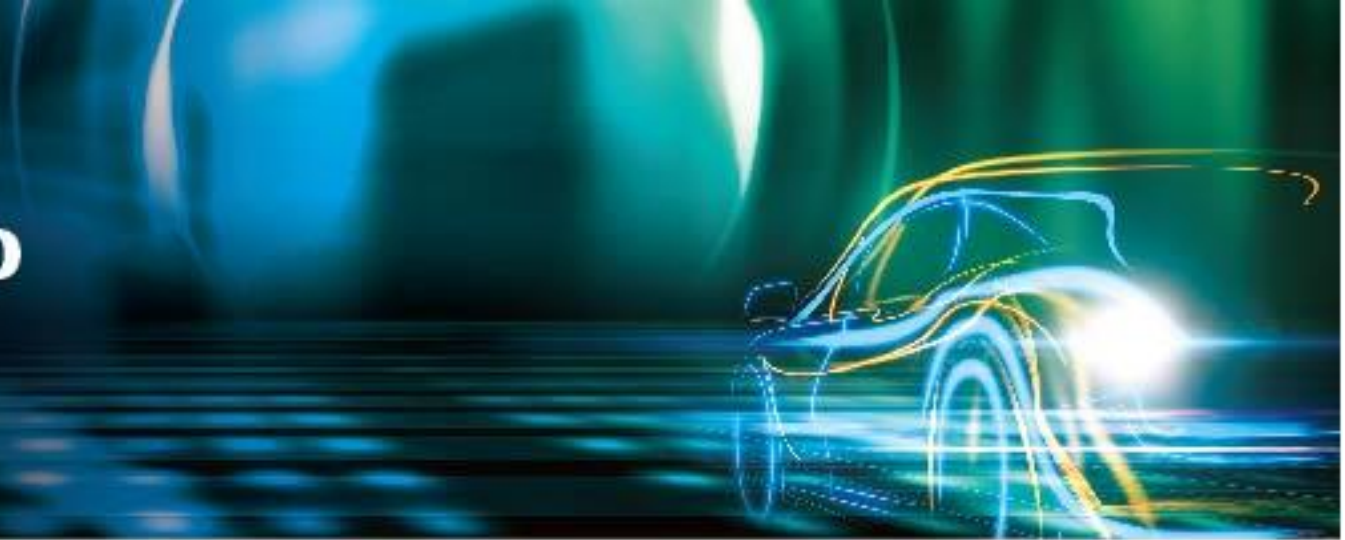


# SIP-adus Workshop 2020



## Research on the recognition technology required for automated driving technology (Lv. 3 and 4)

Leader: Naoki Suganuma, Kanazawa University



# SIP-adus Workshop 2020

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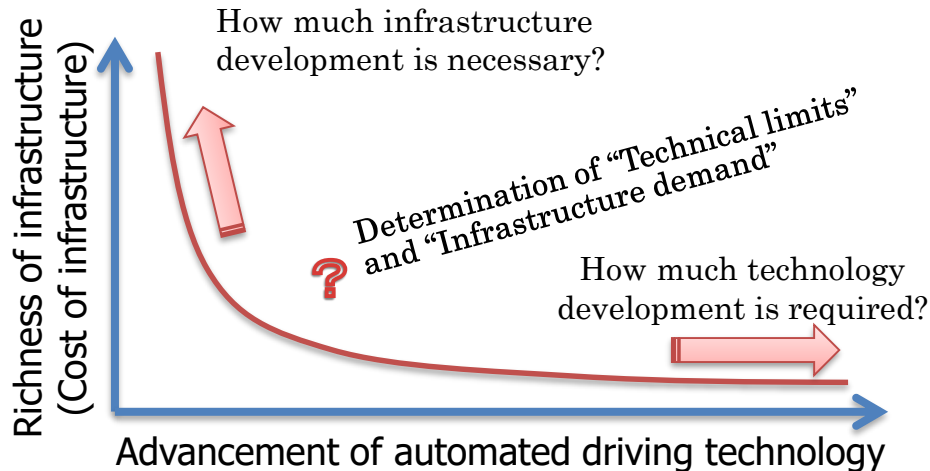
## INDEX



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# Background

- ◆ Level 4 equivalent autonomous driving at urban area
  - Advanced perception and decision making system by onboard AI
  - Infrastructure such as road facilities and communication facilities to support it
- ◆ State-of-the-art autonomous vehicle technology
  - Competition area in the industry
  - Knowledge of academia is essential



Kanazawa Univ., Chubu Univ., Meijo Univ.

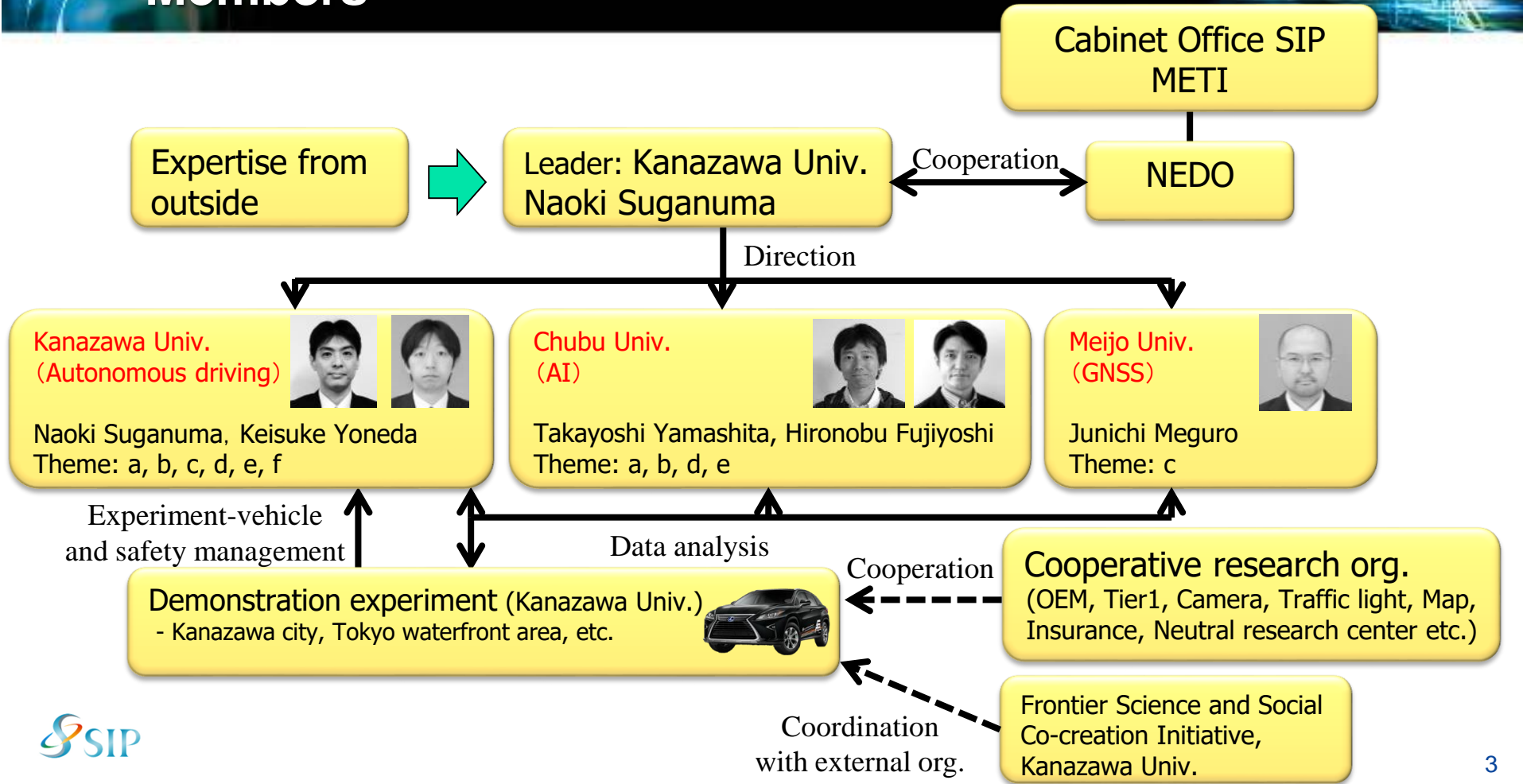
Open research at universities



Demonstration experiment at Tokyo waterfront area

Determination of minimum required **Outcome** of infrastructure and recognition technology

# Members

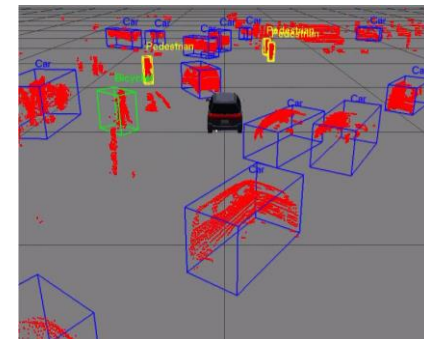


# Themes

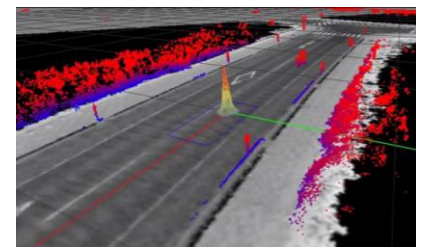
- ◆ a. “Development of traffic signal recognition technology and investigation of difficult condition”
  - Verification of effects by using infrastructure-supported traffic lights
- ◆ b. “Development of AI technology required to detect distant object”
  - Recognition of traffic participants required when entering an intersection
- ◆ c. “Development of high precision self-localization technology”
  - Development of low-cost GNSS/INS system using QZSS
  - Determine road marking maintenance demand for stable map matching
- ◆ d. “Development of behavior prediction technology of traffic participants and path planning algorithm”
  - Safety driving among many traffic participants in urban area
- ◆ e. “Investigation of problem in the situation where multiple autonomous vehicles exist”
  - *Deadlock* problem where two or more autonomous vehicles are stuck
- ◆ f. “Demonstration experiment”
  - At Kanazawa city and Tokyo waterfront area



Traffic signal recognition



Object detection



Localization 4

# Summary of demonstration experiment

## ◆ Objective

- Proof of concepts of theme a. ~ e.
  - Acceleration of research by real experiment-vehicle experiment
- Investigation regarding infrastructure
  - Places where need installation of infrastructure-supported traffic lights
  - Road marking maintenance demand for stable map matching
  - Others (Situation where needs V2X, etc.)

## ◆ Experiment-vehicle

- Built two experiment-vehicles
  - Public road experiment at center of Kanazawa city
  - Public road experiment at Tokyo waterfront area (60+ days per year)
- LiDAR, Mill Wave Radar, Camera, GNSS/INS, ITS receiver, etc.

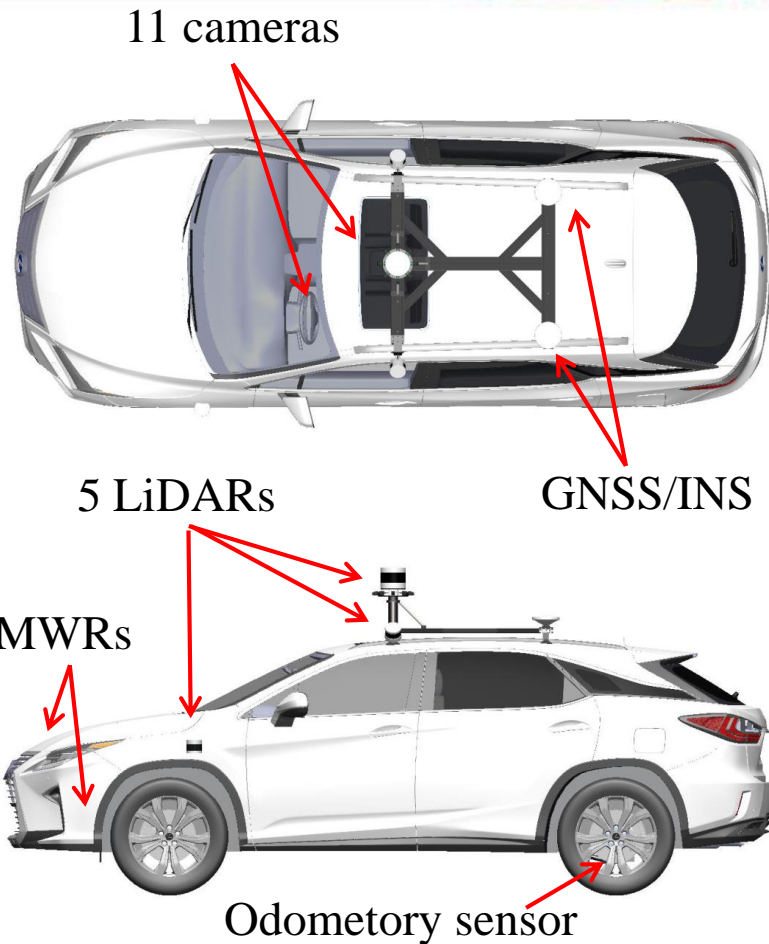


# Progress of demonstration experiment

- ◆ Public road experiment (Tokyo, Kanazawa)
  - Evaluation of localization and object recognition
    - Utilization of simulation technology
  - Cooperative driving with ITS traffic lights (Tokyo waterfront area)



Receiving remained traffic light time



# Demonstration experiments at Tokyo waterfront area

- ◆ Experiment record in 2019: Driving day: 67[day], Autonomous mileage: 850.6[km]





# Evaluation of traffic light recognition

- ◆ Evaluated by each traffic light
  - 96.2% accuracy of traffic lights within 120 m

- ◆ Found problems

- False positive
  - Occlusion by other cars, trees, etc.
  - Misperception between red and yellow light
- False negative
  - Sun backlight
    - Able to mitigate by HDR
  - Looking up from very close to traffic lights
    - Due to the directional characteristic of LED traffic lights



	Light	Arrow	Ave.
F-score (within 120m)	0.981	0.942	0.962

(※ Evaluated by each traffic light)

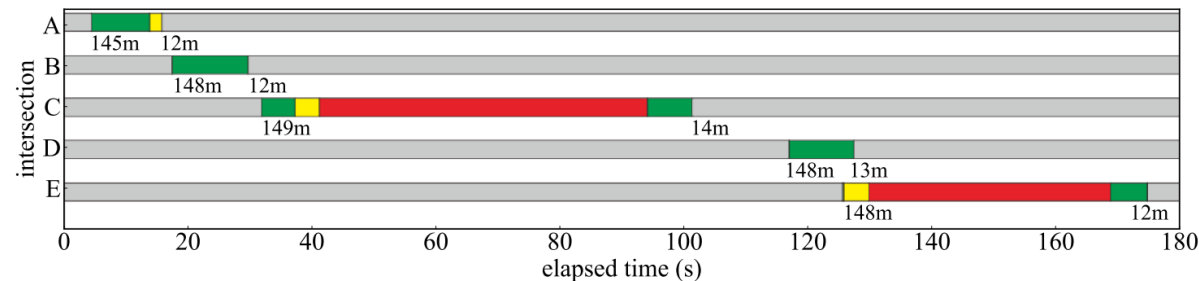
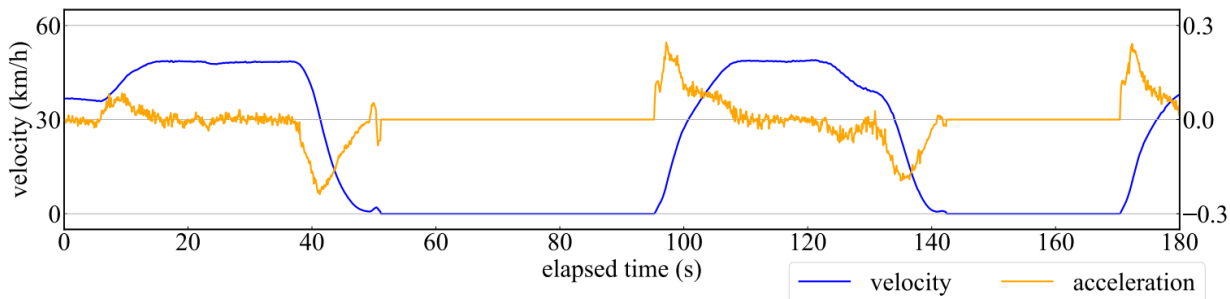
# Evaluation of traffic light recognition

## ◆ Decision making of entering intersection

### ■ No big problems where multiple traffic lights installed

- FY2020's Goal: 99+% accuracy of decision making of entering intersection

### ■ Continue to investigate situations that would cause problems for entering intersection



# Example of dilemma zone

- ◆ Traffic light recognition by on-board camera and decision making of entering intersection
  - Urgent deceleration would occur when the light changes right before entering intersection
  - Ex: driving at 40[km/h]
    - Starts decelerating 40[m] before stop line
    - Max deceleration 0.38[G]

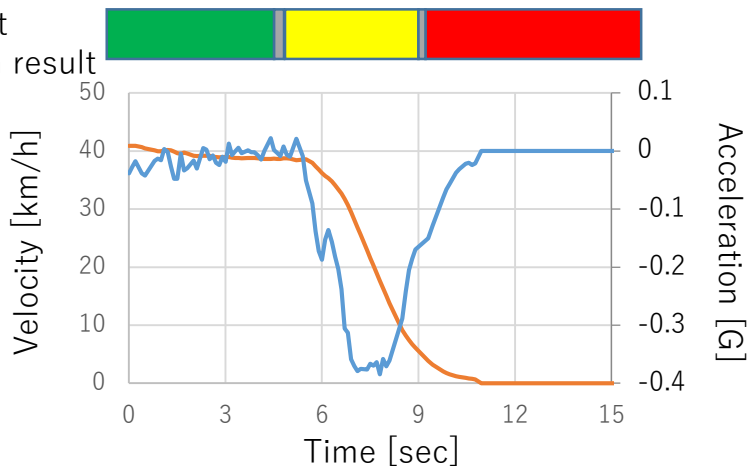


Approaching intersection as recognized “blue”  
(Distance to traffic light: 120[m])



Recognize “yellow” 40[m] before stop line  
(Distance to traffic light : 69m)

Traffic light  
recognition result



# Cooperative driving with remained traffic light time

## ◆ Effective of infrastructure-supported traffic light

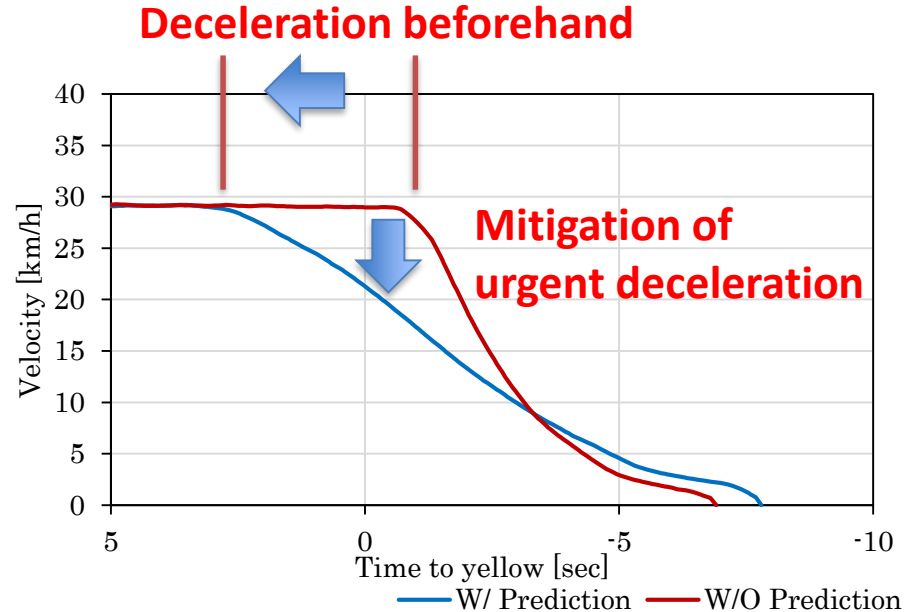
- Radio receiver of traffic light information
- Utilization of remained traffic light time

## ◆ Evaluation using test traffic light

- Deceleration using remained traffic light time
  - Enters intersection at dilemma zone purposely
  - Adjusts the timing of start moving
- Largely mitigated the urgent deceleration

## ◆ Current

- Experimenting at Tokyo waterfront area



# Conclusion

- ◆ Demonstration experiment
  - Built two experiment-vehicles
  - Executed at Tokyo waterfront area
    - Experiment record in 2019: Driving day: 67[day], Autonomous mileage: 850.6[km]
  
- ◆ Evaluation of traffic light recognition by on-board camera
  - 96.2% accuracy of traffic light (evaluated by each traffic light)
  - 99+% accuracy of decision making of entering intersection
    - Continue to investigate situations that would cause problems for entering intersection
  
- ◆ Cooperative driving with remained traffic light time
  - Urgent deceleration would occur when using only on-board camera for recognition
  - Mitigated the deceleration at dilemma zone by utilizing remained traffic light time

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**Thank you**

