

# Future Mobility & Machine Learning

Self-Driving Cars  
Intelligent Traffic Control

**Kim G Larsen**

Jakob H Taankvist, Marco Muniz, **Andreas B Eriksen,**  
**Mikkel Færgeman,** Marius Mikucions, ..

# Self-Driving Cars

- Technologies have reached levels of sophistication that enable autonomous vehicles.
- By April 2014, Google's self-driving vehicles had logged more than 700,000 accident-free miles.
- Tesla cars come with an autopilot that is a pre-cursor to autonomous driving and with the necessary hardware.



# Self-Driving Cars



California PATH Project 1986

# Self-Driving Cars – Pros

- Less accidents (81% car crash human errors)
- Travel time can be made useful
- Self-driving cars in large number participate in platooning. Reduction of time and pollution.
- Possible higher speed limits.
- Lots of cars have first stage of self-driving cars: autonomous braking, self-parking, obstacle sensors
- Less parking structure and parking headaches
- Drunk driving incidents should decrease.
- ...

Human-Robot Interaction

# Challenges

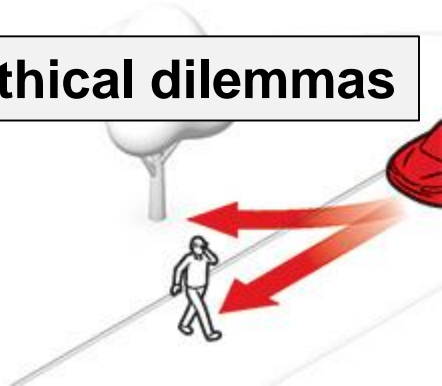
Cybersecurity



Unexpected Encounters

Ethical dilemmas

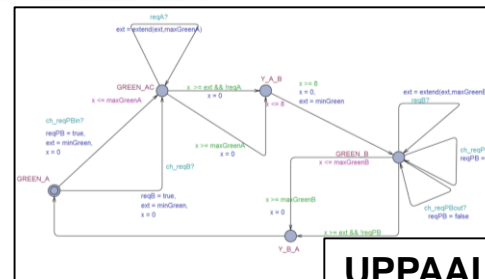
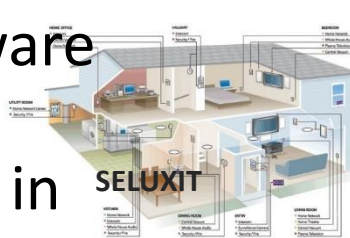
Sensing surroundings



# Control Synthesis using UPPAAL

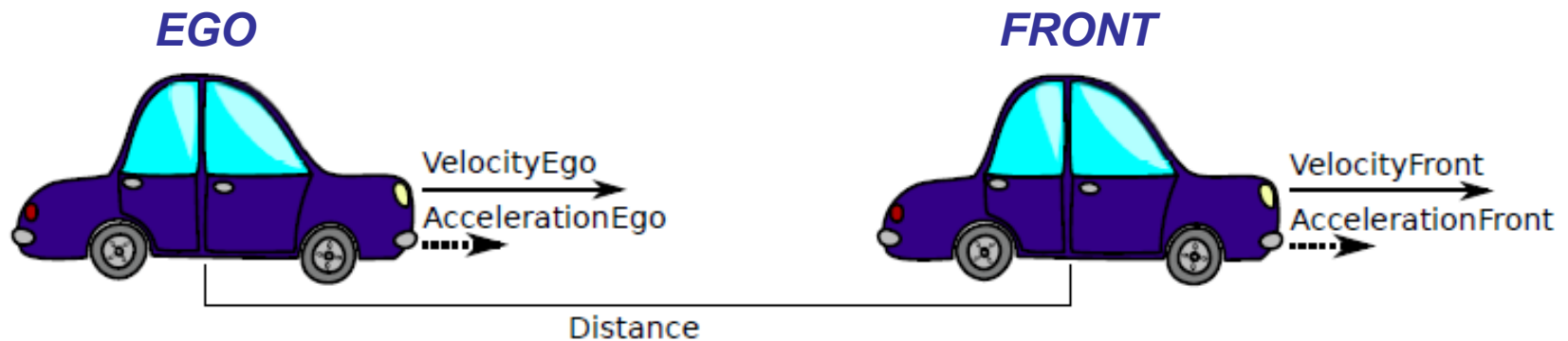
...using **symbolic methods** and **machine learning**.

- Zone-based climate control pig-stables
- Profit-optimal, energy-aware schedules for satellites
- Personalized light control in home automation
- Energy- and comfort-optimal floor heating
- Adaptive cruise control



**UPPAAL Model**

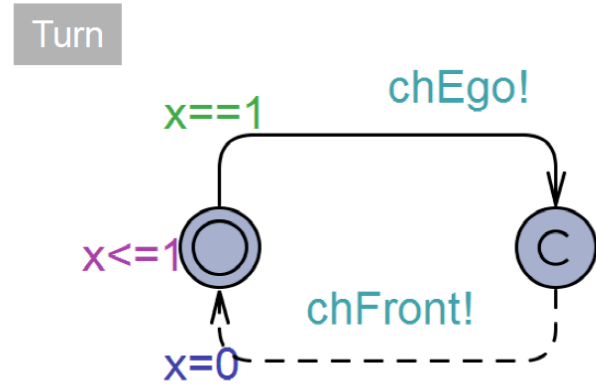
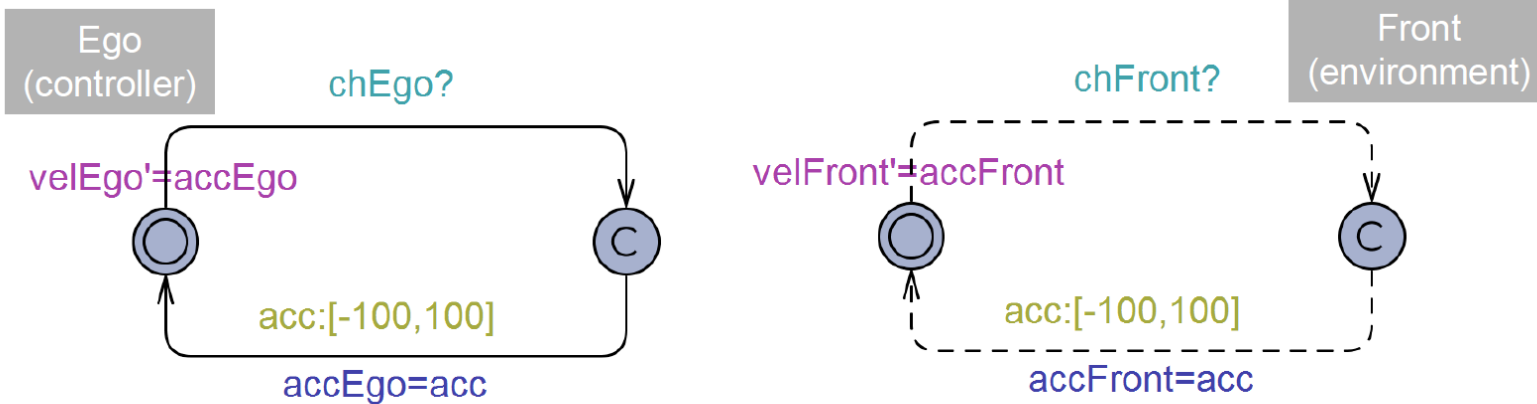
# Synthesis of SAFE & Adaptive Cruise Control



**Q1:** Find a safety **strategy** for *Ego* such no crash will ever occur no matter what *Front* is doing.

**Q2:** Find the **optimal sub-strategy** that will allow *Ego* to go as far as possible (without overtaking).

# Two Player Game (simplified)



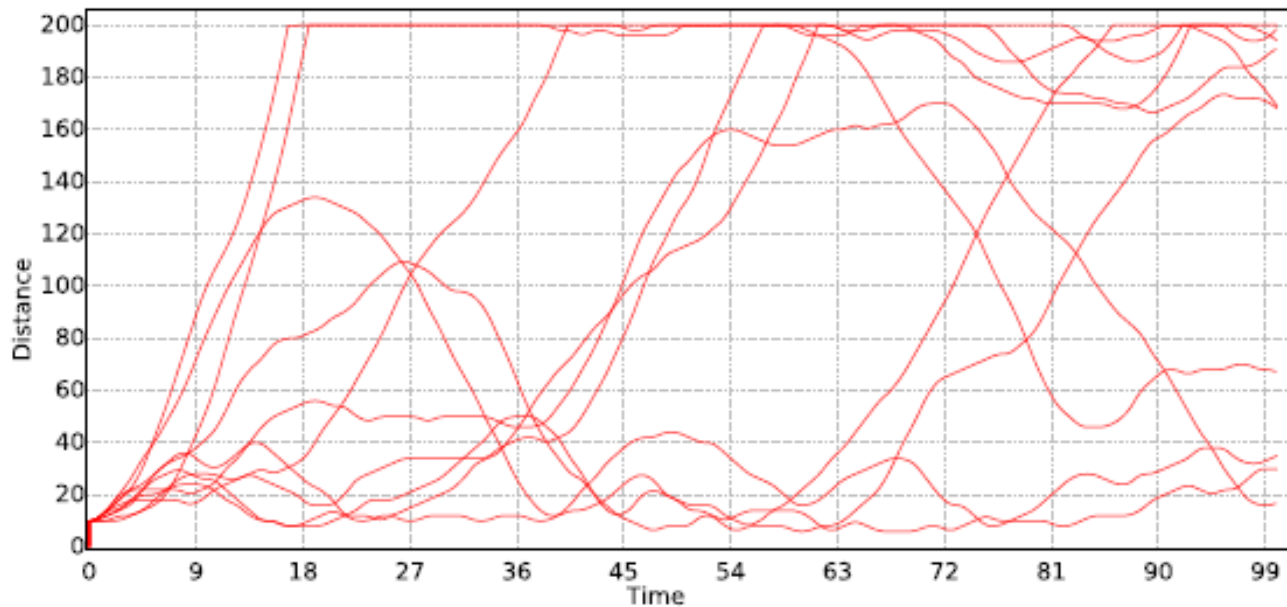
$distance' == (velEgo - velFront) \ \&\&$   
 $D' == distance$

Q: find strategy for Ego

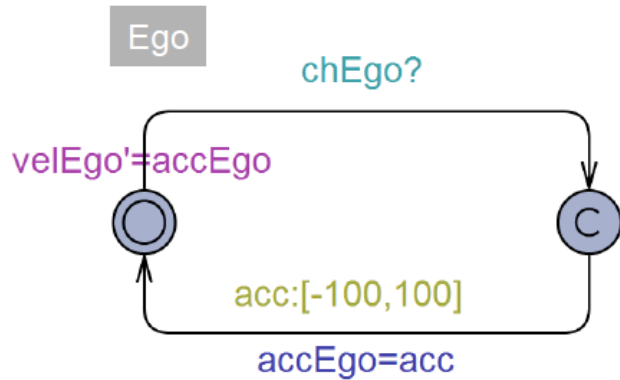


# SAFE Strategy

```
strategy safe = control: A[] distance > 5
```



# SAFE Strategy (Code)



```

adaptiveCruiseControl - Notepad
File Edit Format View Help

State: ( Ego.Negative_acc Front.No_acceleration System.Wait Monitor._id12 ) #action=0
distance=47 velocityEgo=6 accelerationEgo=-2 velocityFront=12 accelerationFront=0
While you are in      (waitTimer<=1), wait.

State: ( Ego.No_acc Front.Positive_acc System.Wait Monitor._id12 ) #action=0 distance=83
velocityEgo=13 accelerationEgo=0 velocityFront=14 accelerationFront=2
While you are in      (waitTimer<=1), wait.

State: ( Ego.Choose Front.No_acceleration System.FrontNext Monitor._id12 ) #action=0
distance=181 velocityEgo=0 accelerationEgo=0 velocityFront=14 accelerationFront=0
When you are in true, take transition Ego.Choose->Ego.No_acc { 1, tau, accelerationEgo := 0
}
When you are in true, take transition Ego.Choose->Ego.Positive_acc { velocityEgo <
maxVelocityEgo, tau, accelerationEgo := 2 }
When you are in true, take transition Ego.Choose->Ego.Negative_acc { velocityEgo >
minVelocityEgo, tau, accelerationEgo := -2 }

State: ( Ego.Negative_acc Front.Choose System.Done Monitor._id12 ) #action=0 distance=199
velocityEgo=7 accelerationEgo=-2 velocityFront=15 accelerationFront=0
While you are in      true, wait.

State: ( Ego.Negative_acc Front.Positive_acc System.Done Monitor._id12 ) #action=0
distance=49 velocityEgo=4 accelerationEgo=-2 velocityFront=14 accelerationFront=2
While you are in      true, wait.

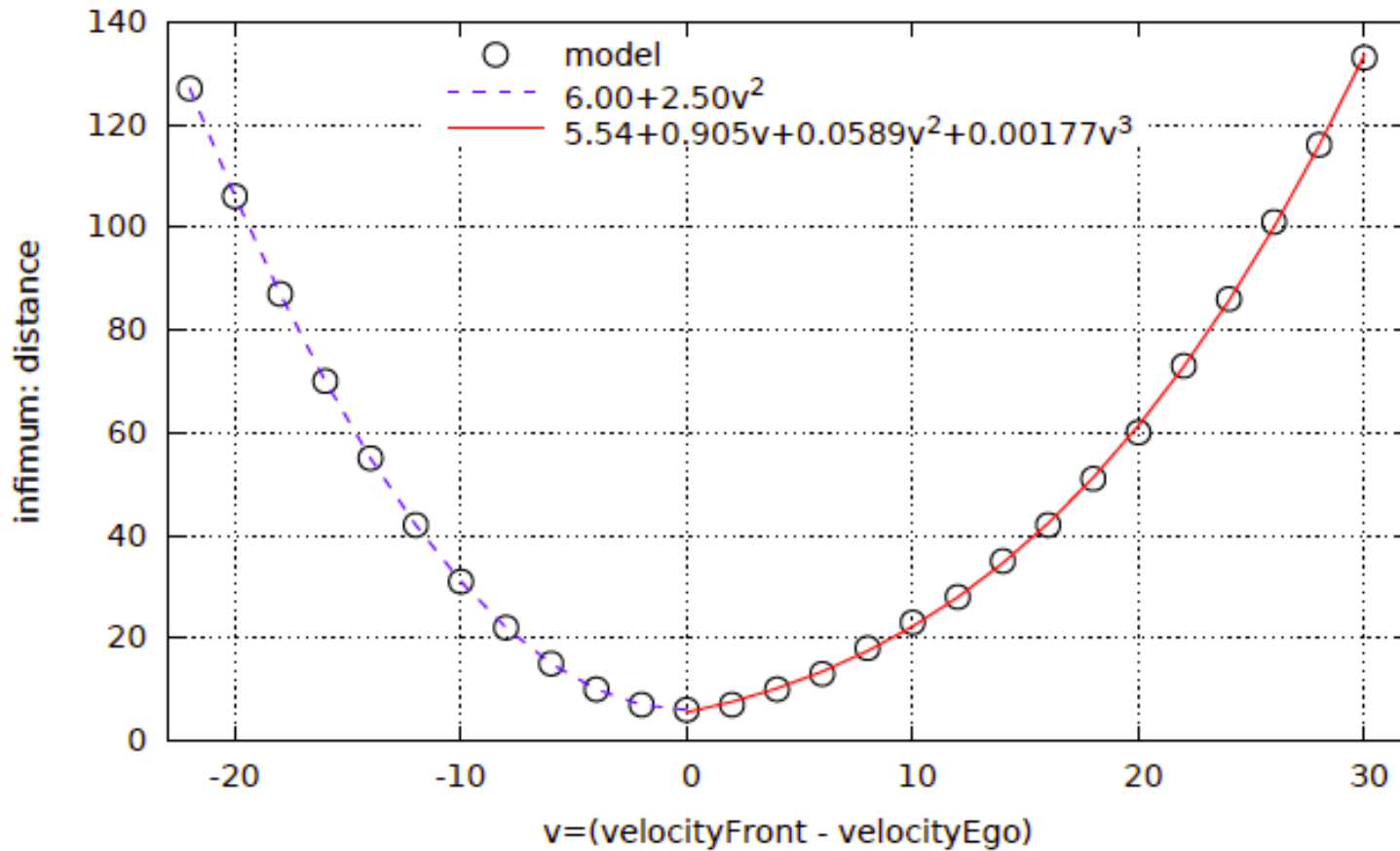
State: ( Ego.Positive_acc Front.Choose System.Done Monitor._id12 ) #action=0 distance=88
velocityEgo=0 accelerationEgo=2 velocityFront=11 accelerationFront=0
While you are in      true, wait.

State: ( Ego.Positive_acc Front.Choose System.Done Monitor._id12 ) #action=0 distance=174
velocityEgo=18 accelerationEgo=2 velocityFront=17 accelerationFront=2
While you are in      true, wait.

State: ( Ego.No_acc Front.Negative_acc System.Done Monitor._id12 ) #action=0 distance=147

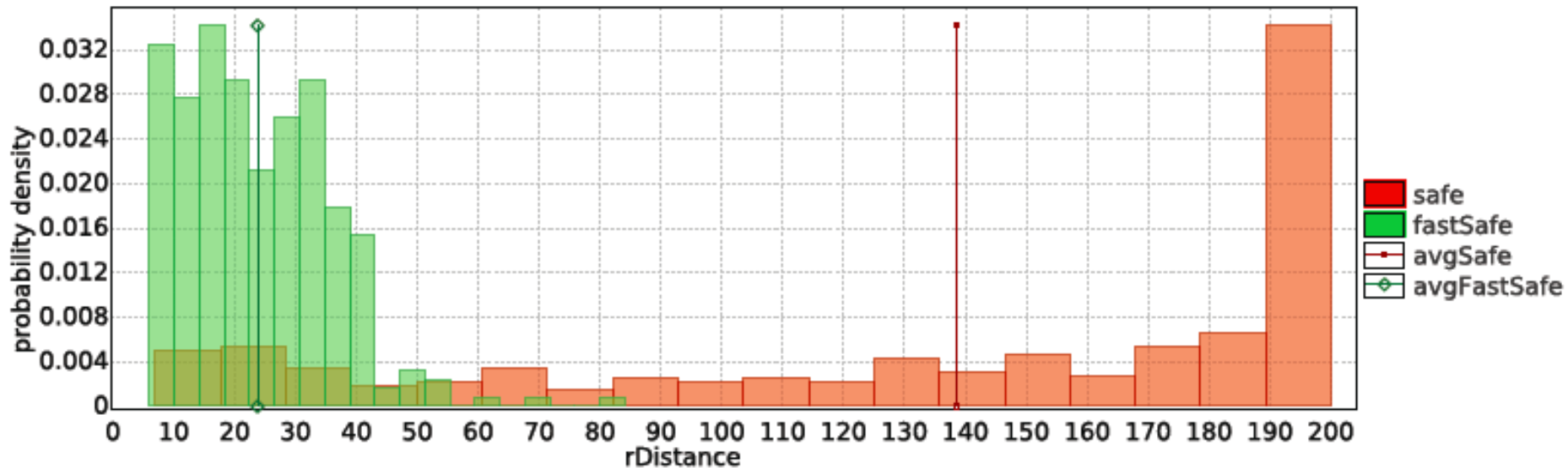
```

# SAFE Strategy



# OPTIMAL and SAFE Strategy

strategy safeFast = minE (D) [ $\leq 100$ ]:  $\langle \text{time} \rangle \geq 100$  under safe



# Traffic Control

## Tæt trafik koster milliarder

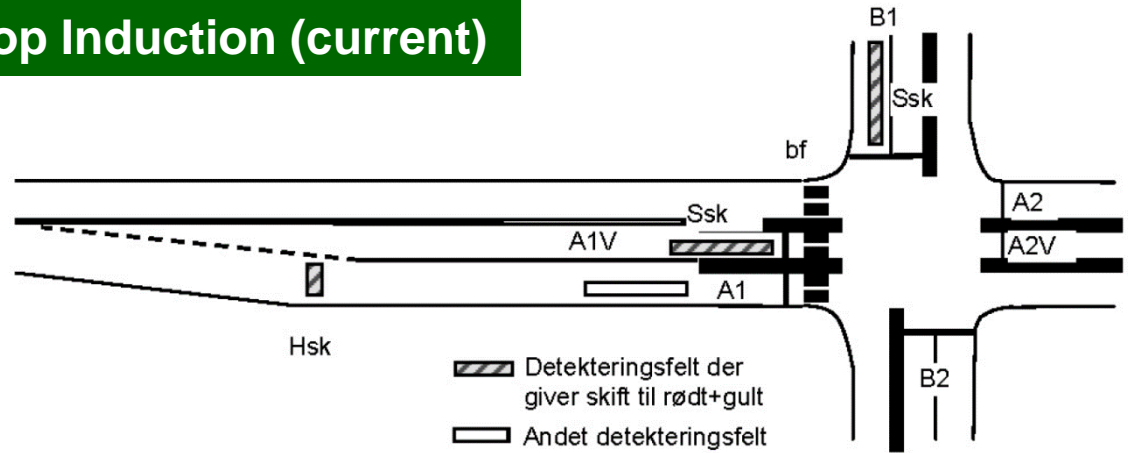
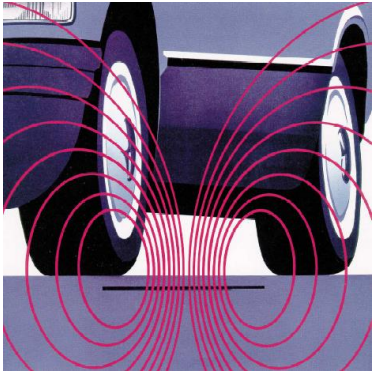
Tæt trafik på indfaldsvejene til de store danske byer koster samfundet milliarder. Det viser nye beregninger fra konsulentfirmaet Cowi, der for første gang analyserer de samlede økonomiske konsekvenser af trængslen på et sammenhængende vejnet, skriver Politiken.

ONSDAG D. 10. JULI 2002 KL. 04:00

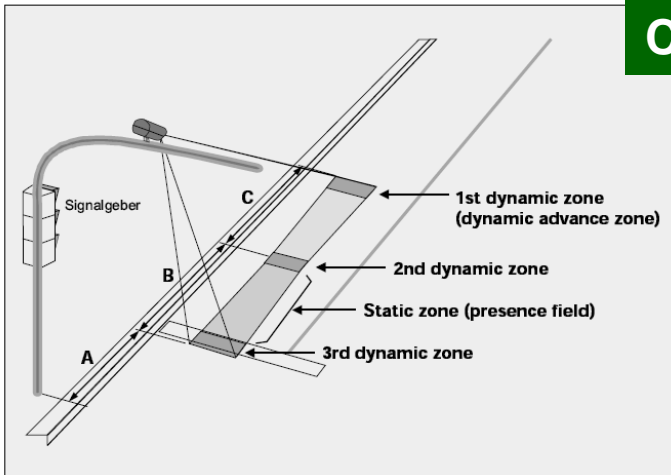
EU-kommissionen kommer om få måneder med et forslag, der skal begrænse biltrafikken ved at indføre kørselsafgifter og bruge pengene til blandt andet at styrke jernbanen og vandvejene. Ifølge kommissionen vil omkostningerne ved ventetid i bilkøer i de 15 medlemslande fordobles de næste ti år til 600 milliarder kroner.

# Improved Detection

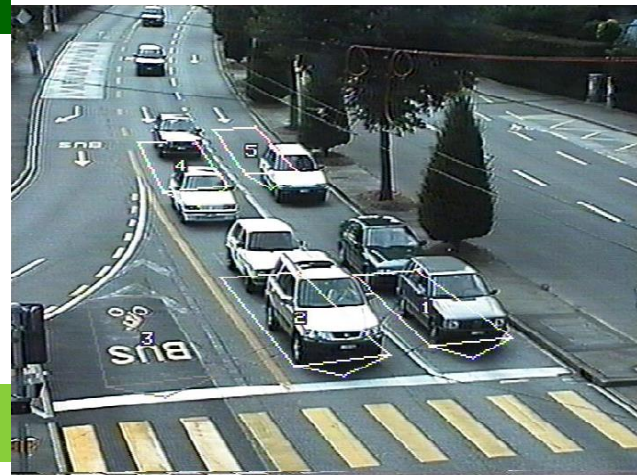
## Loop Induction (current)



## Camera (future)

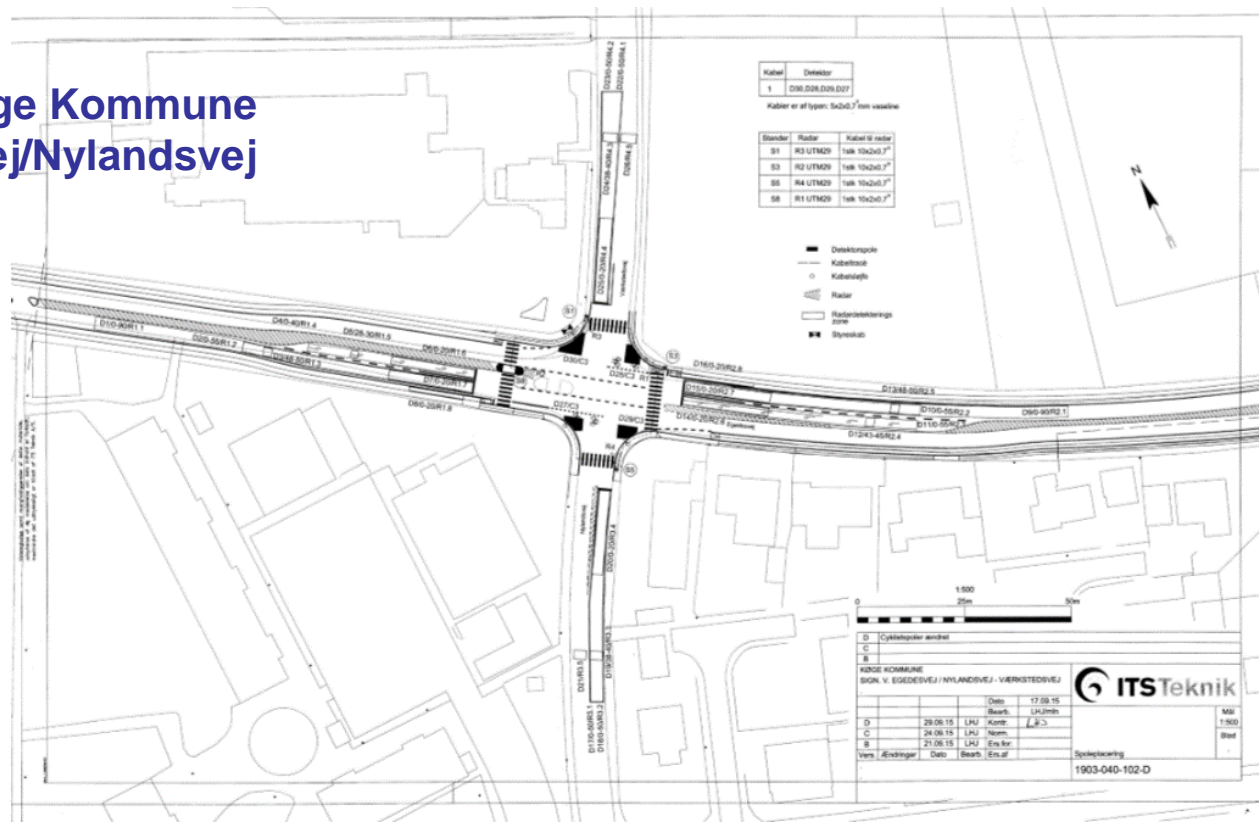


Detection fields

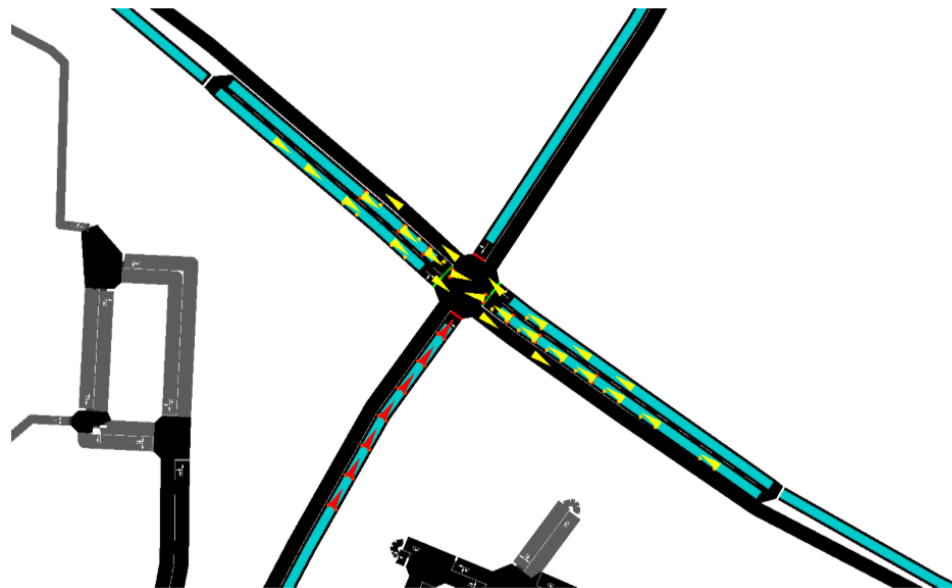


# Intelligent Traffic Control

Køge Kommune  
Egedesvej/Nylandsvej



# SUMO Simulation of Urban MObility



- ▶ SUMO is a microscopic and continuous road traffic simulation package
- ▶ Detectors (areal, induction loops)
- ▶ Types of cars, types with different parameters like speed ...
- ▶ Traffic lights



# Loop Induction vs UPPAAL

1. The signal has **two phases (A, B)**
2. The signal has an interval with **yellow** of **8 seconds** when switching between the two phases. A **green** phase must always be min. **10 seconds**,
3. The signal must always return to **green** in the direction A if there is no notification from direction B. (The signal has resting position in **green** in the direction A.).
4. The **crossing loops** in direction B notify/extend the **green** time with **3.2 second** when it is passed until a max extending time on **30 seconds** is reached.
5. The **presence loop** in direction B notify/extend the **green** time for direction B until a max extending time on **30 seconds** is reached.
6. If there is a notification from direction B the **crossing loops** in direction A will extend the **green** phase in direction A with **3.2 second** until a max **green** time of **60 second** is reached.

# Loop Induction vs UPPAAL

- 1: Every 5 to 8 sec read sensor data
- 2: **if** Traffic Light in yellow phase **then**
- 3:     Run UPPAAL STRATEGO – decide next green phase
- 4: **else if** Traffic Light in green phase **then**
- 5:     Run UPPAAL STRATEGO – extend green phase or go to yellow
- 6: **end if**

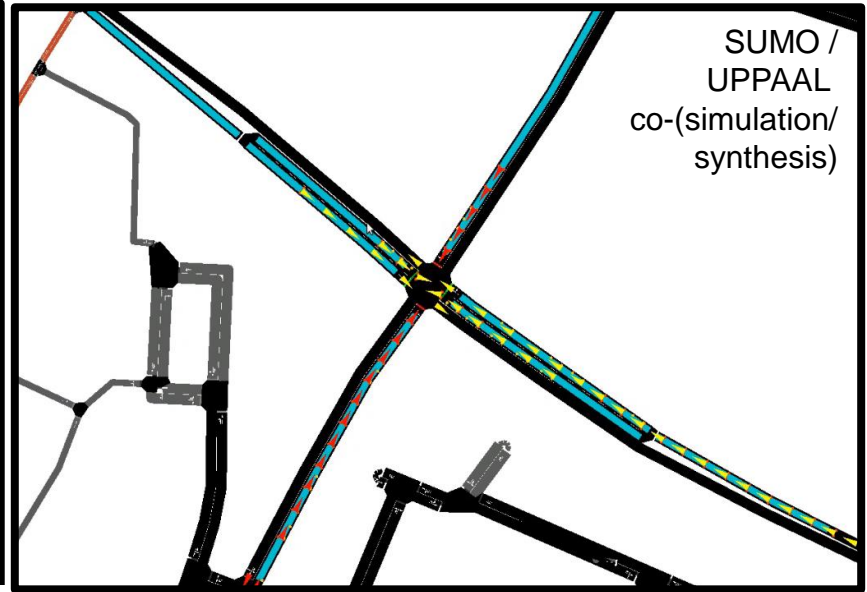
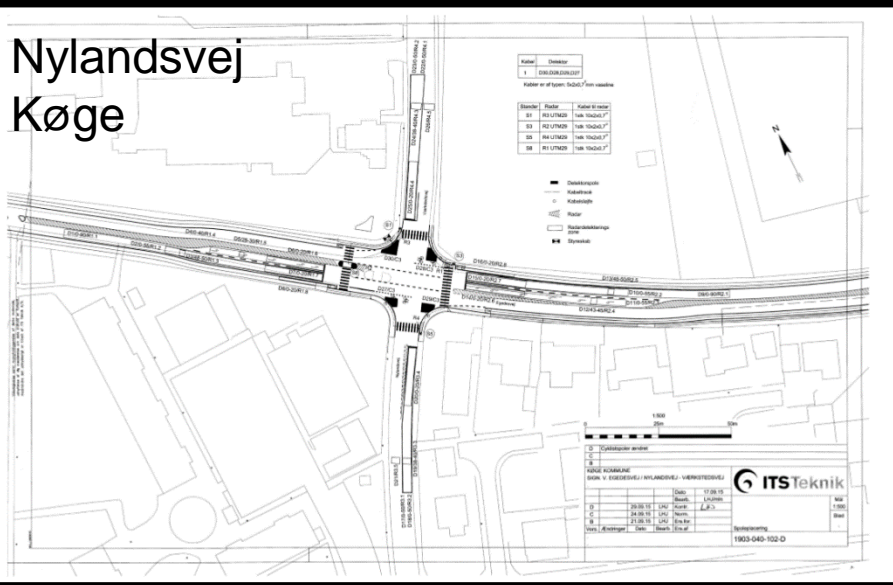
Number of cars waiting in each lane  
(full information)

## ONLINE Synthesis

- Identify optimal strategy up to horizon  $H=90\text{sec}$ .
  - Strategy changes phase (at least 5 sec).
  - Modelling of stochastic arrival of cars in different directions (from 60-850 cars/hour)
- Minimize waiting time or jam (# of waiting  $>2\text{sec}$ )

# Preliminary Results

Nylandsvej  
Køge



SUMO /  
UPPAAL  
co-(simulation/  
synthesis)

**Scenario:  
2 hours traffic**

Scenario	Static		Loop Induction		Stratego		Imp W time over LI %
	Jam Km	W time s	Jam Km	W time s	Jam Km	W time s	
MAX	1451	191990	1185	157200	551	73001	53.5%
MID	456	60362	369	48936	331	43878	10.5%
LOW	138	18425	139	18566	101	13451	27.5%

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Co-simulation  
VISSEM / UPPAAL

SEE DEMO  
Andreas & Mikkel



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**THANKS!**



## Next Steps

- Validate experimental findings by co-simulation with VISSEM
  - Look at a variety of intersections in Aalborg (Hasseris –Vesterbro, Sygehus Syd)
  - Synthesis of controllers for Green Flow.
- 
- THANKS!