

KI Wissen Final Event | 21-22 March 2024

Demonstration of Causality-driven Physical Conformity Checks of Vehicle Trajectories

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1

Introduction

Use Case 2.4: Lane Change of AD Vehicle in Multi-Lane Road



Demonstrator system without modifications:

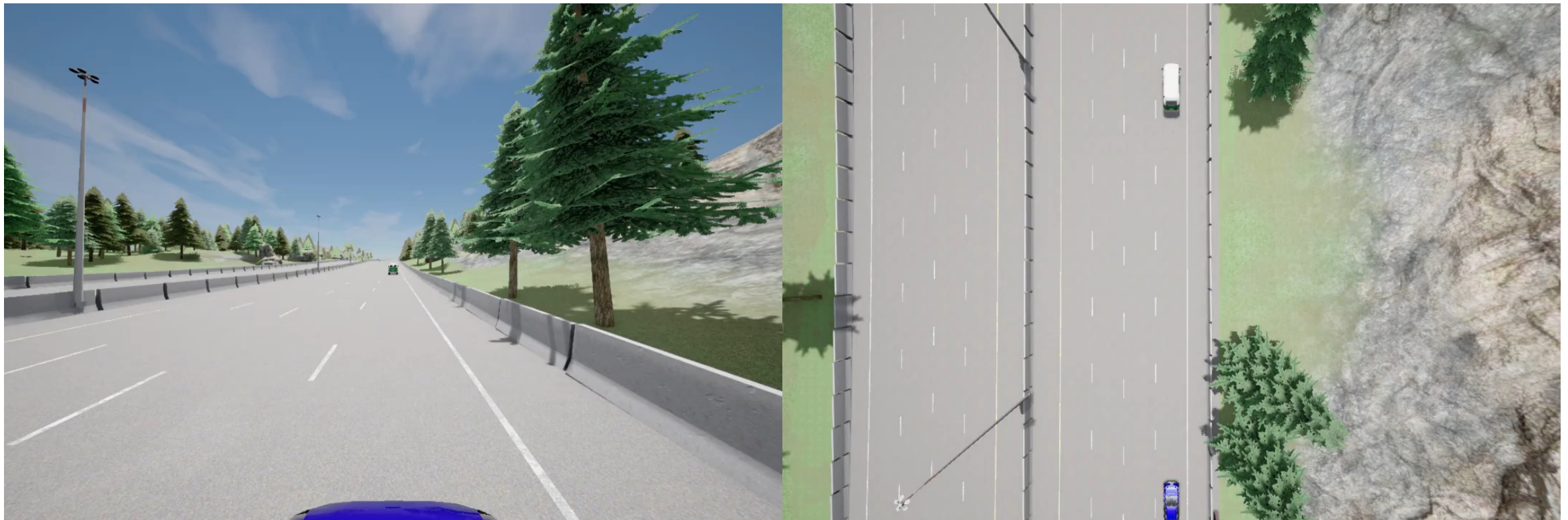


Use Case 2.4: Lane Change of AD Vehicle in Multi-Lane Road



Demonstrator system with perturbed and missing observations:

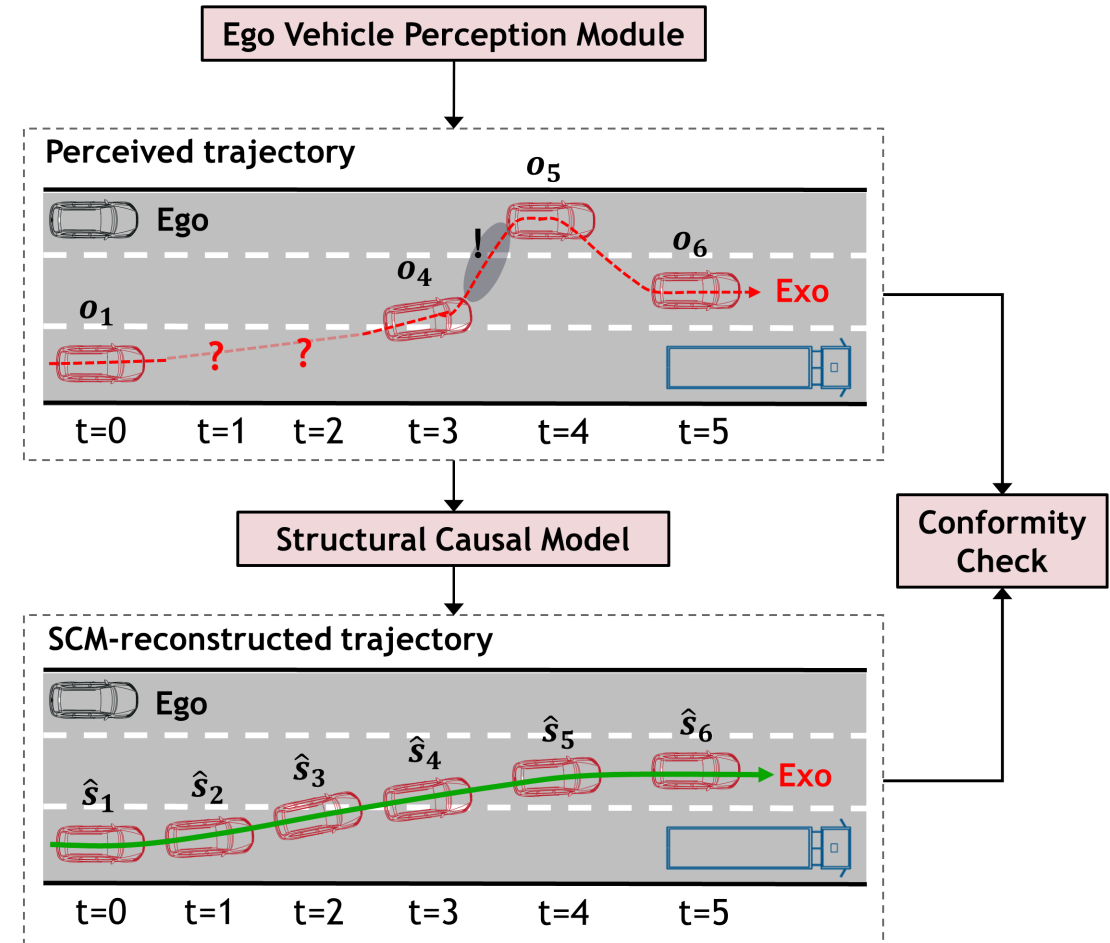
 Heavy perturbations





Causality-driven Physical Conformity Checks

- Checks for physical conformity of perceived vehicle trajectories developed in TP3
- Based on structural causal model for vehicle trajectories which combines physical equations and deep learning
- Trajectory reconstructed by the causal model is sent to downstream driving functions



Adapted from: Agarwal, Brunner, et al. "A Causal Model for Physics-Conform Vehicle Trajectories." *2023 IEEE 26th International Conference on Intelligent Transportation Systems (ITSC)*. IEEE, 2023.

2



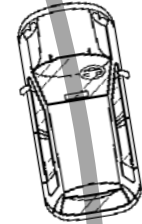
Conformity Checking Methods

Causal Knowledge about Vehicle Trajectories



Prior knowledge about vehicle trajectories:

- High-level variables (vehicle positions, vehicle velocities, driver actions, etc.)
- Temporal causal relationships of the high-level variables
- Physical constraints on vehicle movement:
 - Constraints on movement between time-steps
 - Coupling between longitudinal and lateral movement



Knowledge Building Block - Vehicle-SCM



Variables (nodes) in our Vehicle-SCM:

- s_t : Vehicle states (positions and velocities)
- o_t : Possibly noisy or missing observations of states
- a_t : Accelerations due to the driver's actions

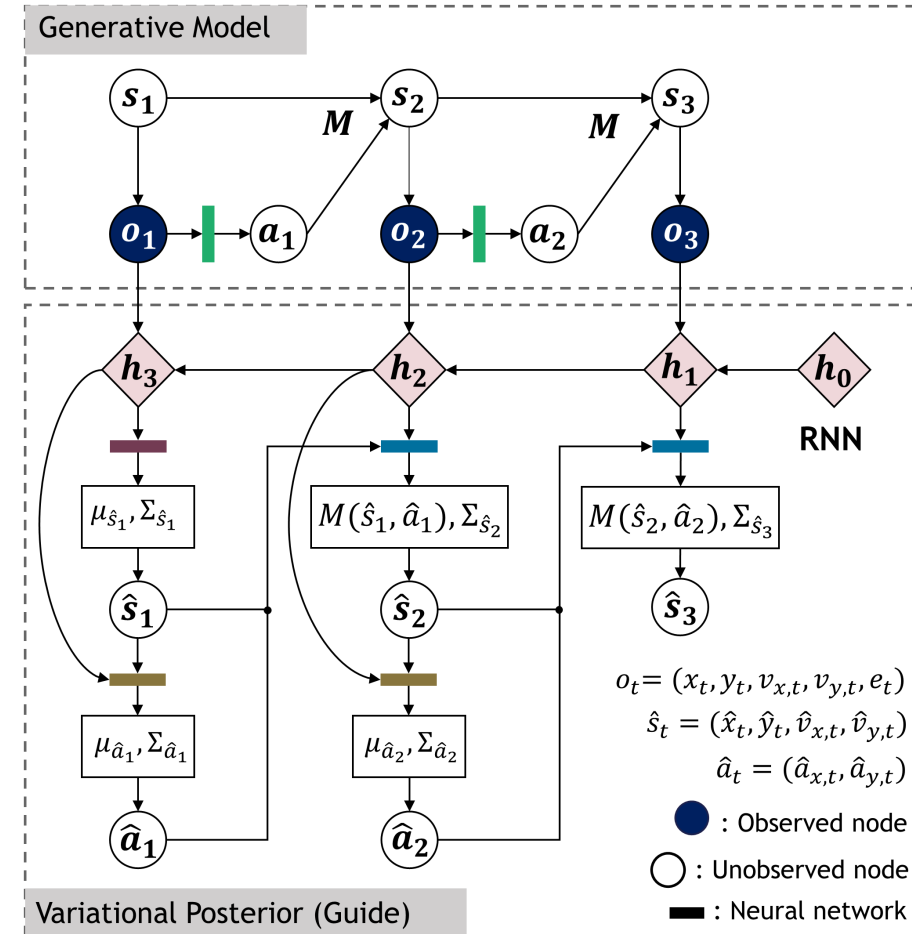
Generative model:

- $o_t \sim p(o_t | s_t)$
- $a_t \sim p(a_t | o_t)$
- $s_t \sim p(s_{t+1} | s_t, a_t) = M(s_t, a_t) + \epsilon_{s_t}$

Circle model

Guide (variational posterior):

- $\hat{a}_t \sim q(\hat{a}_t | \hat{s}_t, o_{t:T})$
- $\hat{s}_{t+1} \sim q(\hat{s}_{t+1} | \hat{s}_t, \hat{a}_t, o_{t:T})$



Adapted from Agarwal, Brunner, et al. "A Causal Model for Physics-Conform Vehicle Trajectories." 2023 IEEE 26th International Conference on Intelligent Transportation Systems (ITSC). IEEE, 2023.

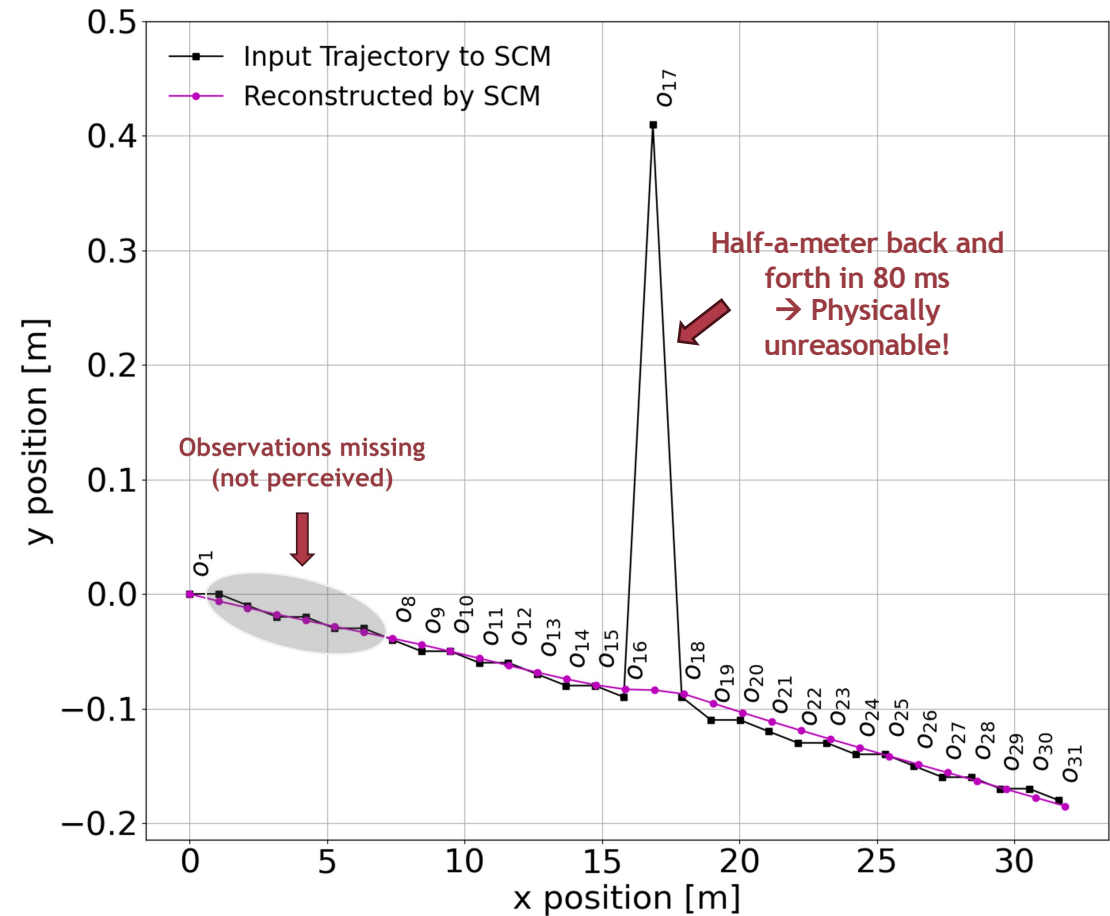
Correction of Physically Implausible Trajectories



Principle: *associational query*

- Check if SCM can reconstruct the state sequence for the given observation sequence
- Example: Trajectory from highD dataset [1] with artificially missing and disturbed observations

[1] Krajewski et al. "The highd dataset: A drone dataset of naturalistic vehicle trajectories on german highways for validation of highly automated driving systems." *2018 21st international conference on intelligent transportation systems (ITSC)*. IEEE, 2018





Proposed Conformity Check Methods

- **Methods M1 and M2:**
Compare reconstruction by Vehicle-SCM to the given sequence of observations
- **Method M3:**
Compare accelerations against physically realistic thresholds

Table: Overview of the conformity check methods.

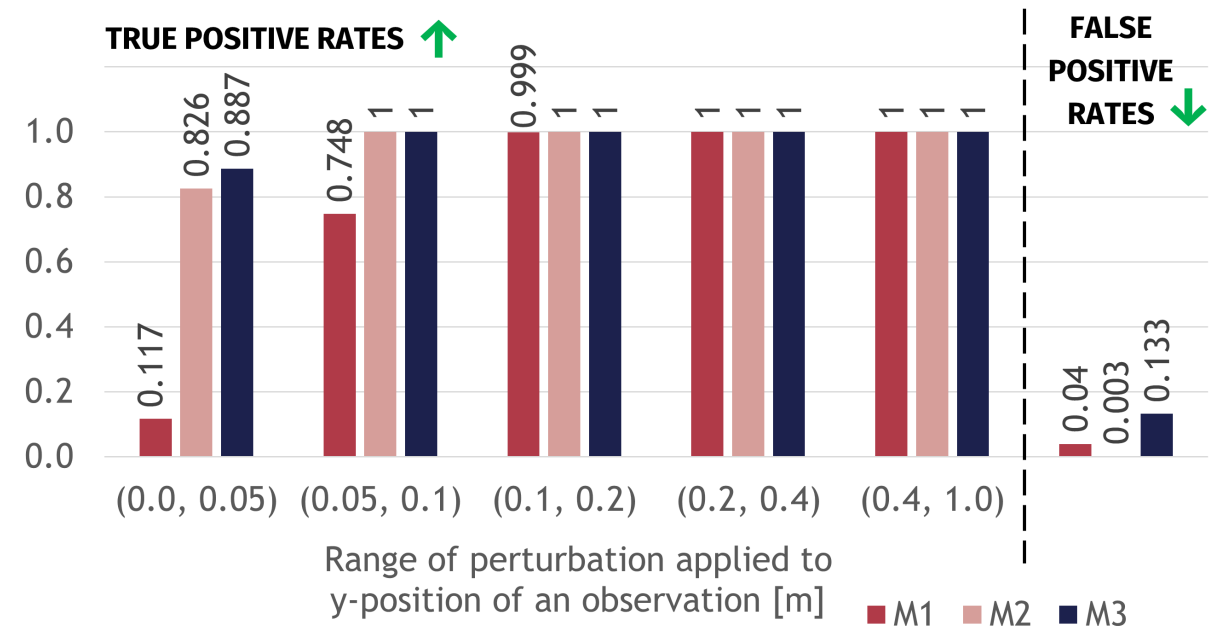
M1	Measures the Euclidean distance between positions from the input and the reconstructed trajectory.
M2	Measures the Mahalanobis distance between the observed state s_t and the SCM-estimated posterior distribution $q(s_t)$.
M3	Checks if longitudinal and lateral acceleration computed via <i>Circle Model</i> conform to realistic thresholds (obtained via expert survey).

Offline Evaluation of Conformity Check Methods



- Offline evaluation using trajectories from highD dataset [1] with 50% missing observations and artificial perturbations
- Method M2 has highest TPR as well as lowest FPR

Detection of physically non-conform and partially observed trajectories



[1] Krajewski et al. "The highd dataset: A drone dataset of naturalistic vehicle trajectories on german highways for validation of highly automated driving systems." *2018 21st international conference on intelligent transportation systems (ITSC)*. IEEE, 2018

3



Integration in Demonstrator

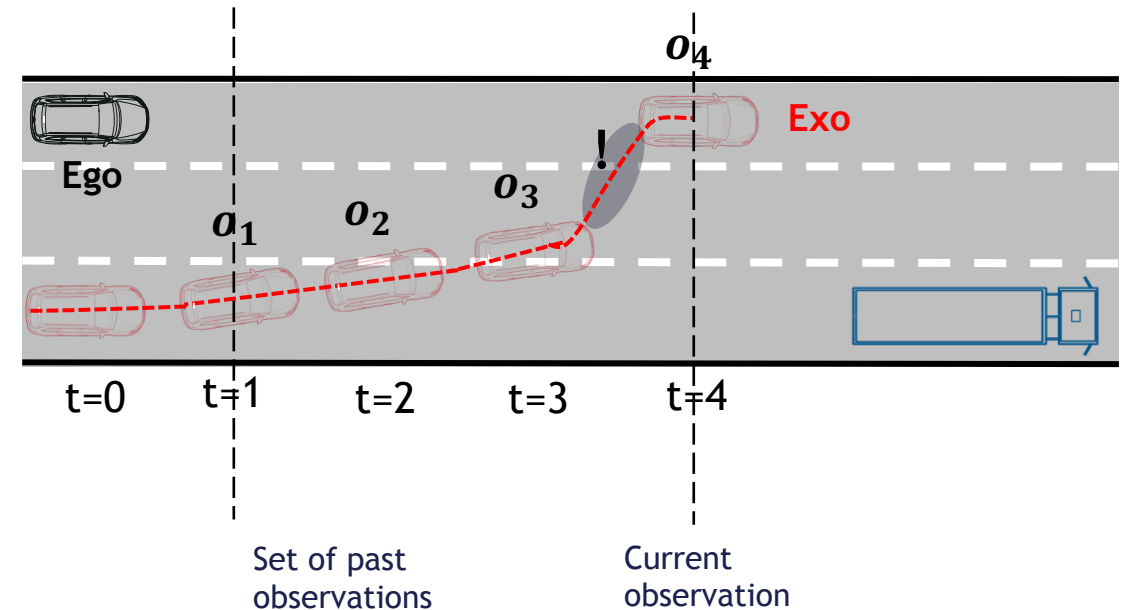
Online Application of Conformity Check Methods



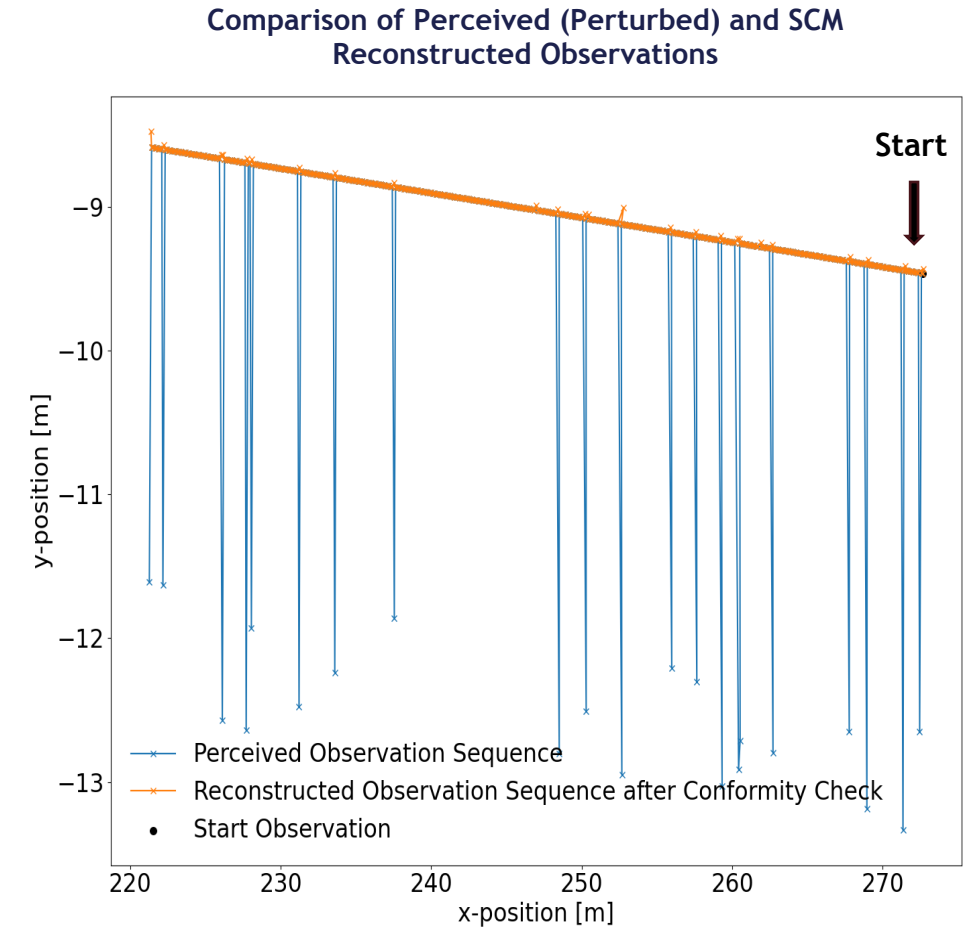
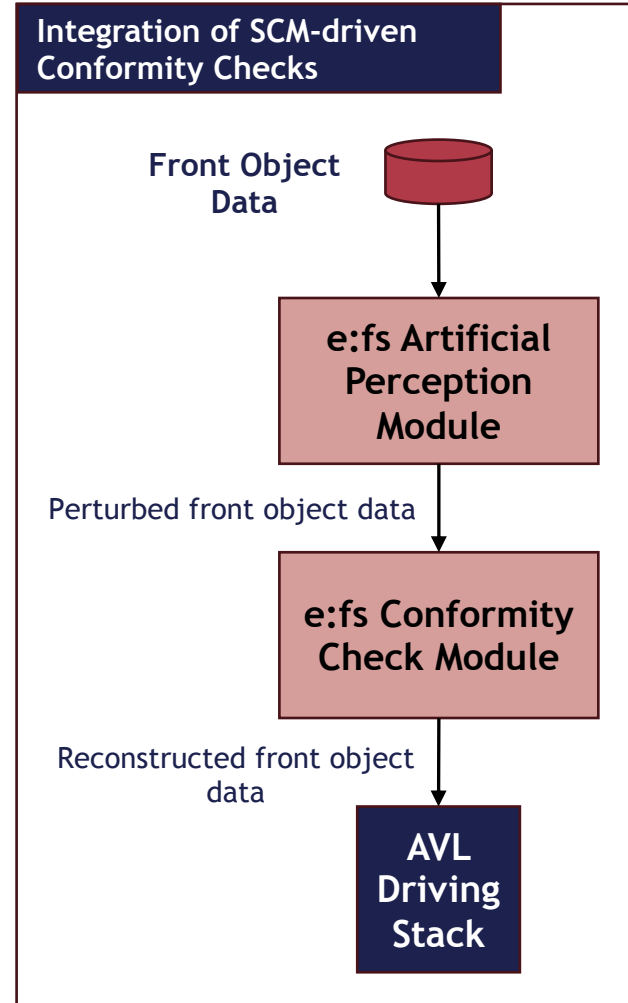
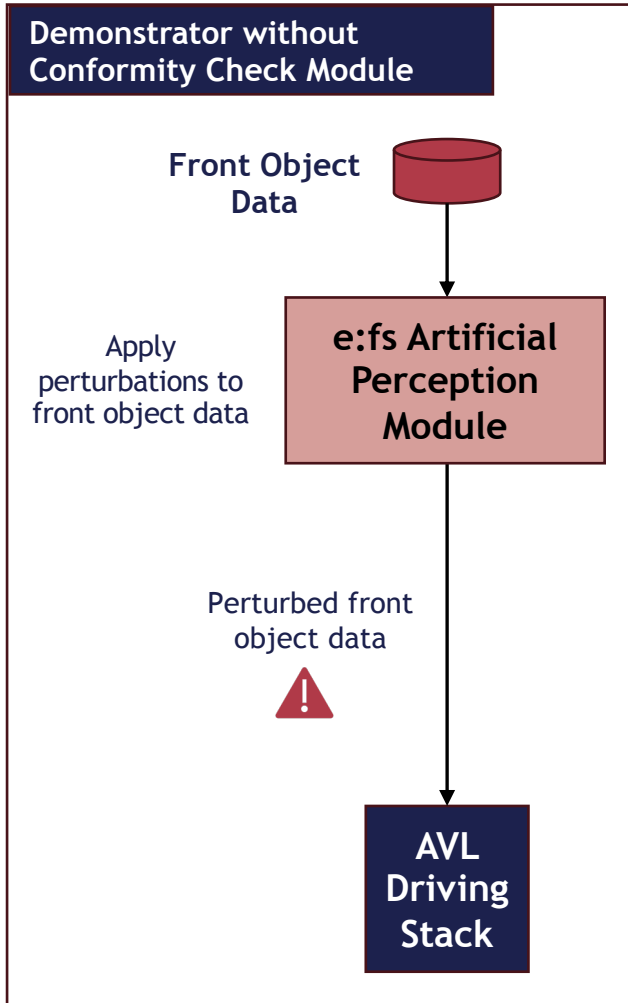
e:fs Conformity Check Module:

- Input current observation and set of past observations $o_{t-T:t}$ into the Guide
- Check if the current observation is non-conform
- If non-conform, replace it with physically conform value approximated from generative model

Perceived Trajectory



Integration of Conformity Check Methods in Demonstrator





4

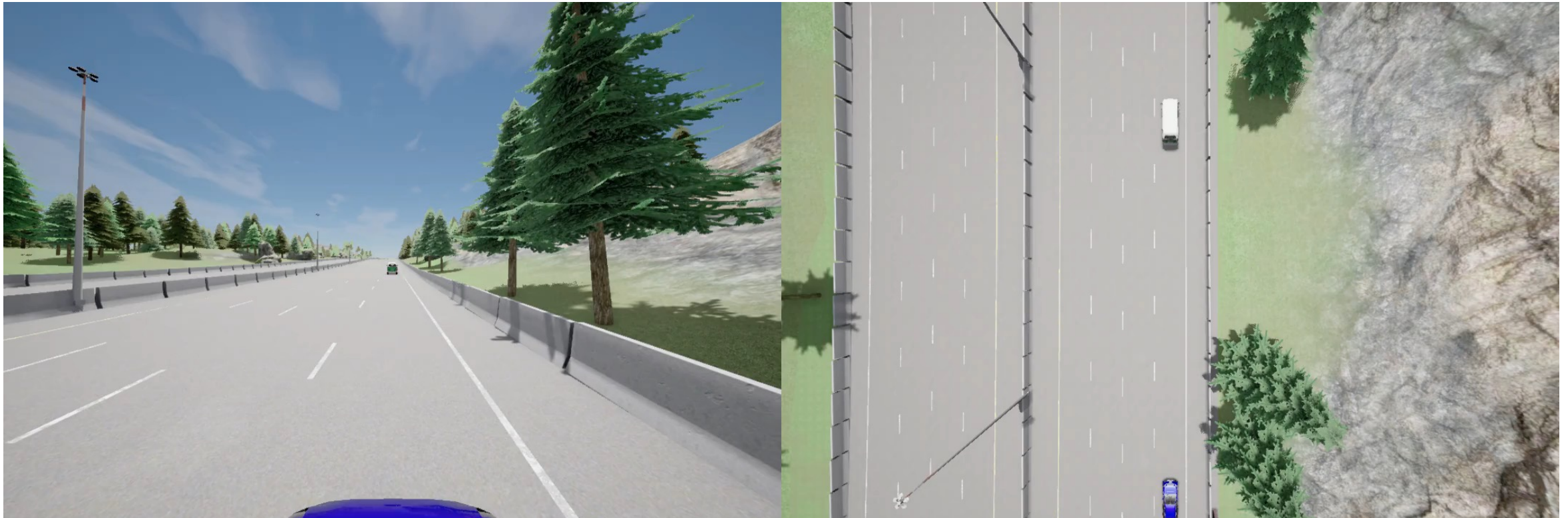
Demonstration

Use Case 2.4: Lane Change of AD Vehicle in Multi-Lane Road



Demonstrator system using physical conformity check method M2:

 Light perturbations

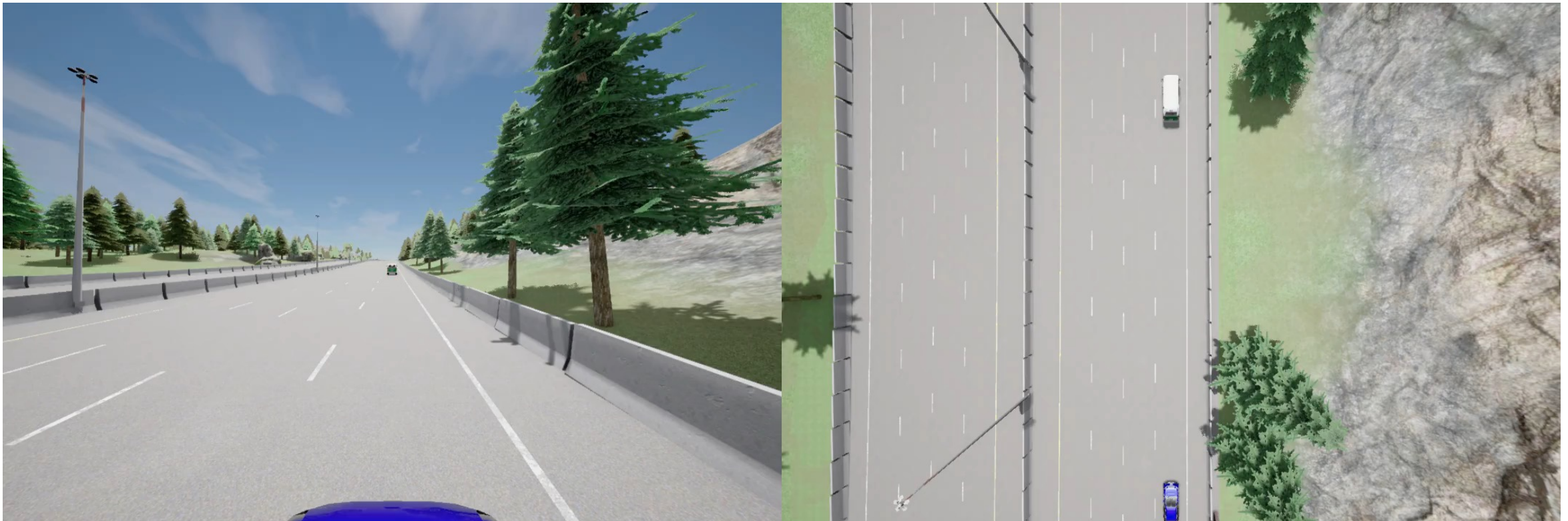


Use Case 2.4: Lane Change of AD Vehicle in Multi-Lane Road



Demonstrator system using physical conformity check method M2:

 Heavy perturbations



5

Conclusion



Demonstration of Physical Conformity Checks



Objective

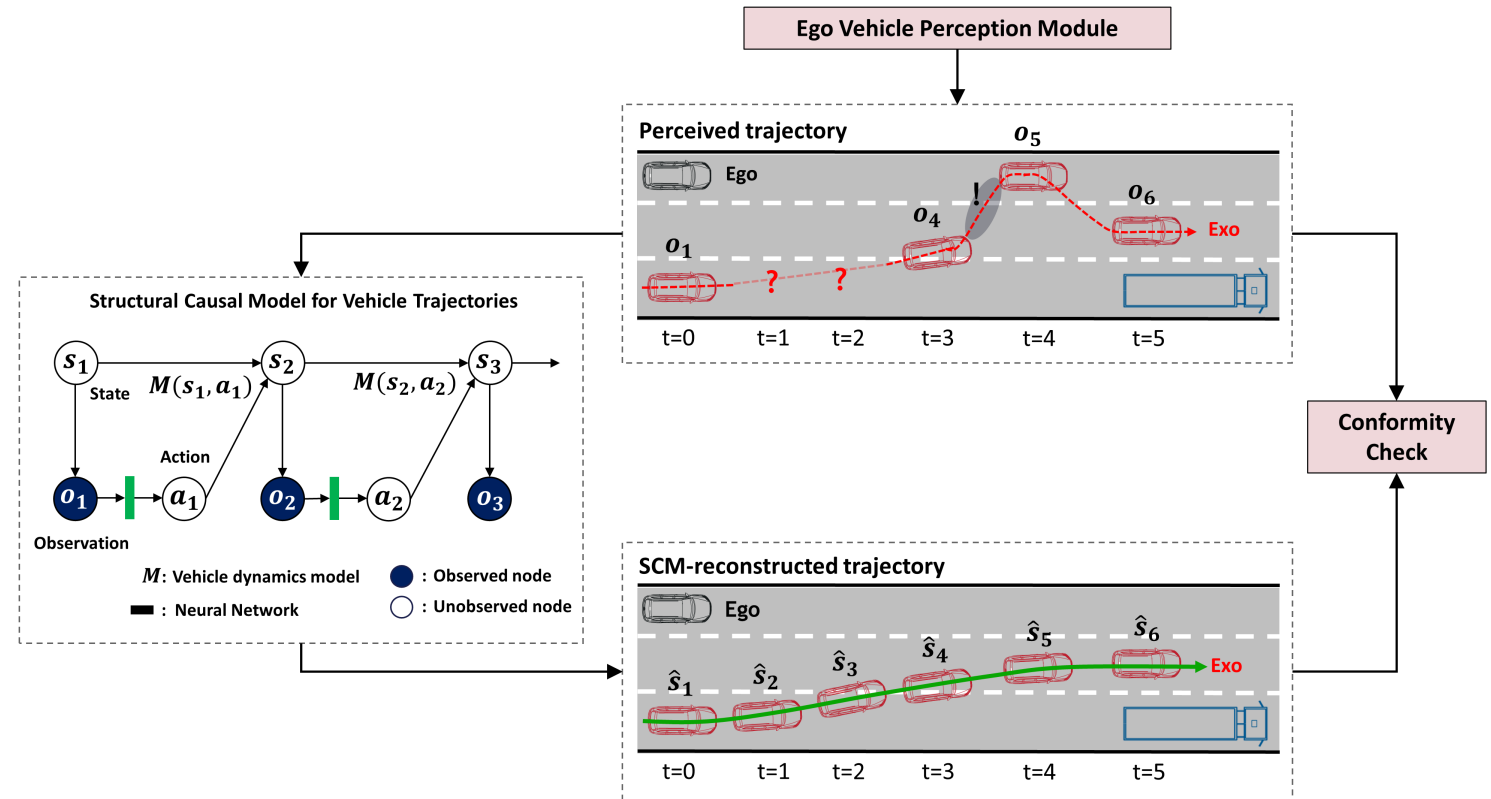
Detection and correction of physically unreasonable vehicle trajectories

Concept from AP 3.1

Structural causal model (SCM) used for conformity checks [2]

Contribution to AP4.5

Integration of SCM-driven conformity check methods in the demonstrator



[2] H. Agarwal, C. Brunner, et.al, "A Causal Model for Physics-Conform Vehicle Trajectories," 2023 IEEE 26th International Conference on Intelligent Transportation Systems (ITSC), Bilbao, Spain, 2023, pp. 4980-4987.



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