

Use-Case in Data Tooling

Targeted enrichment of training data with safety-critical driving situations, also known as corner cases, using a self-designed test rig that allows driving in a network's output. For this purpose the driving simulator CARLA [1] was equipped with two control units (screens, steering wheels, pedals) so that two drivers could control the same vehicle.



Figure 1: Test rig including steering wheels, pedals, seats and screens, where two human drivers can control the ego-vehicle.

Approach

- Integration of a driving instructor who recognizes discrepancies between human and machine perception (Figure 1)
- Implementation of the logic for corner case triggering (Figure 2)
- Conducting two driving campaigns, the first for data collection and the second for testing purposes

Training

- Use of the real-time semantic segmentation network Fast-SCNN [2]
- 1st driving campaign: training for model was stopped early to increase the frequency of perception errors
- 2nd driving campaign: 3 models were fully trained on the following datasets (**same number of images**): *natural distribution*, *pedestrian and corner case enriched*

Experiments

Scene recording with the help of two test subjects in a specially constructed test rig, where one subject (safety driver) gets to see the "real" virtual image and the other (semantic driver) receives the output of the semantic

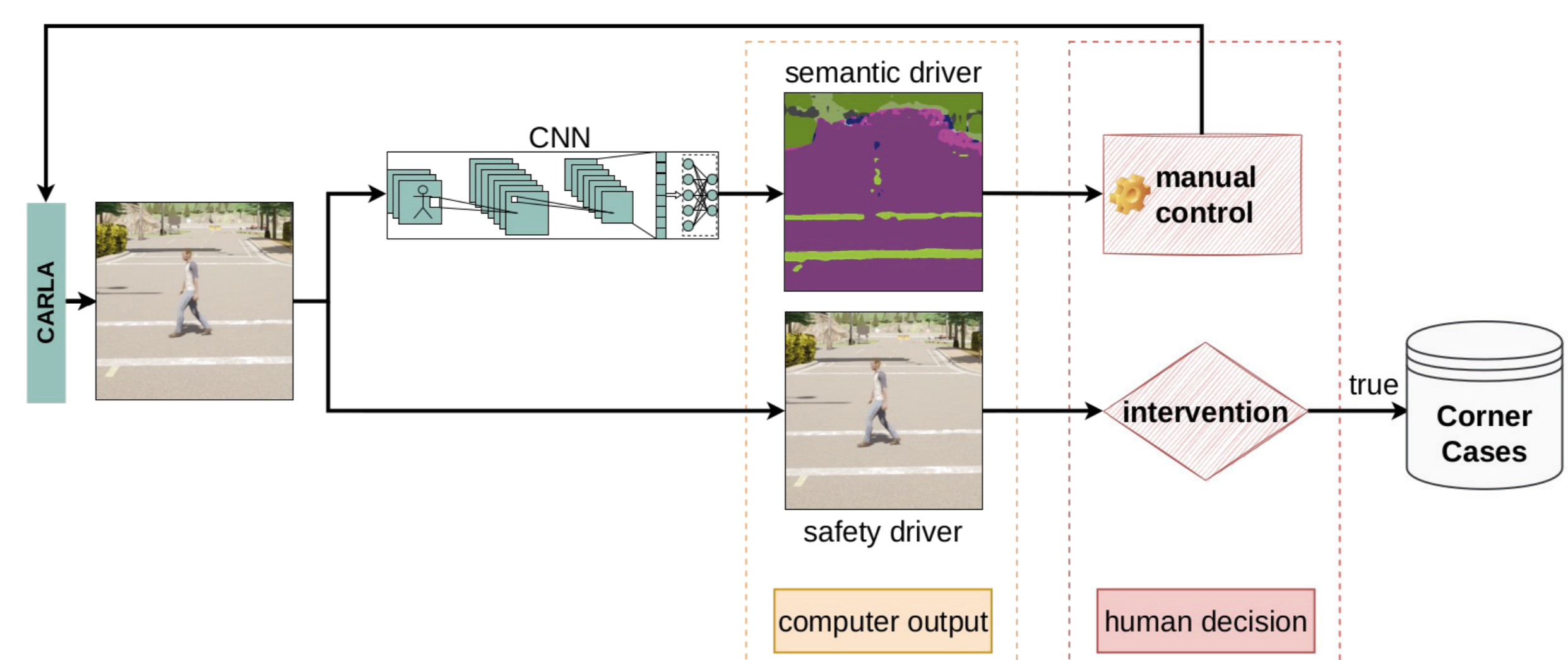


Figure 2: Flowchart of the A-Eye method to trigger corner cases.

segmentation network in real-time. The safety driver takes the role of the driving instructor and intervenes in dangerous driving situations caused by misjudgments of the AI.

Results

Tested on test data (see Figure 3) and during free-driving on all three trained models, where the drivers didn't know on which model they were driving (Table 1).

dataset	Driven distance d [km]	Driven time t [s]	Number corner cases [-]	d_{cc} [km/CC]	t_{cc} [min/CC]
naturally distributed	121.32	411	13	7.73	25.93
pedestrian enriched	163.09	500	21	7.52	23.25
corner case enriched	153.38	528	11	13.84	47.47

Table 1: Corner case occurrence during the second driving campaign.

We notice that driving on a model trained with corner cases was less error-prone, resulting in almost 2x longer damage-free drives compared to models trained without corner cases.

Contribution

We show that targeted data enrichment with corner cases created with limited perception leads to improved pedestrian detection in critical driving situations.

References:

- [1] Alexey Dosovitskiy et al., CARLA: An Open Urban Driving Simulator. In: Proceedings of the 1st Annual Conference on Robot Learning. 2017, pp. 1-16.
- [2] Rudra P. K. Poudel, Stephan Liwicki, and Roberto Cipolla. Fast-SCNN: Fast Semantic Segmentation Network. In 30th British Machine Vision Conference 2019, BMVC 2019, Cardiff, UK, September 9-12, 2019. BMVA Press, 2019, p. 289.

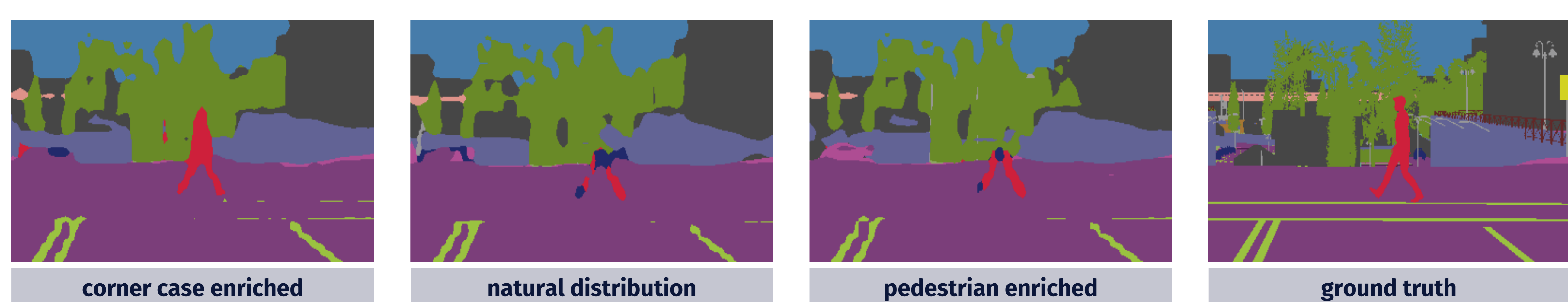


Figure 3: Evaluation on corner case test data shows that the model using corner case data in training recognizes pedestrians better than the model trained with the natural distributed dataset or the dataset which contains more pedestrians.

Partners



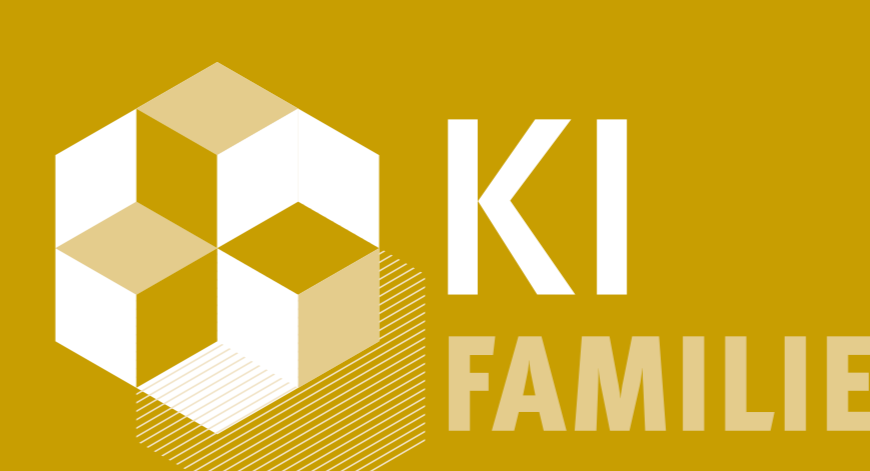
External partners



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KI Data Tooling is a project of the KI Familie. It was initiated and developed by the VDA Leitinitiative autonomous and connected driving and is funded by the Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Climate Action.



Supported by:



on the basis of a decision by the German Bundestag