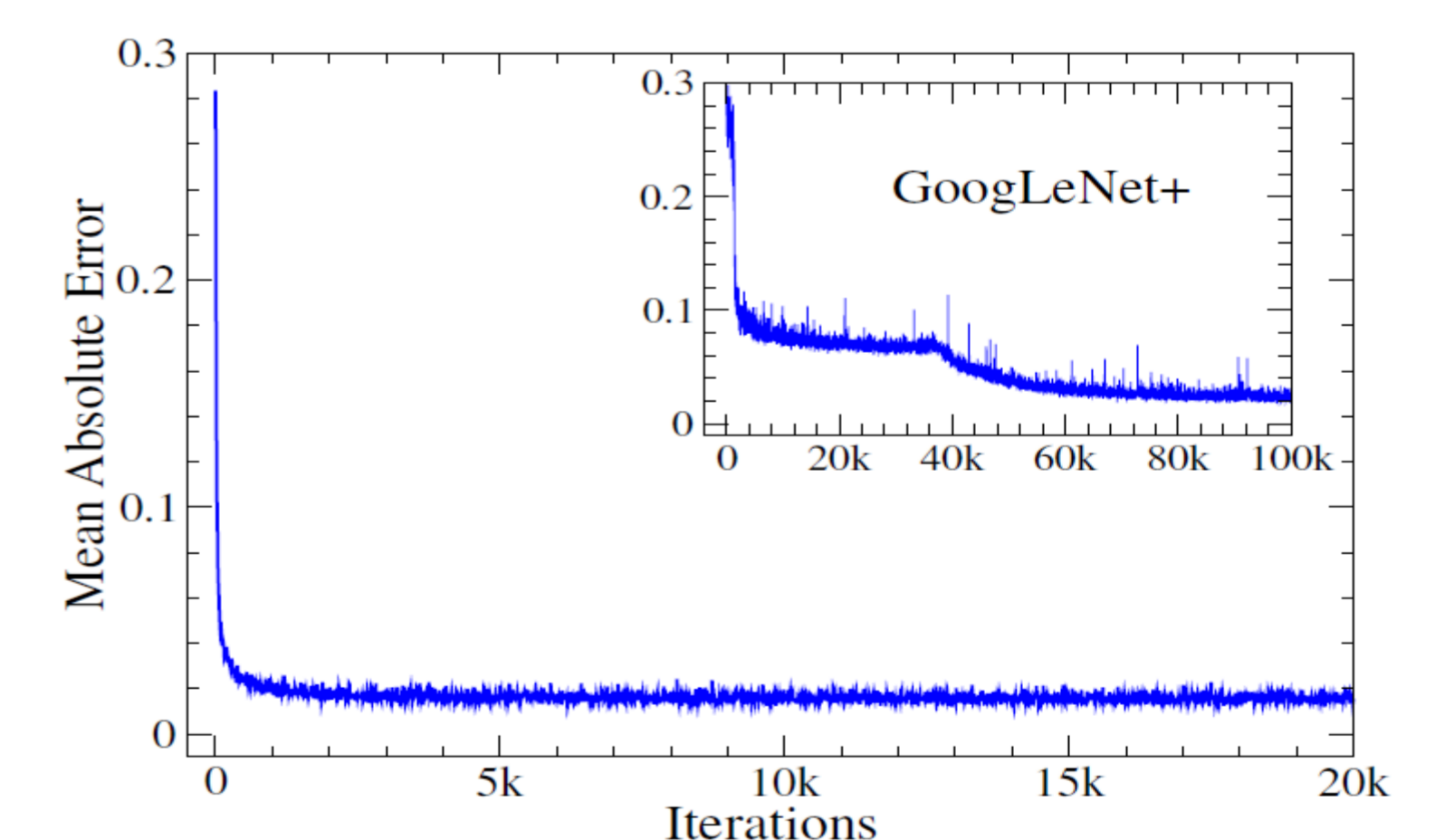
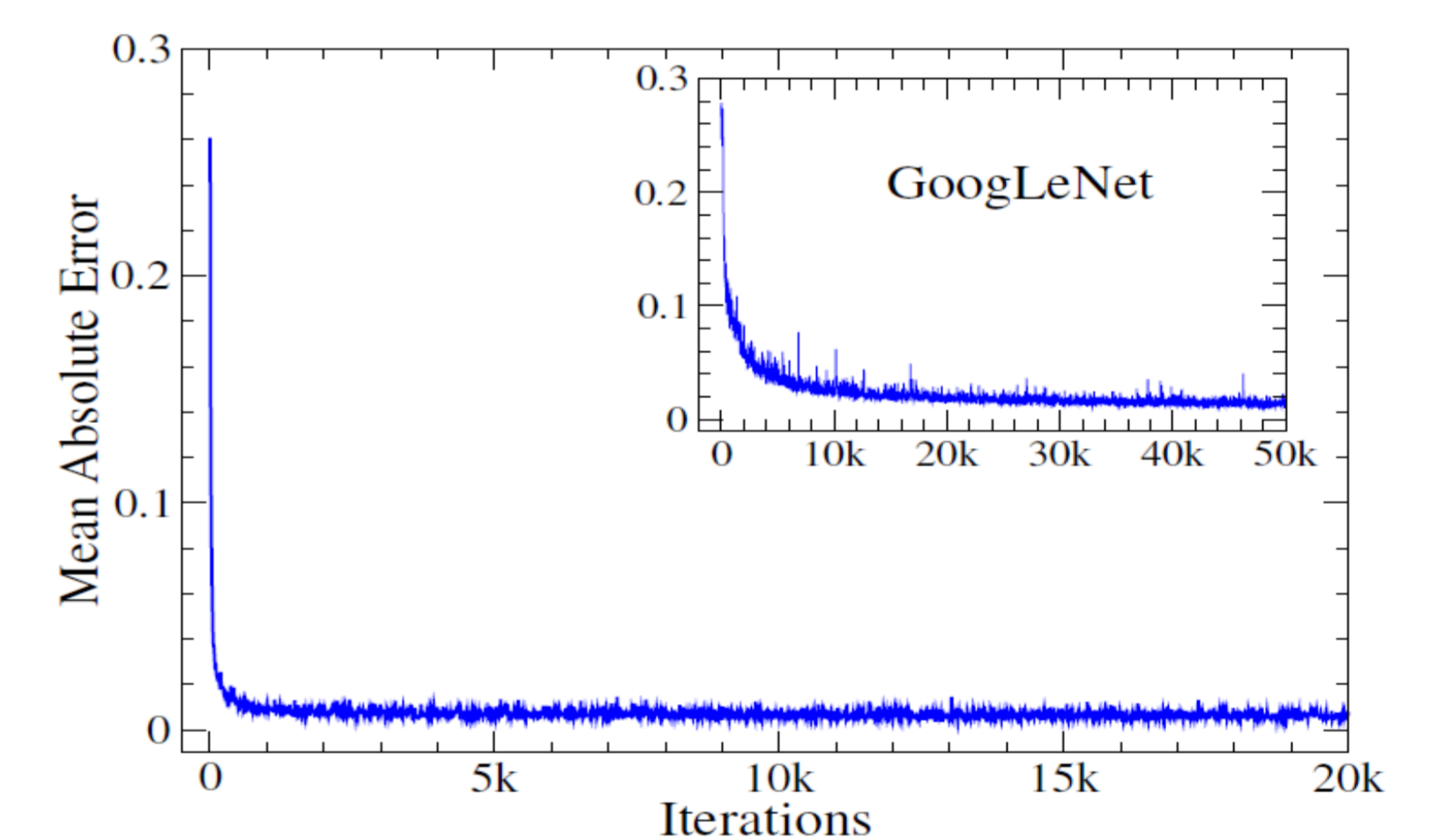


Driving Stably in Lane

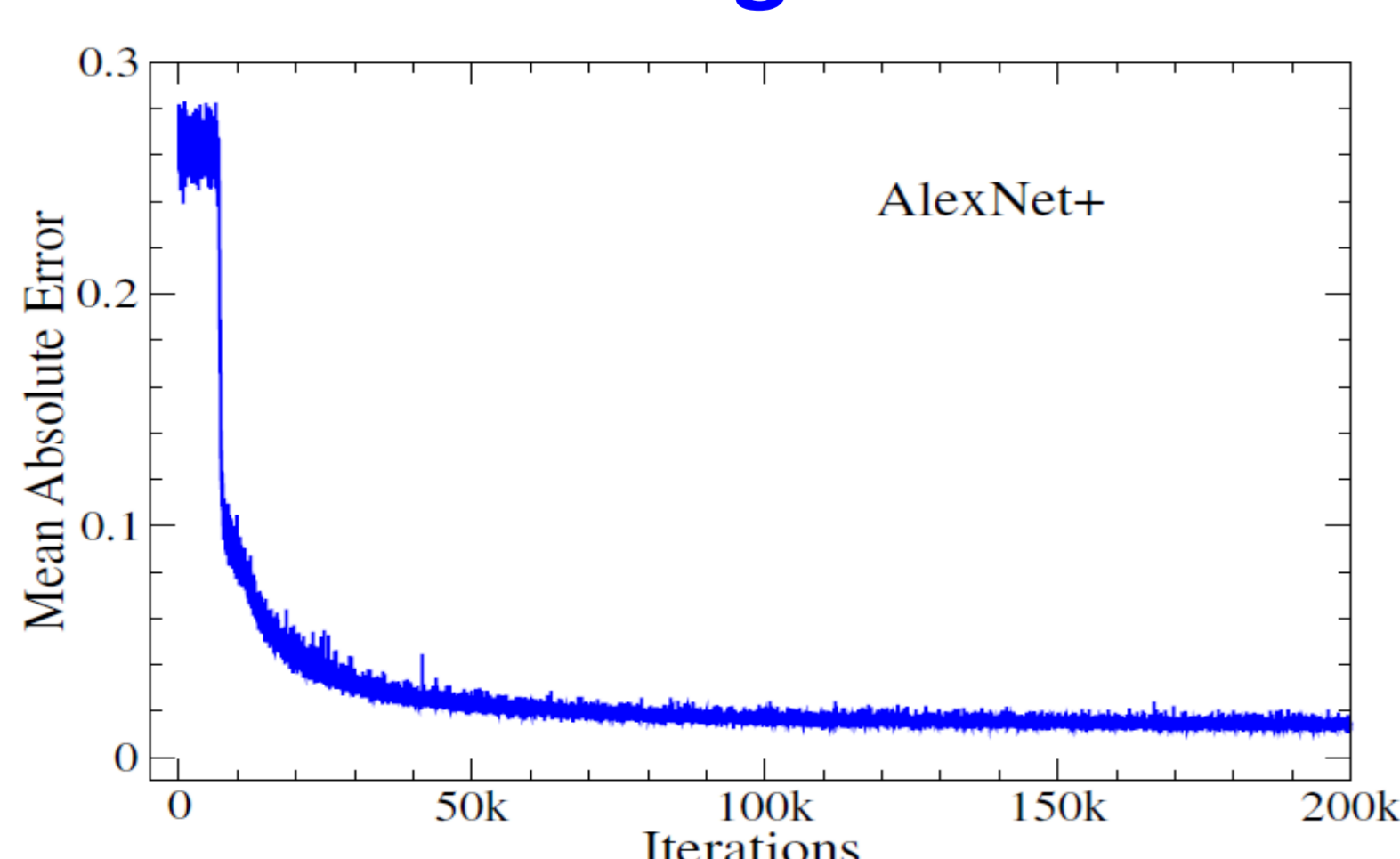


In Overtaking

Training Loss



Training Loss



Damage Value (Collisions)

CNN	Damage
AlexNet+14	413
AlexNet+5, GoogLeNet5, GoogLeNet+5	0

Objective:
To Improve
CNN for
Autonomous
Driving

Results:
More Data,
More Stable
Controller,
Better CNN

References

- [1] C. Chen, et al., DeepDriving: Learning affordance for direct perception in autonomous driving, *Proc. IEEE Int. Conf. Comput. Vis.*, 2722-2730, 2015.
[2] M. Al-Qizwini, et al., Deep learning algorithm for autonomous driving using GoogLeNet, *IEEE Intelligent Vehicles Symposium (IV)*, 89-96, 2017.
[3] B. Wymann, et al., TORCS: The open racing car simulator, *Software available at <http://torcs.sourceforge.net> 4.6*, 2000.