



Digital trust for Autonomous Vehicles

Christian Laugier

► To cite this version:

Christian Laugier. Digital trust for Autonomous Vehicles. IRT Nanoelec Annual Meeting, Sep 2020, Grenoble, France. hal-03147657

HAL Id: hal-03147657

<https://inria.hal.science/hal-03147657>

Submitted on 20 Feb 2021

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.

Confiance numérique & Véhicule Autonome

La voiture autonome séduit ... mais inquiète aussi ! => Statut & Challenges ?

Dr. Christian LAUGIER

Research Director at Inria (christian.laugier@inria.fr)

Invited Talk & Public Debate

IRT Nanoelec Annual Meeting

Minalogic Amphitheater & Internet broadcast

Grenoble, September 8th 2020

The autonomous car is attractive, but it also worries ! => Status & Challenges ?

C. Laugier, Research Director at Inria

- Strong involvement of Car Industry & GAFA + Large media coverage + Increasing Governments supports
- An expected market of 515 B€ at horizon 2035 (*~17% world automobile market, Consulting agency AT Kearney, Dec 2017*)
- Last decade: A technological breakthrough & Numerous AV experimentation in real traffic conditions



*“Self-Driving Taxi Service L3” (Waymo, Uber, nuTonomy ...)
=> Numerous sensors & Safety Driver during experimentations*

- Millions of miles driven last decade... but SAFETY is still not guaranteed (*Too many Benign & Serious accidents*)
=> Perception & Decision-making technologies have still to be improved !!!

❑ Tesla driver killed in a crash with Autopilot “level 2” active (ADAS mode) – May 2016

- ✓ *The Autopilot failed to detect a white moving truck, with a brightly lit sky (Camera Mobileye + Radar)*
- ✓ *The human driver was not vigilant & didn't took over*



❑ Self-driving Uber L3 vehicle killed a woman

=> *First fatal crash involving a pedestrian*
Tempe, Arizona, March 2018

- ✓ *Despite the presence of multiple sensors (lidars, cameras ...), the perception system failed to detect the pedestrian & didn't disengaged*
- ✓ *The Safety Driver reacted too lately (1s before the crash)*



Challenge 1: The need for Robust, Self-diagnosing & Explainable **Embedded Perception**



Video Scenario:

- The Tesla perception system failed to detect the barriers blocking the left side route (no lidar !)
- The driver has to take over and steer the vehicle away from the blocked route (for avoiding the collision)

Video source: AutoPilot Review @ youtube.com

Challenge 2: The need for Understandable **Driving Decisions** (*share the road with human drivers*)

Human drivers actions are determined by a complex set of interdependent factors difficult to model (e.g. intentions, perception, emotions ...)

⇒ Predicting **human driver behaviors is inherently uncertain**

⇒ AV have to reason about **uncertain intentions** of the surrounding vehicles



The Lexus SUV, fitted with special sensors, struck the public bus on February 14 in Mountain View, California

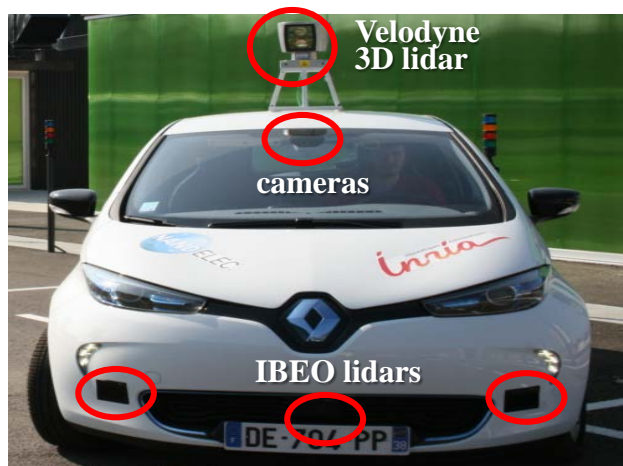
Video scenario:

Scene observed by the dash cam of a **bus** moving behind the Waymo AV

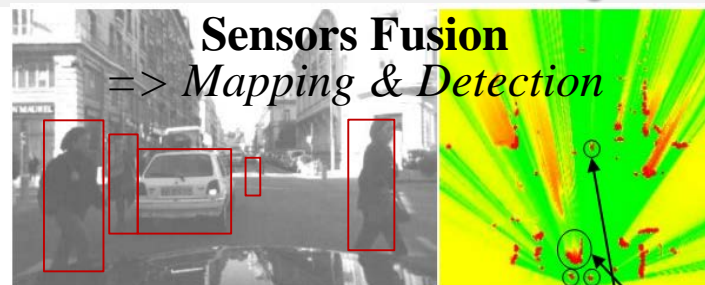
- Waymo AV is blocked by an obstacle and it decides to execute a left lane change
- The **bus driver** misunderstood the Tesla's intention and didn't yield
- The two vehicles collided

Video source: The Telegraph

1st Paradigm: Embedded Bayesian Perception



Embedded Multi-Sensors Perception
 ⇒ *Continuous monitoring of the dynamic environment*



❑ Main challenges

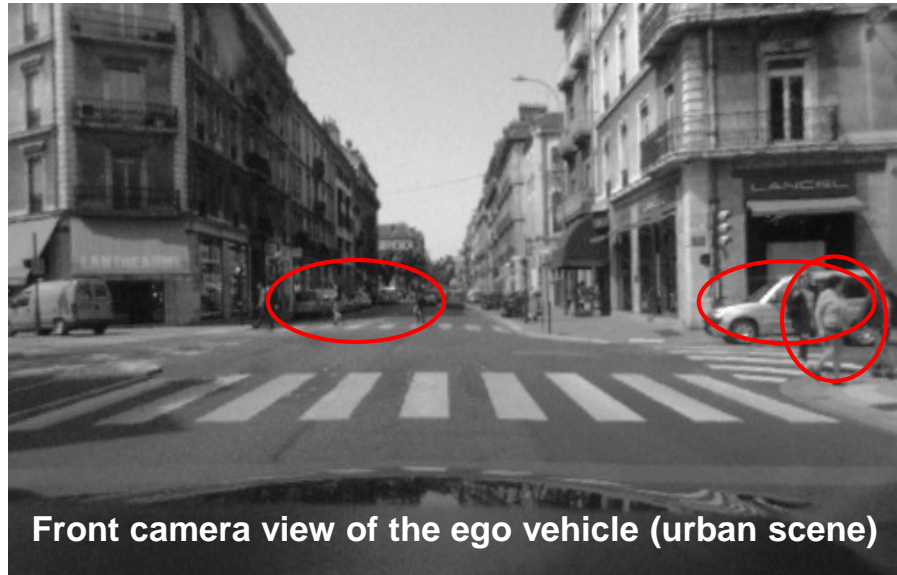
Noisy data, Incompleteness, Dynamicity, Discrete measurements + Embedded & Real time constraints

❑ Embedded Bayesian Perception paradigm

- ✓ *Exploiting the Dynamic information for a better understanding of the scene !!!!*
- ✓ *Reasoning about Uncertainty & Time window (Past & Future predicted events)*
- ✓ *Bayesian Sensors Fusion + Scene interpretation using Contextual & Semantic information*
- ✓ *Software & Hardware integration using GPU, Multicore, Microcontrollers...*

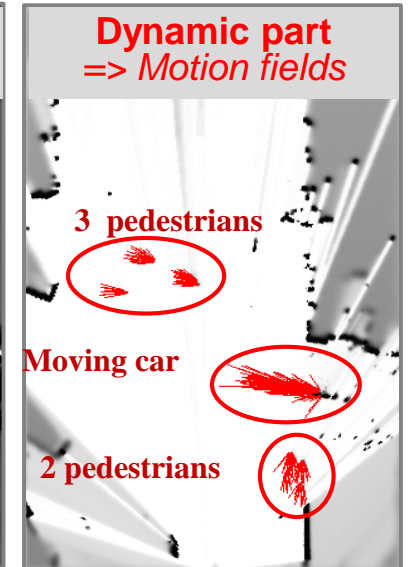
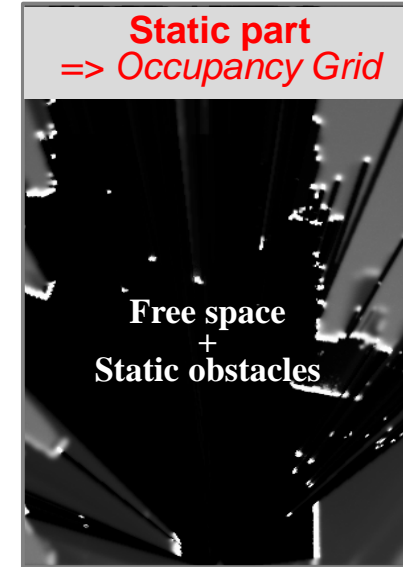
Embedded Bayesian Perception – Illustration & Valorization

=> Exploiting the dynamic information for a better understanding of the scene



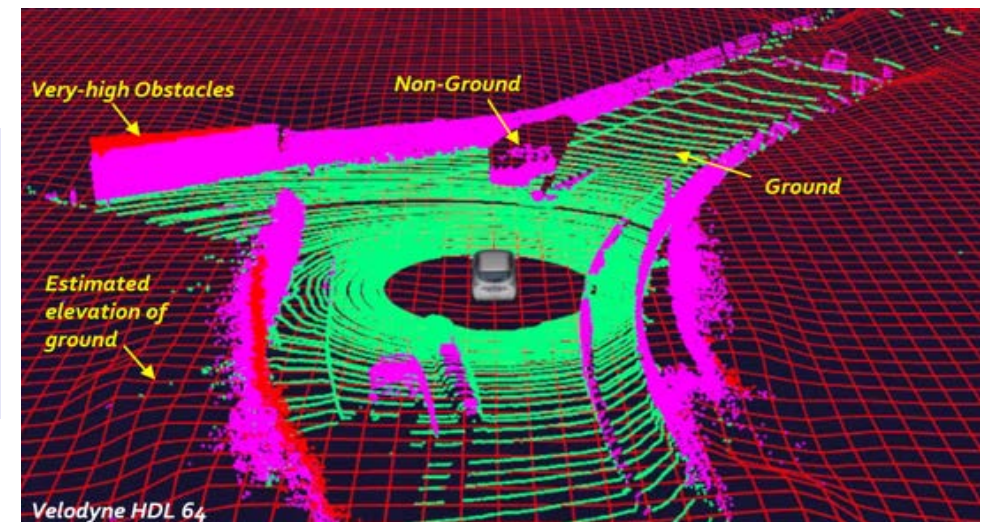
Sensors data fusion
+
Bayesian Filtering
+
Extracted Motion Fields

1st Embedded & Optimized version
=> Patent HSBOF 2014, Inria-IRT



Patented & Registered Improvements

- => Inria-IRT, 2015 & 2017
- => New patent filed 2020
- => Industrial Licenses 2018 (Toyota, Easymile)

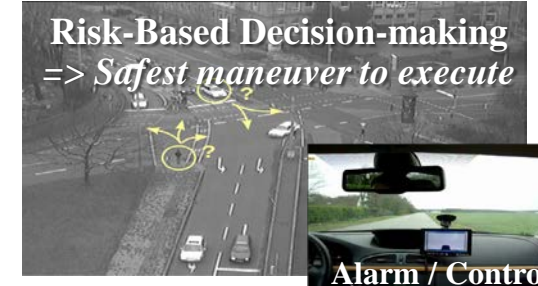
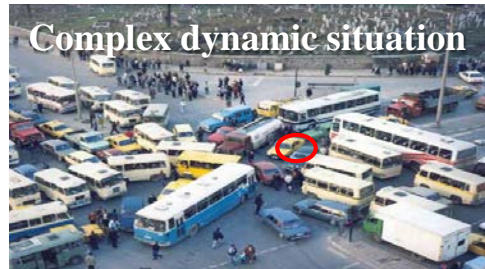


Ground Estimation & Point Cloud Classification
(patent 2017)

Detection & Tracking & Classification of Moving Objects
=> CMCDOT 2015 (including a “Dense Occupancy Tracker”)

2nd Paradigm: Collision Risk Assessment & Decision-making

=> Decision-making for avoiding Pending & Future Collisions

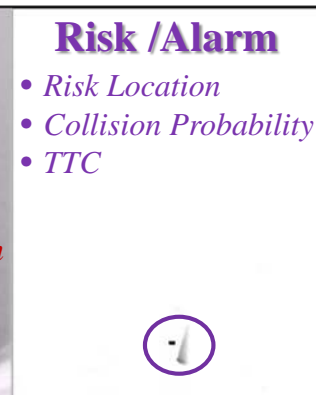


□ Main challenges

Uncertainty, Real-time ... + Continuous World changes & Unexpected events, Human in the loop

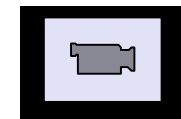
□ Approach: Real-time Prediction + Risk Assessment + Bayesian Decision-making

- ✓ Prediction: Reason about *Uncertainty & Contextual Knowledge* (using **History & Prediction**)
- ✓ Estimate Probabilistic Collision Risk at a given **time horizon** $t+\delta$ (δ = a few seconds ahead)
- ✓ Make Driving Decisions by taking into account the **Predicted behavior** of all surrounding traffic participants (cars, cycles, pedestrians ...) & **Social / Traffic rules** (interactions with traffic participants)



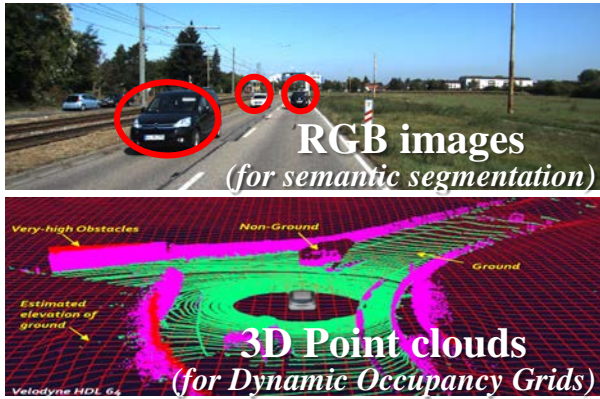
Video: Collision Risk Assessment

- Yellow => time to collision: 3s
- Orange => time to collision: 2s
- Red => time to collision: 1s

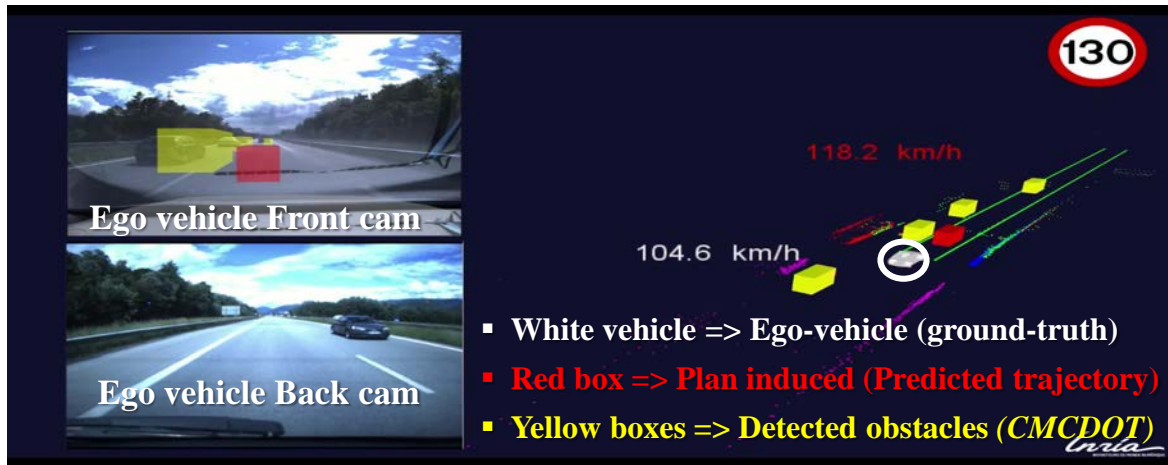


3rd Paradigm: Models improvements using Machine Learning

- Perception level: *Construct “Semantic Grids” using Bayesian Perception & DL*



- Prediction & Decision-making level: *Learn driving skills for Autonomous Driving*



- 1st Step: Modeling Driver Behaviors using IRL
- 2nd Step:
 - Predict behaviors of surrounding vehicles (using Perception & learned Behavior models)
 - Make “safe & consistent” Driving Decisions for Ego Vehicle

- Open questions: *Training step (Available Datasets limited), Real-time processing (difficult), Classification Errors (often not explainable), Domain adaptation (e.g. changing weather conditions)*

Concluding remarks & Discussion

- ❑ Increasing impact of AI + Real-time data processing capacity + Increased sensor performance + New Models & Embedded algorithms + Multiplication of tests in real conditions
 - => *The unmanned car is gradually becoming a technological reality*
- ❑ Safety is not yet fully guaranteed !
 - *Current **Perception & Scene Understanding** algorithms are **not robust enough** for complex & highly dynamic environments*
 - *Need to take better account of **Interactions with other road users** (using also AI approaches)*
 - *Need to develop **Validation & Certification Tools and Methodologies** => Realistic simulators, Real-world testing protocols, Formal methods (e.g. Enable-S3 EU project & future French project Prissma)*
- ❑ User confidence & Acceptance by the human society will be decisive to allow a real deployment (e.g. “cohabitation” with other users such as pedestrians, bicycles, scooters ...)
 - *Autonomous vehicles **a priori safer** than cars driven by humans (inattention).... but **0 tolerance in the event of a fatal accident involving an autonomous vehicle** !*
 - ***Ethics & Responsibility** issues must also be taking into account before any deployment*