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Learning from human driving data for risk assessment in lane change



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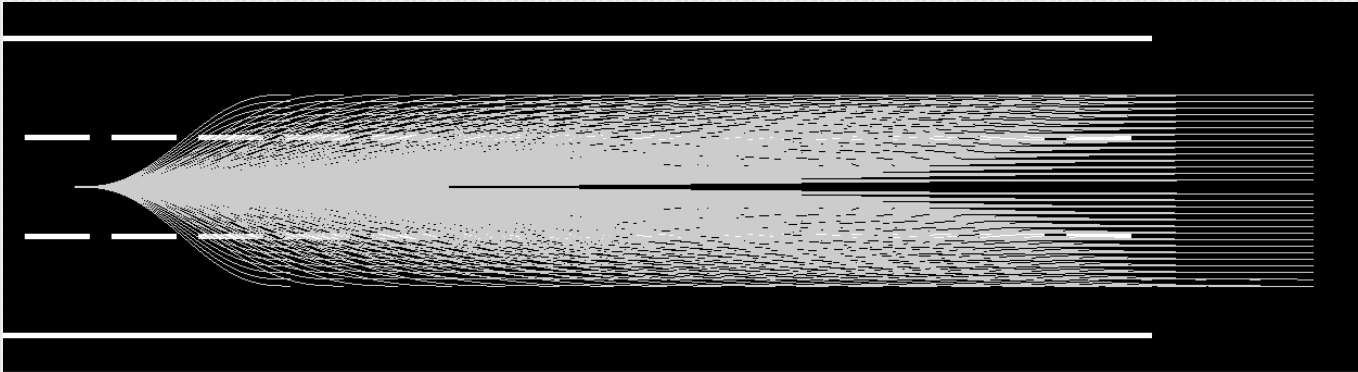
Motivation

- What kind of scenario
 - Urban highway scenario with fluent but heavy traffic at high design speed
- Why study lane change behavior
 - One of most common and important daily driving behavior
 - Longitudinal movement: well studied (e.g. Adaptive Cruise Control) ;
lateral movement: more complicated with change of path shape (with additional operation on steering)
 - Application
 - Lane change prediction for more accurate risk assessment

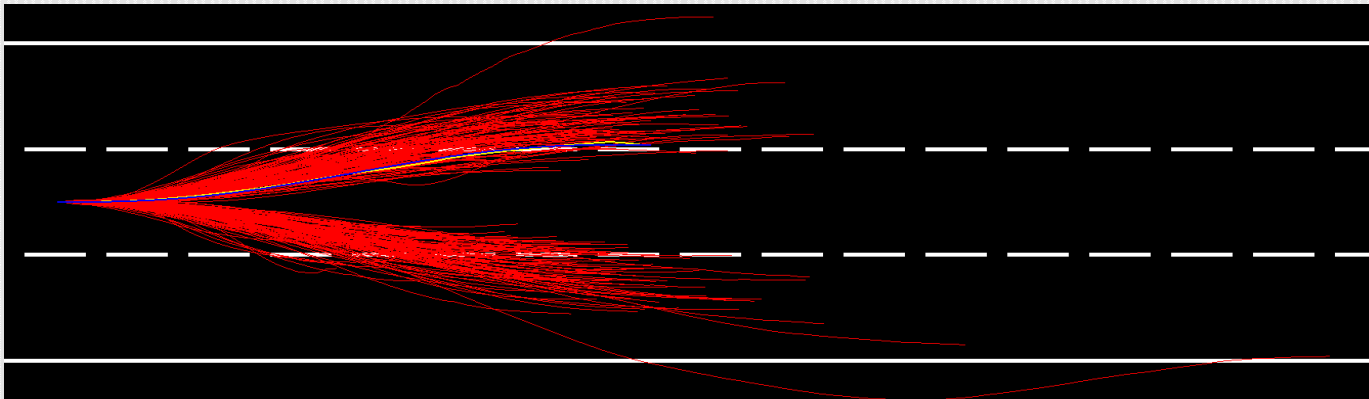


Motivation

- Why learn from real human driving data
 - To Better predict the risk in lane change behavior (our current objective)



Parametric Lane Change Trajectories



Real Human Lane Change Trajectories

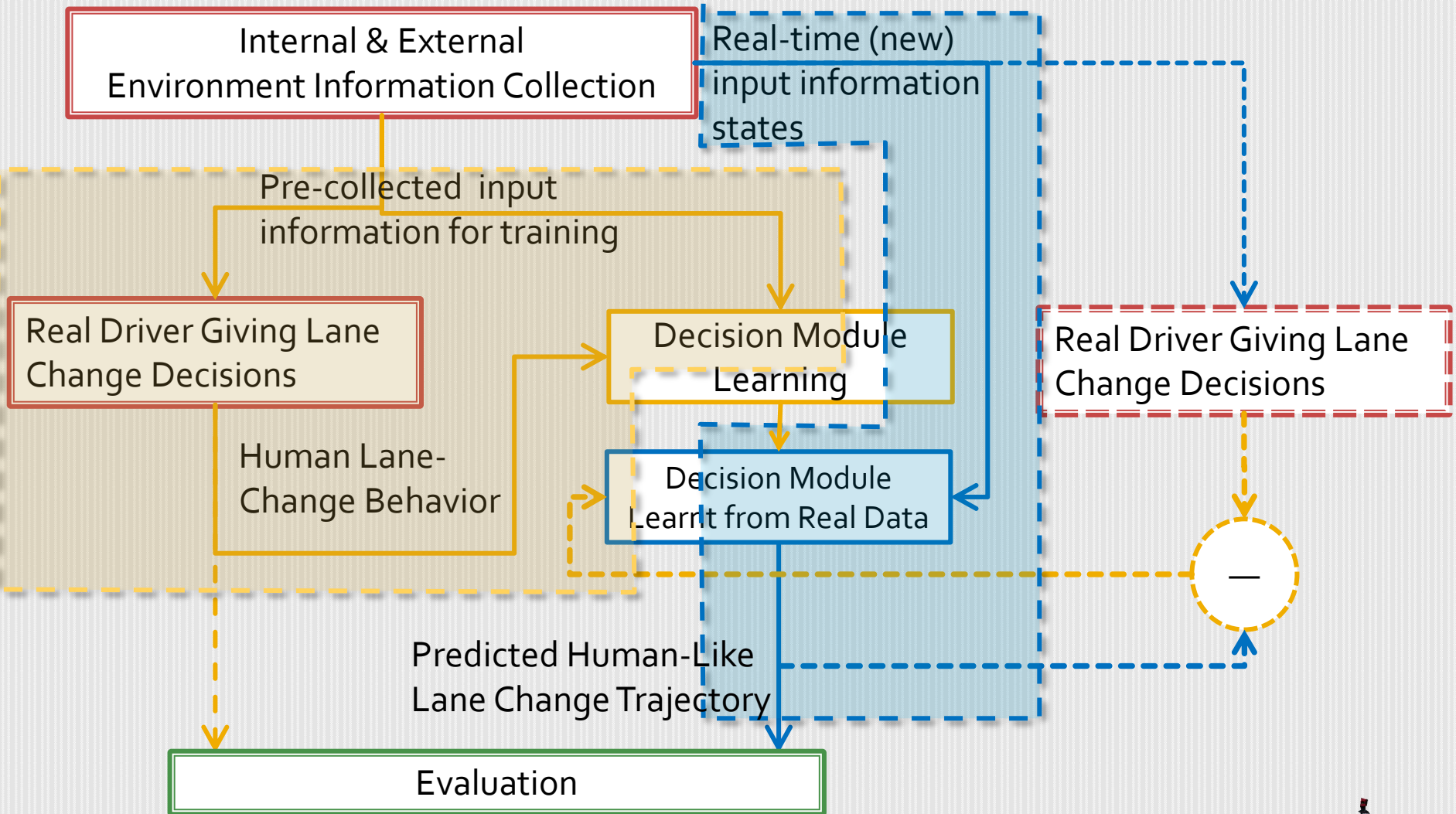


Objective

- To learn to predict lane change risk from real human driving data at the beginning of a lane change behavior
 - To easily acquire **real driving data** in urban driving scenario
 - Efficient data collection system
 - To model the characteristic of personal lane change
 - What kind of lane change risk assessment is considered to be suitable for the (or this) driver
 - To design a prediction module to produce personal lane change prediction



Framework

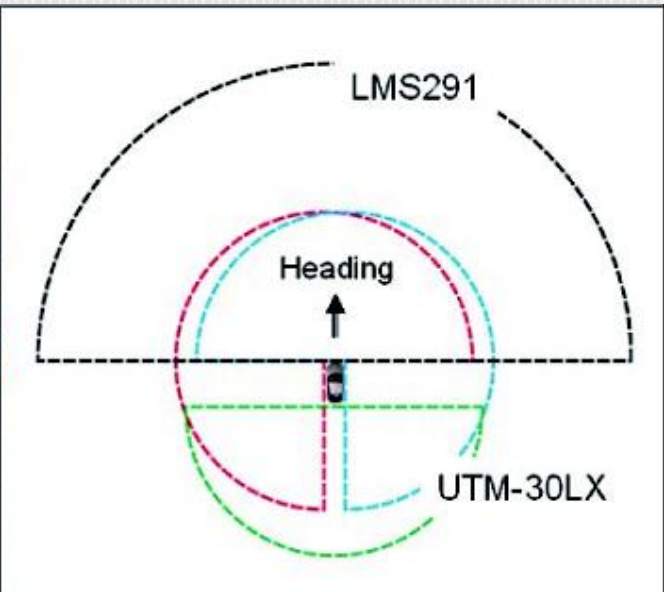
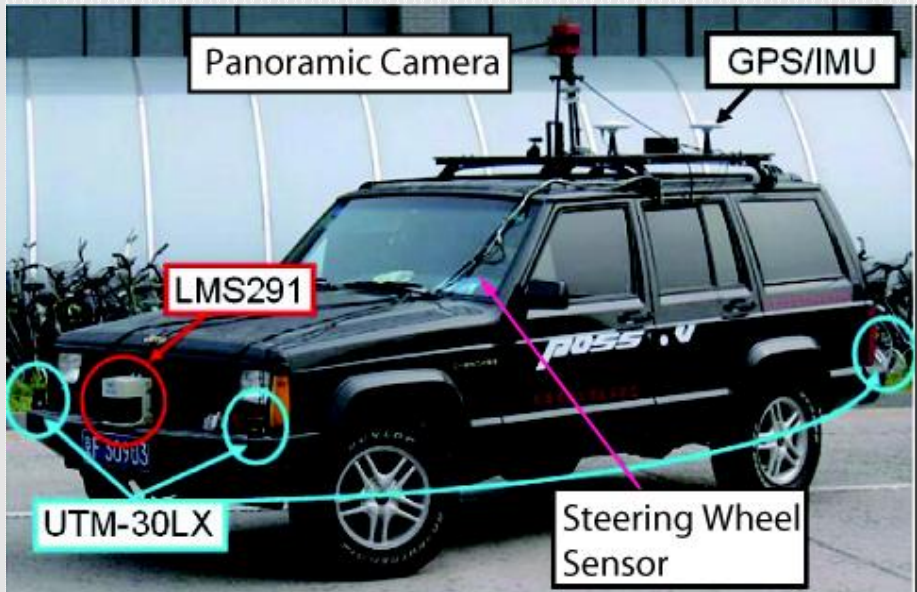


Implementation & Experiments

- Platform and experiment setting
- Work flow
- Human lane change data collection
- Experiment results



Data Collection Platform

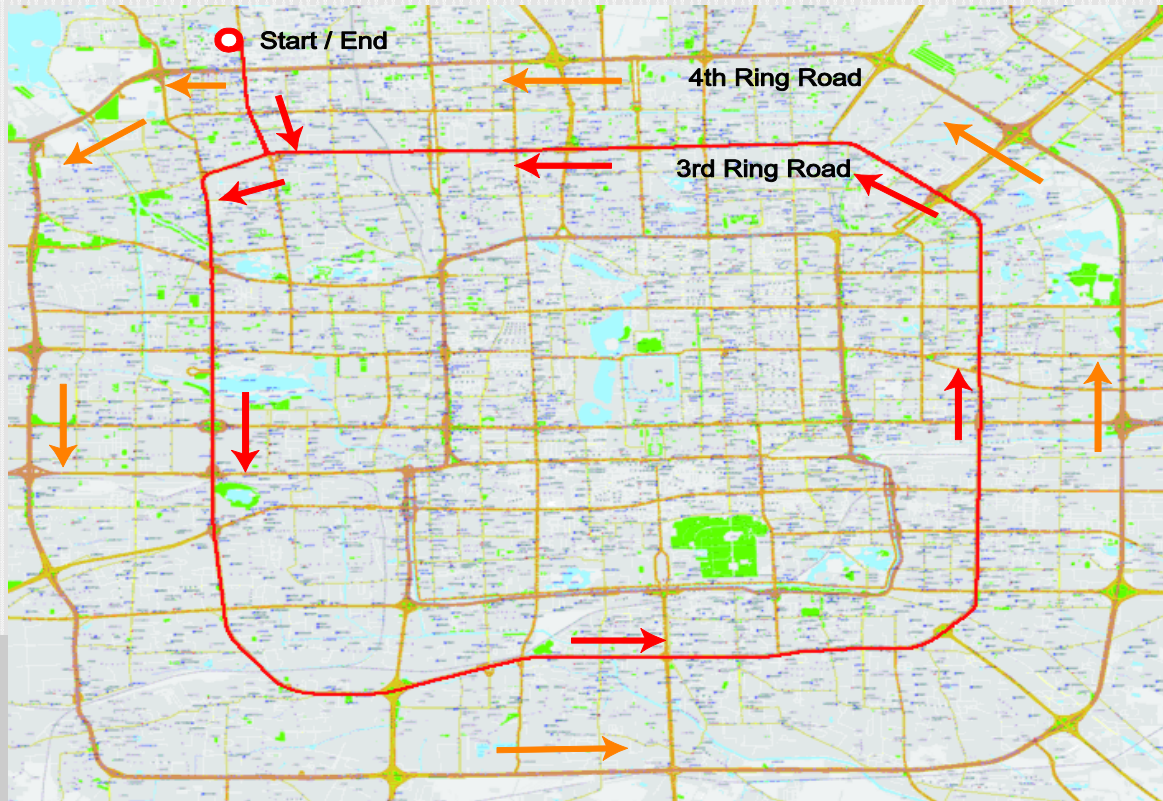


- Key sensors :
 - Omni direction laser sensor layer
 - GPS
- Assistant sensors:
 - Panoramic Camera
 - Steering Wheel Sensor



Human Lane Change Data Collection

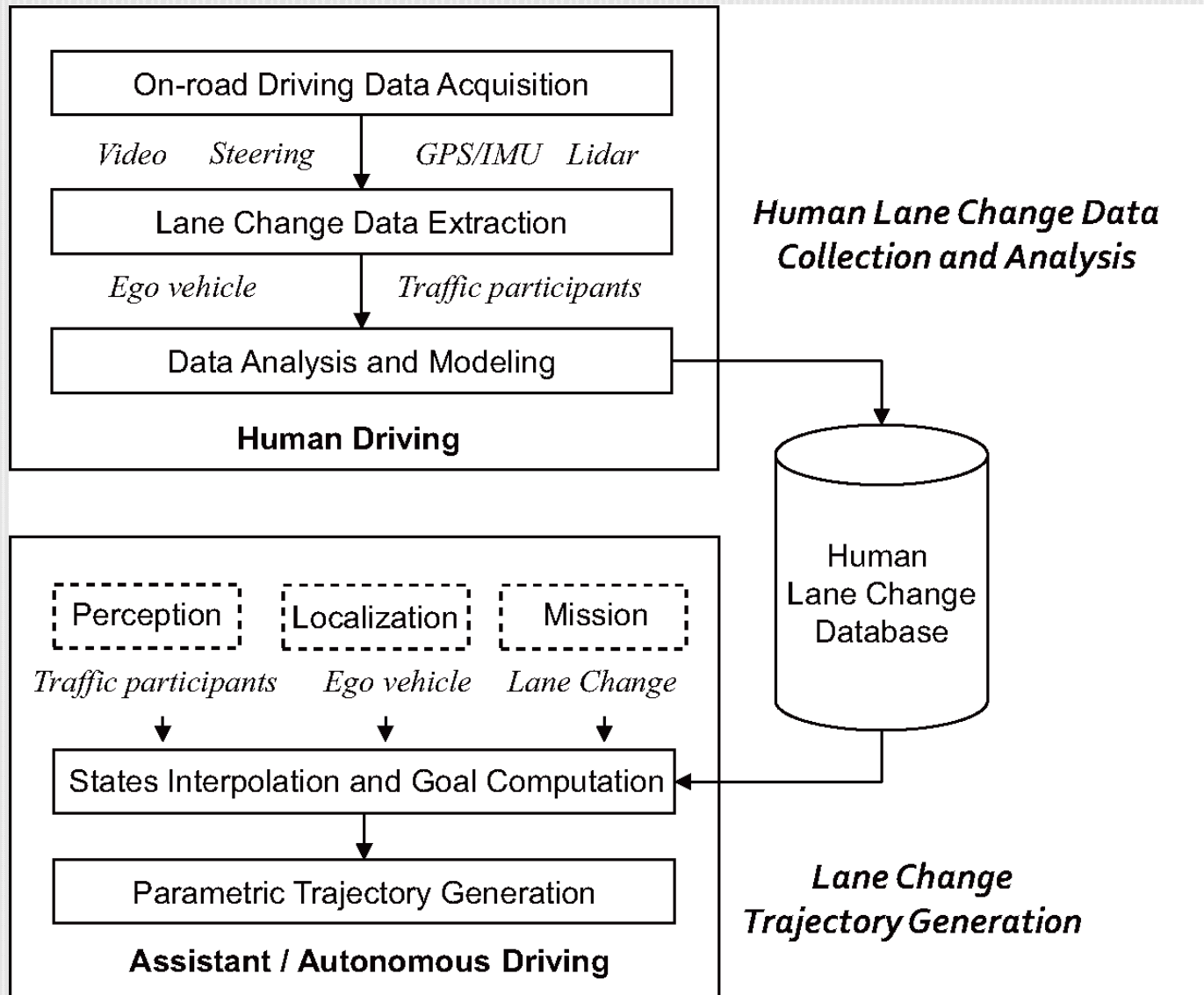
- Experiment setting
 - Peking's 4th Ringroad
 - Highway scenario
 - Heavy but fluent traffic



	Ring Road 3	Ring Road 4
Distance(km)	48.3	85.3
Design Speed(km/h)	80	80
Experiment Rounds	1	6
Lane Change Trajectories	27	474
Drivers	1	5

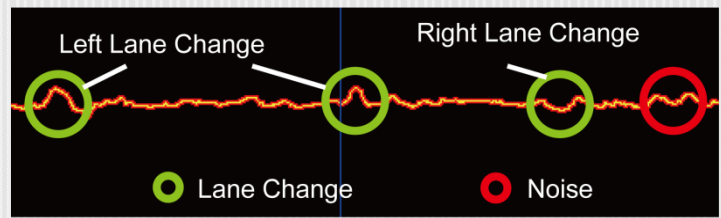


Work Flow

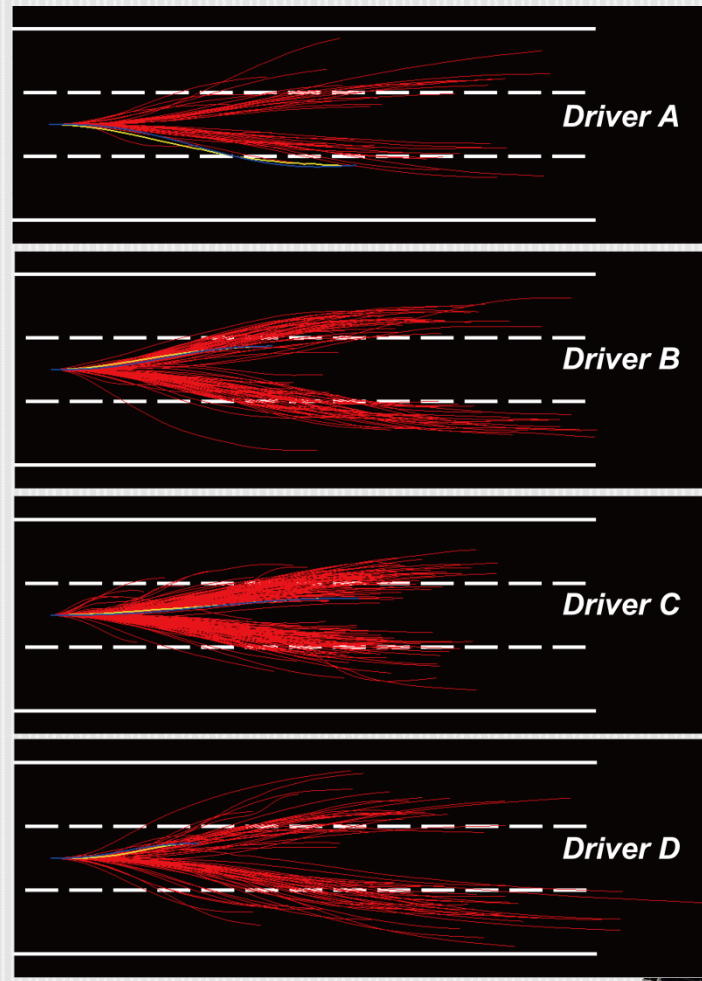


Human Lane Change Data Collection

- Segment lane change trajectory from GPS position
 - Manually recorded lane change start/end time
 - Steering wheel data

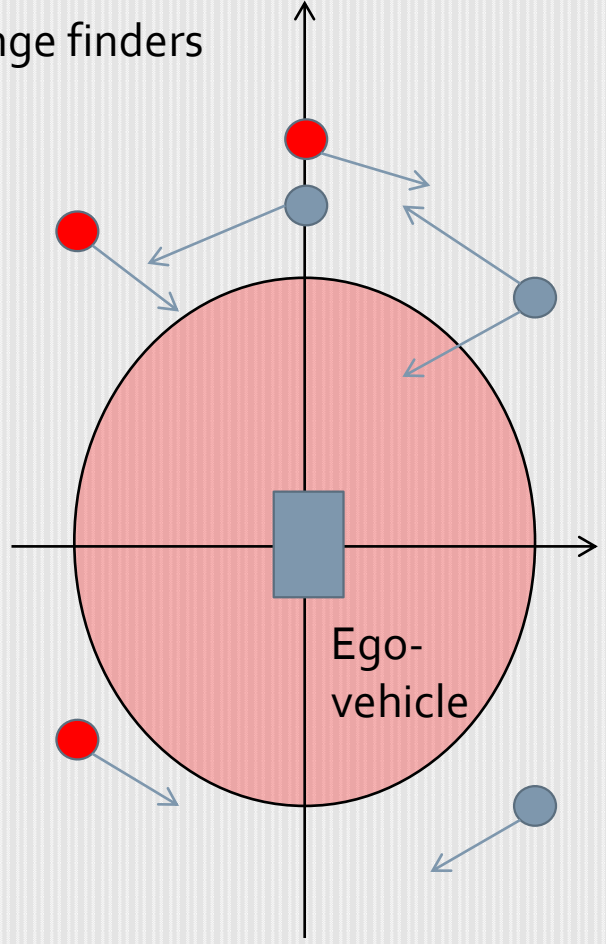
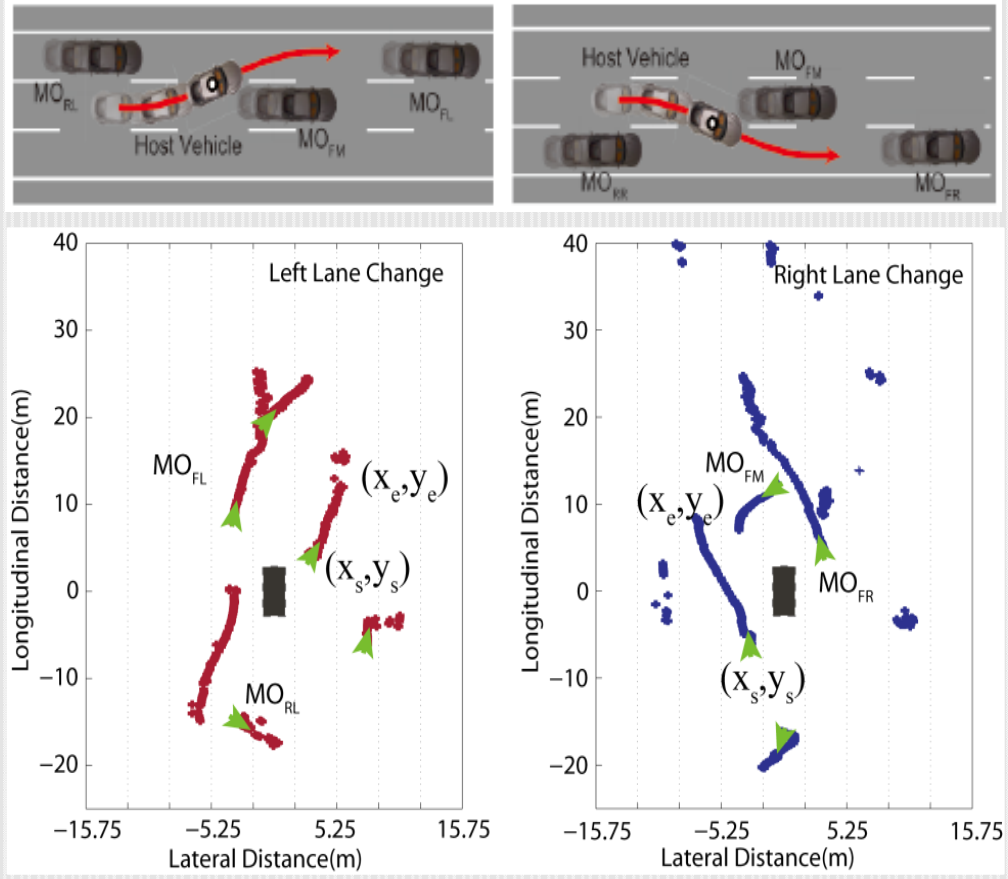


- Video check



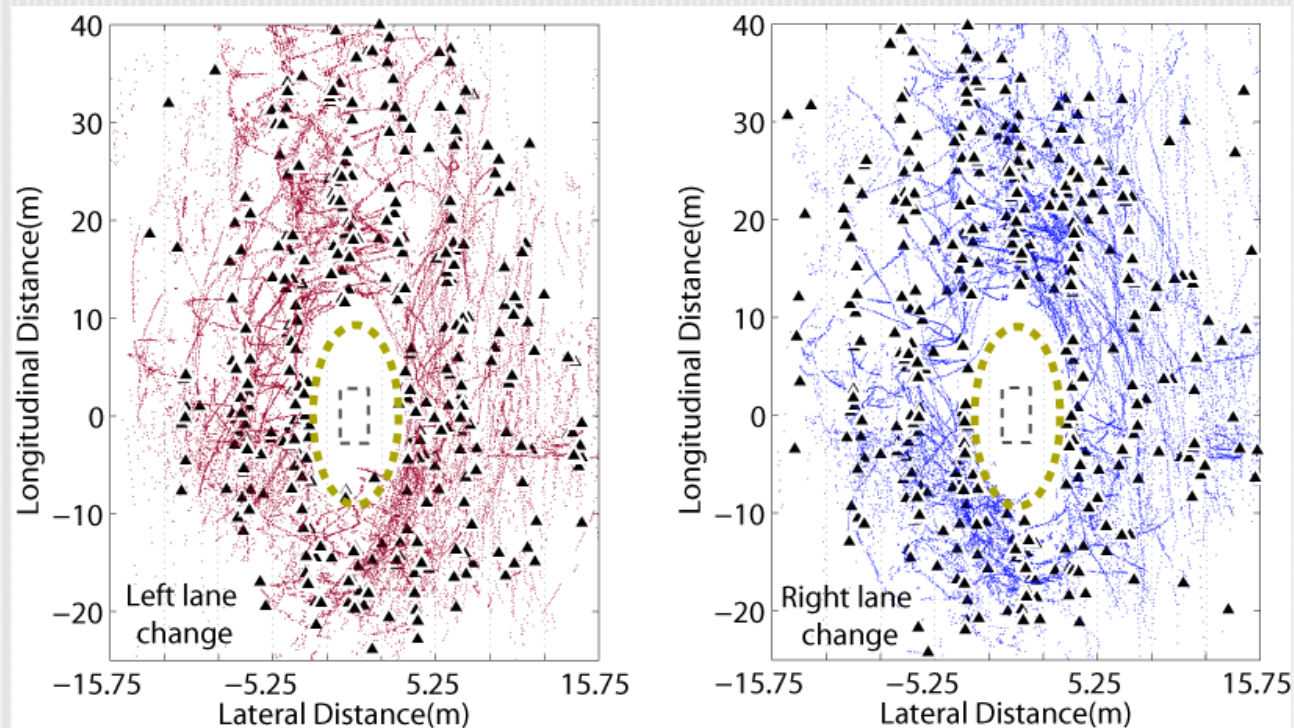
Human Lane Change Data Collection

- Traffic participants around the ego-vehicle
 - Moving object detection and tracking using laser range finders



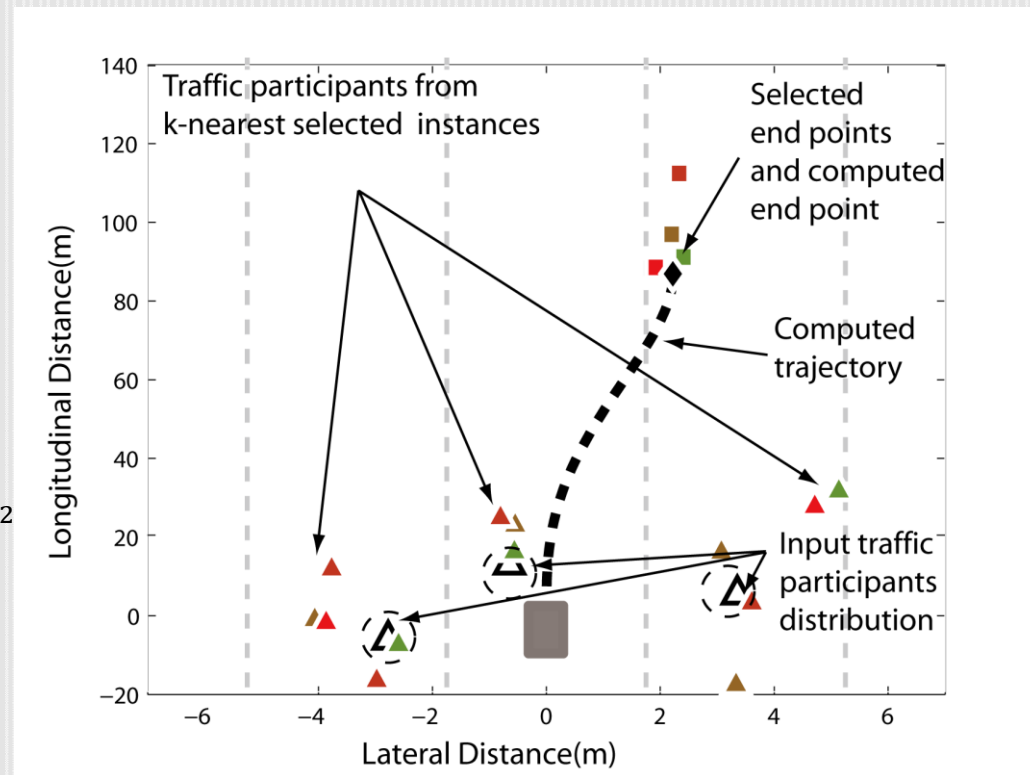
Human Lane Change Data Collection

- Traffic participants around ego-vehicle
 - Safety zone
 - Driver / driving condition specified



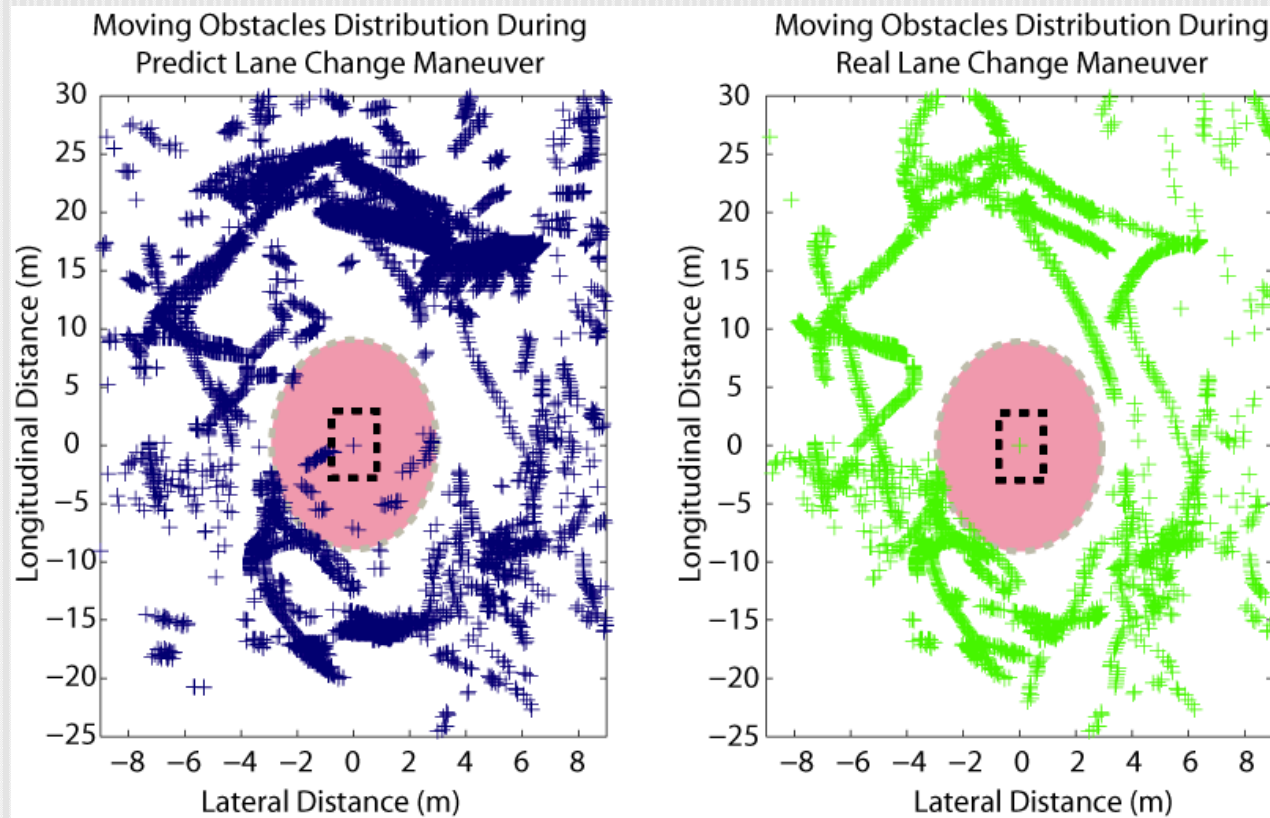
Trajectory Prediction

- Input:
 - Traffic participants states
 - Position...
 - Ego-vehicle state
 - Speed, position....
- Output:
 - Search for K- nearest cases
 - States Distance measure:
 - $S = (x_{fl}, y_{fl}, x_{fm}, y_{fm}, x_{fr}, y_{fr},$
 - $x_{rl}, y_{rl}, x_{rr}, y_{rr}, C \cdot v_H \dots)$
 - Euclidian distance: $d_{12} = \|S_1 - S_2\|^2$
 - Lane change end point
 - Inverse distance weight
 - Path: quintic polynomial curve in Frenet Frame
 - Speed profile



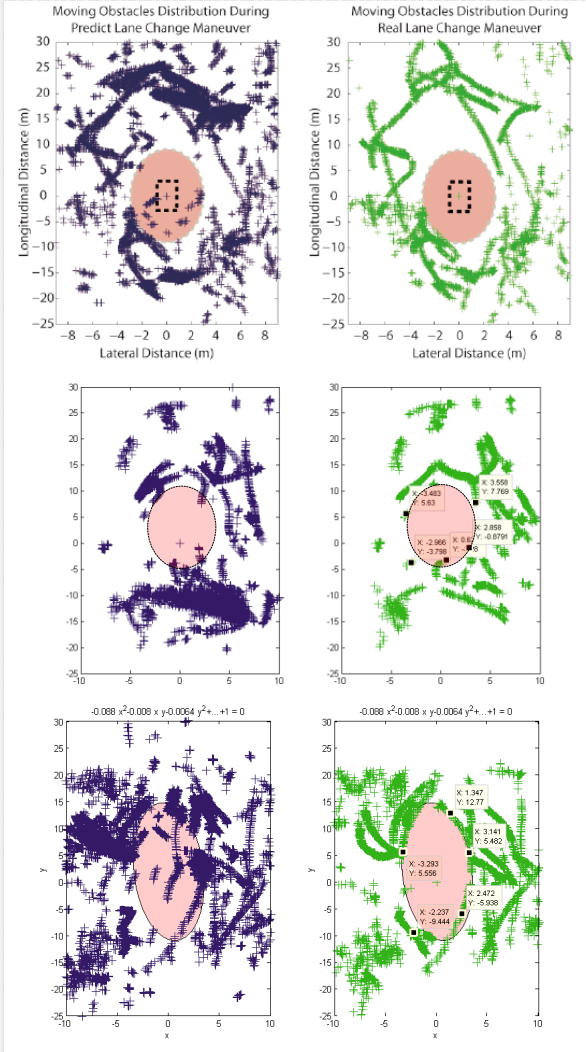
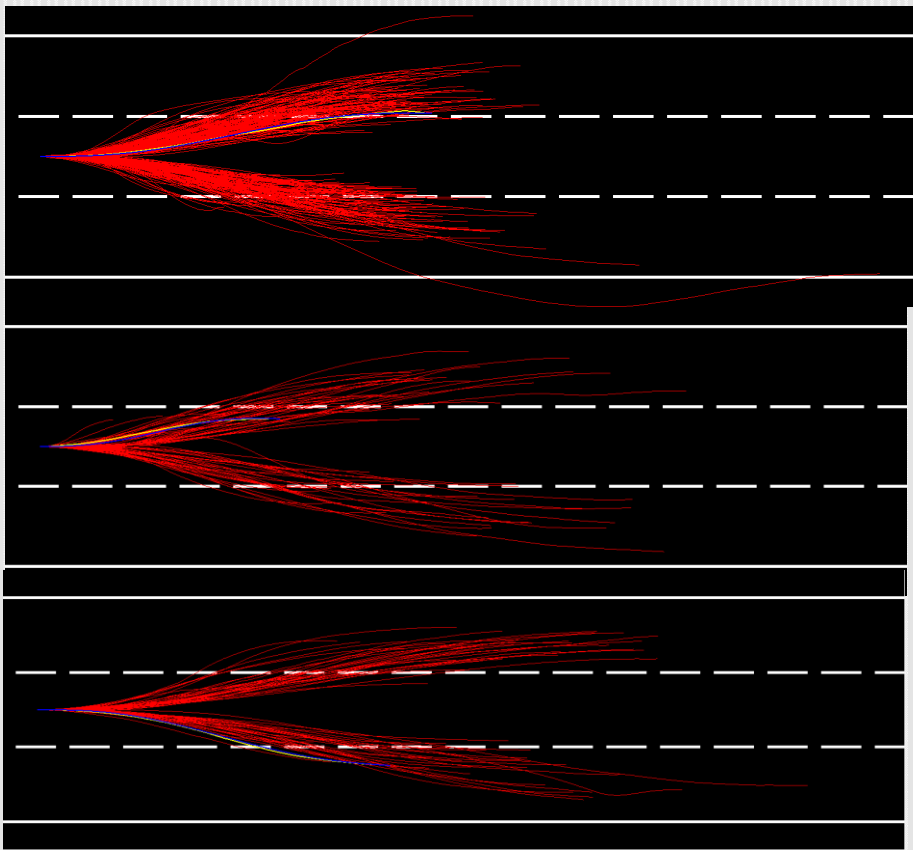
Trajectory Prediction Results

- [Result](#)
- Traffic participants distribution resulted from prediction vs. real trajectory



Future Work

- Comparing between different drivers' lane change behaviors to give driver adapted lane change risk assessment.



Thank you



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