

FastCodeAI

Autonomy at scale: where are we headed?

Arjun Jain, Founder @ FastCode.AI

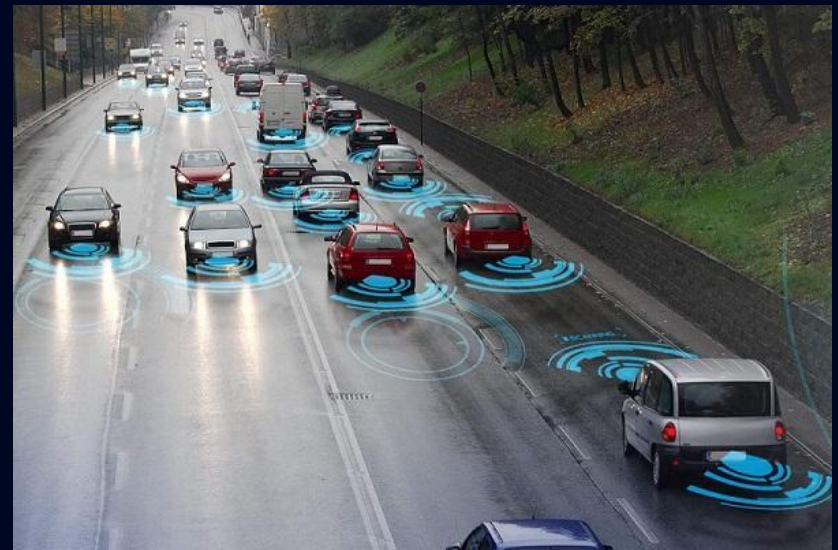
25th July 2023



Automotive: Use Cases and Customers



User Comfort and Assist
(Inside the Vehicle)



Automated Driving
(Outside the Vehicle)



Mercedes Benz MBUX (Paris Auto Show 18)



AUTOMOTIVE

2021

Method and system for triggering an event in a vehicle

Embodiments of present disclosure relates to method for identifying a hand pose in a vehicle, and a system for performing an event in a vehicle. A hand image for a hand in the vehicle, is extracted from a vehicle image of the vehicle for identification. Plurality of contextual images of the hand image is obtained based on the single point. A hand pose associated with the hand is identified based on the plurality of contextual features using a classifier model.

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AUTOMOTIVE

2021

System and method for deployment of airbag based on head pose estimation

Advanced airbag deployment control system designed for vehicular use incorporating an image sensor unit that captures real-time images of a vehicle occupant, focusing particularly on head localization. Utilizing a processing unit equipped with Long Short Term Memory (LSTM) neural network architecture, the system analyzes images to determine and predict the future position and orientation of the occupant's head. The system dynamically adjusts the direction in which the airbag flap is removed and the airbag's inflation pressure, ensuring optimal safety by adapting the deployment to the predicted head position at the moment of impact.

[Download PDF](#)



AUTOMOTIVE

2019

Method for Identifying a Hand Pose in a Vehicle

A method for activating vehicle functions via hand gestures, utilizing a 3D Convolutional Neural Network (3D-CNN) and Gated Recurrent Unit (GRU) to analyze video frames and extract spatio-temporal features. A prediction module simultaneously assesses the gesture's progression and classifies it, employing predefined models to determine the gesture's type and its completion rate. Upon accurate detection and classification, a corresponding event is triggered within the vehicle.

[View Source](#)



[All](#)[Automotive](#)[Healthcare](#)[Finance](#)[Retail](#)[Oil & Gas](#)

Gesture Recognition based User Experience

Enhance interaction between driver and car by detecting driver hand gesture for superior level driver experience with Automotive OEM.

[Read More](#)

Vulnerable Roadside User Protection System

Accurate, low footprint detection with vulnerable roadside users (VRUs) and road signs covered in the Automotive Tier 1 autonomous driving initiative.

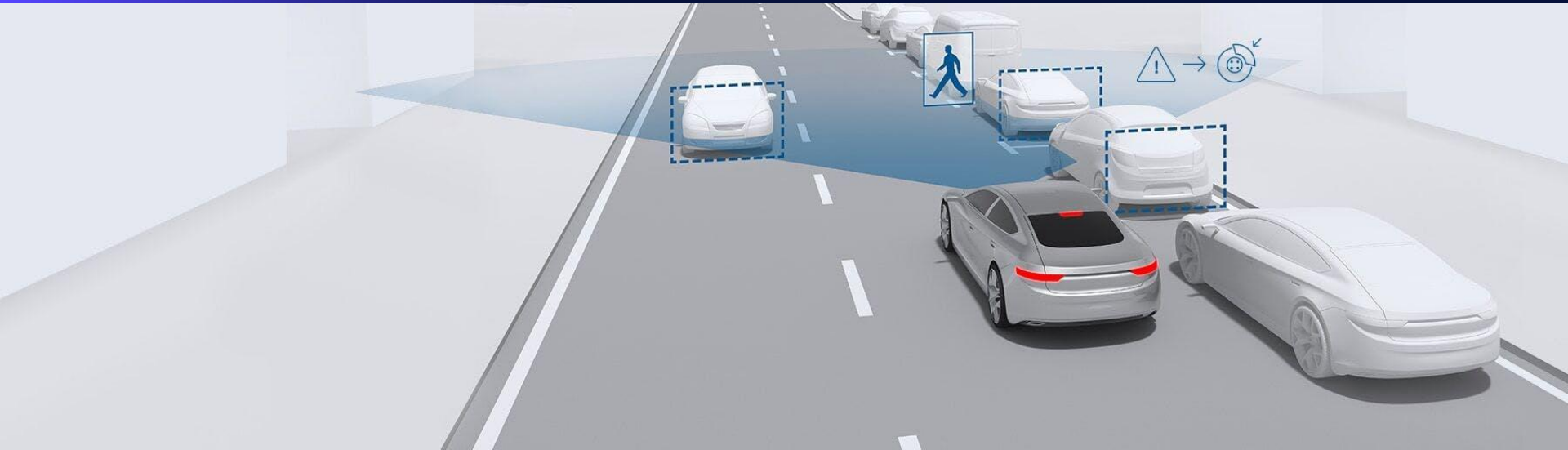
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Federated Learning on the Edge

Revolutionizing privacy and efficiency in data processing with Federated Learning (FL) on edge devices, enabling real-time, secure analytics in several key sectors.

[Read More](#)

Autonomous Driving: Pedestrians and VRUs

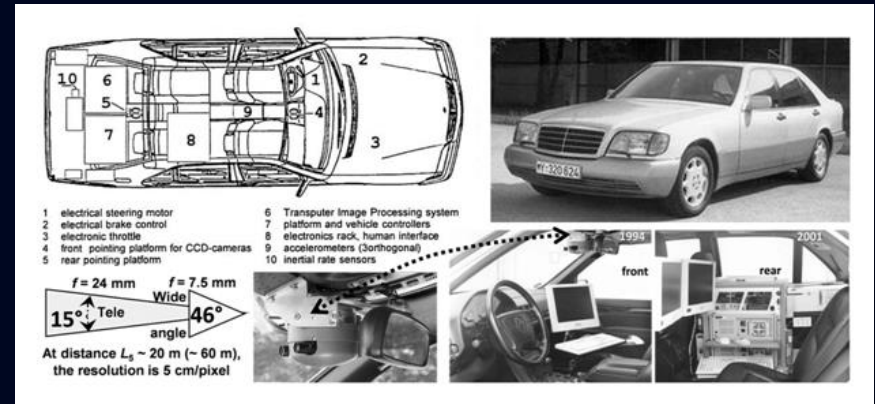


Impact

- 01. Research Collaboration:** Co-authored the research paper "VRU Pose-SSD: Multiperson Pose Estimation for Automated Driving" with Bosch, Mercedes, and the Indian Institute of Science.
- 02. NCAP Compliance:** The predictive pedestrian protection system meets NCAP requirements for automatic emergency braking.
- 03. Potential of Automatic Emergency Braking:** Shows significant potential in preventing or mitigating frontal collisions with pedestrians at speeds up to 60 km/h, significantly reducing injury risks, avoiding or mitigating half of the accidents with cyclists resulting in personal injury in Germany, and reducing up to 30% of relevant pedestrian accidents.

History of Autonomous Cars

- Eureka Project PROMETHEUS Europe between 1987-1995
- VITA II by Daimler-Benz, succeeded in automatically driving on highways
- DARPA Grand Challenge in 2004 - all participants FAILED to finish the 150-mile off-road track.



History of Autonomous Cars – cont.

- Another similar DARPA Grand Challenge was held in 2005. This time five teams managed to complete the off-road track without any human interference. Velodyne supplier to all teams.
- DARPA Urban Challenge held in 2007, test environment that was modelled after a typical urban scene. Six teams managed to complete the event.



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Nobody won. Nobody finished. Yet the first DARPA race left an indelible mark

Nobody won, but participants fondly recall the race that started the push toward the modern-day autonomous vehicle industry.

March 10, 2024 12:00 AM

PETE BIGELOW  

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DIGITAL EDITION

Businessweek
Business

Tesla's Autopilot Heads to Trial

The EV maker is facing litigation of marketing overstates the capability

The New York Times

FUTURE OF TRANSPORTATION

As Driverless Cars Falter, Are 'Driver Aids' Systems in

The Dangerous Promise of Self-Driving Car

Forbes

TRANSPORTATION

Self-Driving Cars: An Epidemic Of Questionable Assertions

Search quotes, news & videos

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TV INVESTING CLUB PRO

Updates self-driving

News

Lawsuit, possible license suspension loom for Tesla over alleged autonomous-vehicle deceptions

Complaint, investigations by state and federal agencies allege company misled consumers over self-driving tech
by Sue Dremann / Palo Alto Weekly
Uploaded: Fri, Sep 16, 2022, 5:49 pm
Time to read: about 5 minutes

AUTOS

GM's Cruise recalls driving software crash

PUBLISHED THU, SEP 1 2022·12:40 PM EDT | UPDATE

KIRO 7

Probable cause driver in fatal m

ty Wade
il 23, 2024 · 1 min read

Top Hit



Waymo One



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WA Business



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Suggestions



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Car Wash



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z x c v b n m

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MAXPAUL FRANKLIN

@MAXPAULFRANKLIN

My Crazy True Story

On April 1st, Tesla unlocked Full Self-Driving capability for all Tesla vehicles in America. In a moment of dire need, at 2:00 am the following morning, I found myself grappling with severe dehydration and a blood glucose level of 670 due to a malfunction in my insulin pump. With no time to spare, I turned to my Model Y for assistance. Engaging the new Full Self-Driving feature with a simple double click on the steering column stalk, I was astounded by the results. Without any intervention, the car skillfully navigated the 13-mile journey from my home to the VA Emergency Room, offering to autonomously park it upon arrival and let me seek immediate medical attention. Despite enduring a mild heart attack, I left the hospital with no restrictions on my exercise regimen, a testament to the swift and efficient response facilitated by the vehicle and the # 1 VA in America. As an owner of luxury vehicles including Porsche, Mercedes, BMW, Acura, and Cadillac, I can unequivocally declare Tesla the pinnacle of automotive innovation today. Its lifesaving capabilities in critical moments underscore its superiority. The leap from traditional vehicles to Tesla's Full Self-Driving functionality is like upgrading from a basic phone to a smartphone. As a resident of a solar-powered home, the cost of energy for the last 7000 miles has been minimal, I've saved nearly \$1000. I extend my gratitude to Elon Musk for his crazy erratic leadership in advancing technology that is more than just transportation. As someone who shares Elon's place "on the spectrum", I am particularly appreciative of his commitment to excellence and innovation. He has profoundly impacted our world and personally impacted my own. Thanks, Tesla, and thanks, Charles George VA Medical Center team!



Genuine Progress getting Masked

- ❑ **Automated emergency braking is standard on every new car as of September 2022 - 2016 agreement - automakers, I.I.H.S., National Highway Traffic Safety Administration**
- ❑ Radar or camera-linked brakes have cut police-reported rear-end collisions by a **50%** (I.I.H.S.)
- ❑ Automated pedestrian braking has reduced the number of car-human collisions by **30%** versus cars without the feature.
- ❑ And anti-lock brakes; cameras, radar and ultrasonic sensors to manage blind spot and lane departure monitors; and adaptive cruise control have become standard

The New York Times

FUTURE OF TRANSPORTATION

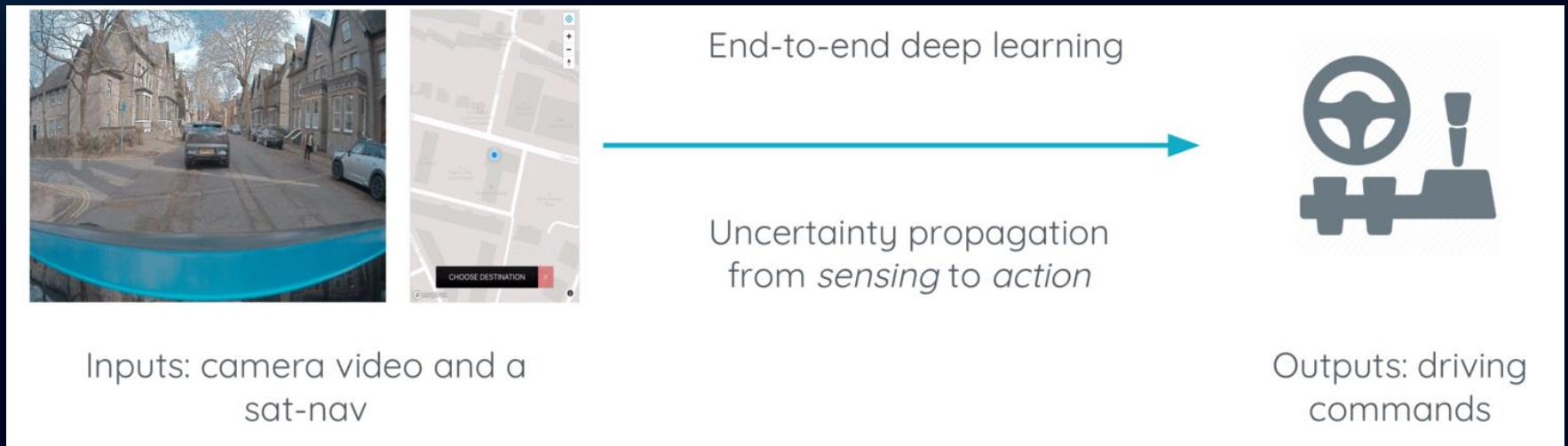
As Driverless Cars Falter, Are 'Driver Assistance' Systems in Closer Reach?

With investigations and lawsuits over accidents adding skepticism toward fully driverless technology, car companies are betting on systems that take some, but not all, control.



End-to-end or Modular?

- And we can do autonomy algorithms either using:
 - End to End Systems

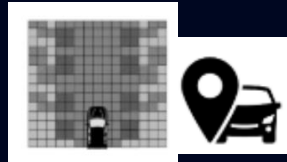


End-to-end or **Modular**?

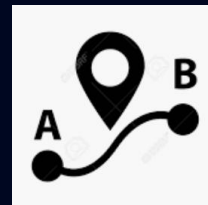
- And we can do autonomy algorithms either using:
 - End to End Systems or
 - Modular Systems
 - Perception
 - Scene Representation and Localization
 - Prediction
 - Planning and decision making
 - Vehicle control



Perception



Scene
Representation
and Localization



Prediction



Planning
and
Decision
Making



Vehicle Control



Perception



Perception



Scene
Representation
and Localization



Prediction



Planning
and
Decision
Making



Vehicle Control



Perception: Autonomous Driving



perception

/pə'sɛpʃ(ə)n/

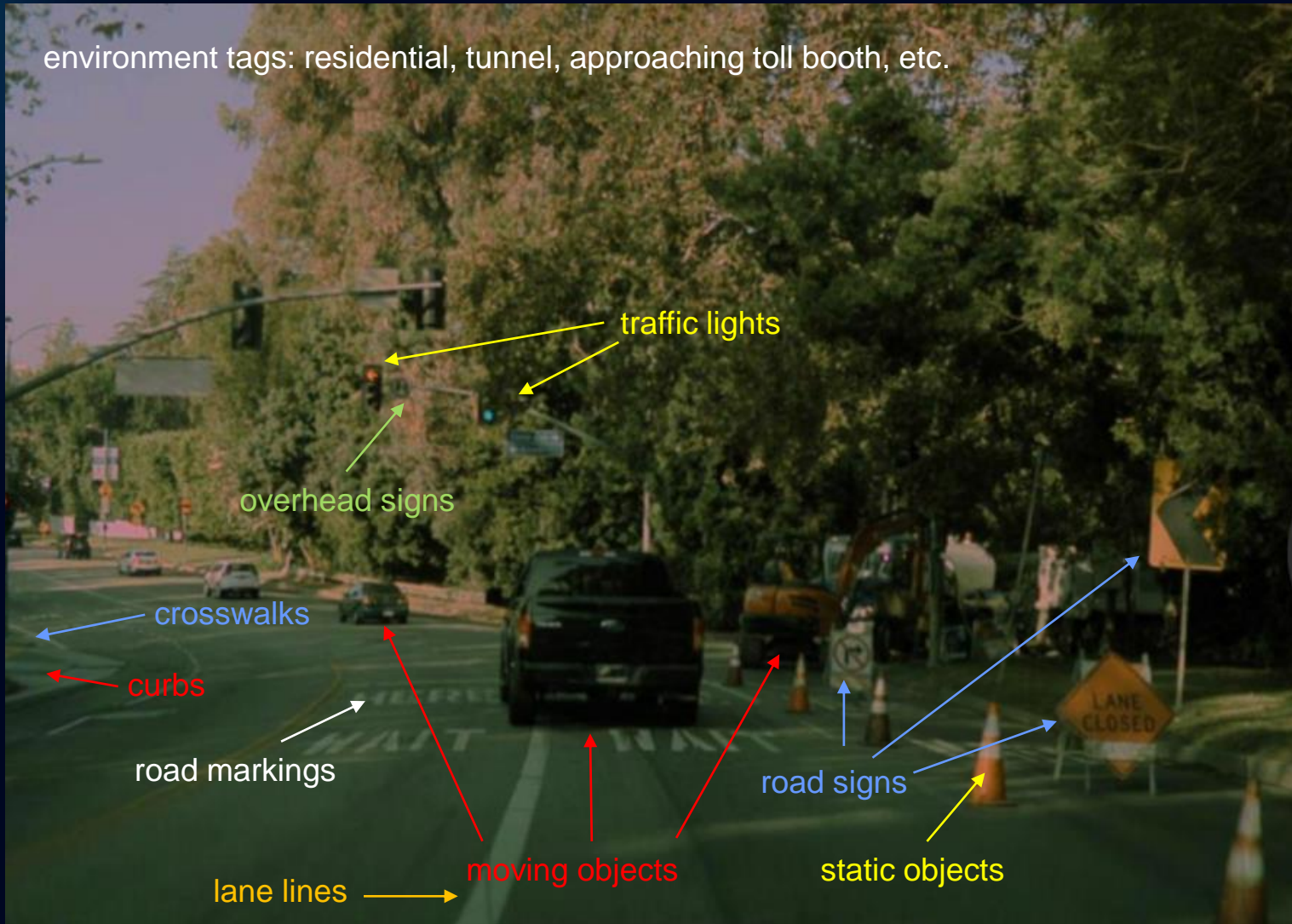
noun

1. the ability to see, hear, or become aware of something through the senses.
"the normal limits to human perception"



Perception: Autonomous Driving

environment tags: residential, tunnel, approaching toll booth, etc.



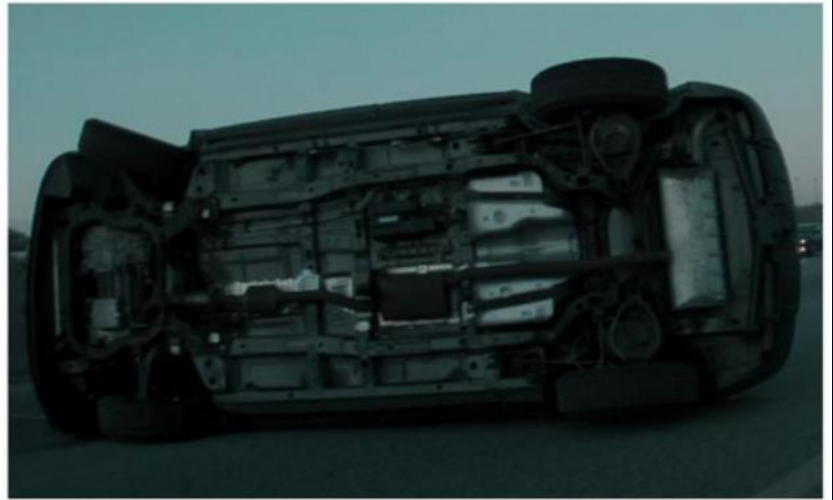
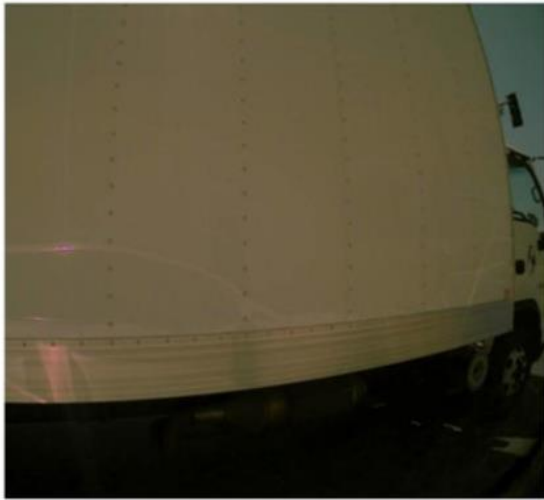
Perception: Long Tail



Each task has additional sub-task: e.g.: object types, vehicle classes, blinkers, brakes, parked, collision, etc.



Perception: Long Tail

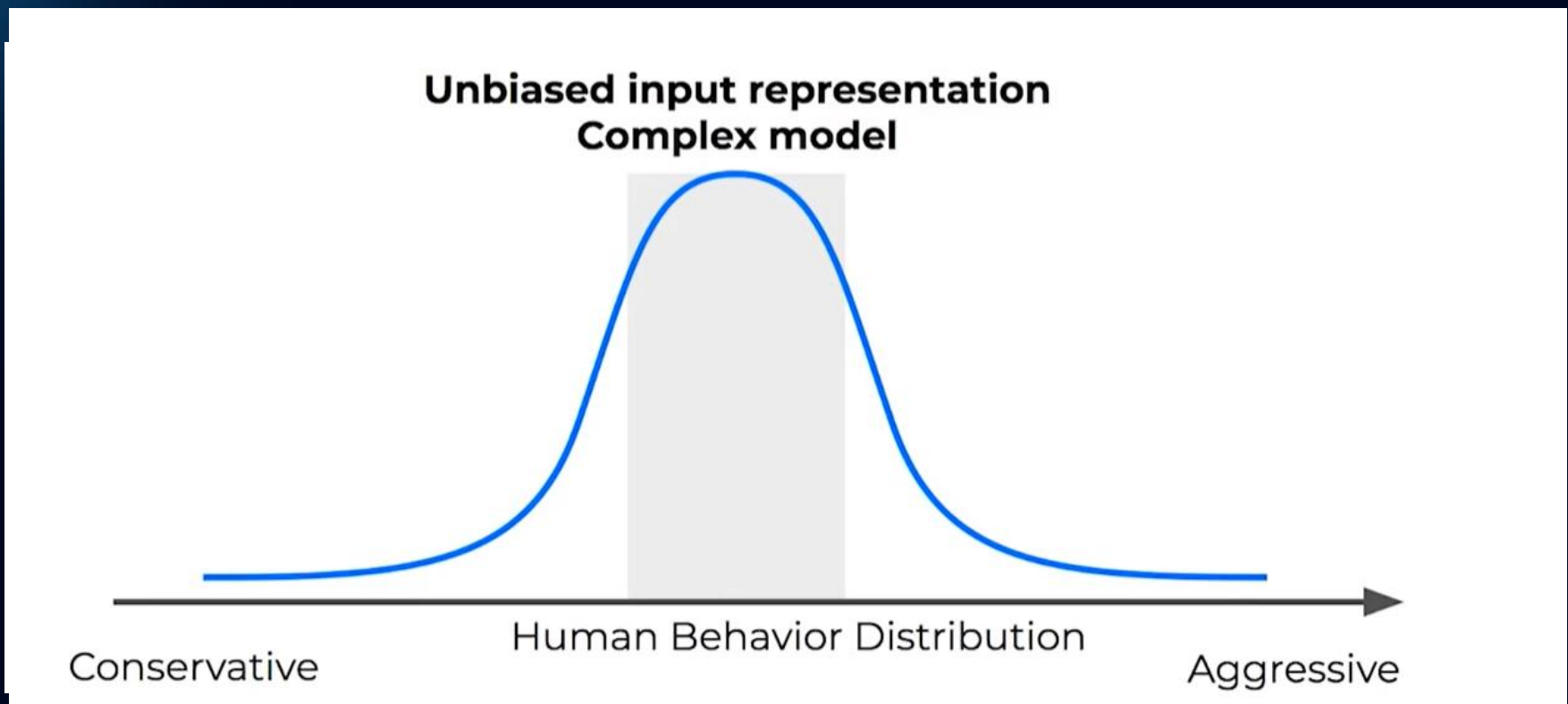


Even a sub-task is (car detection) a very difficult problem! Note, 97% is not good enough, finally we need 99.9999%

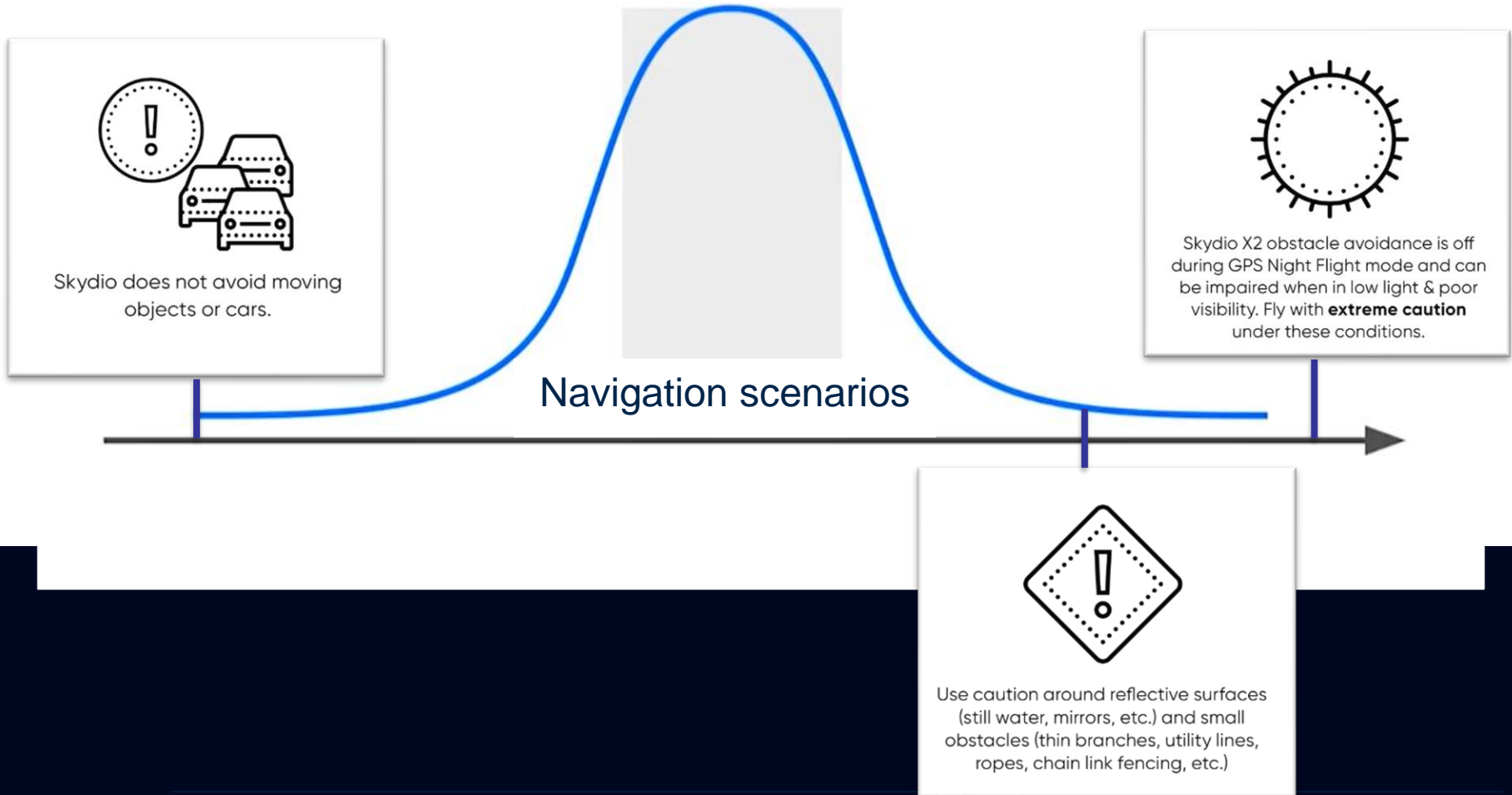


The Long Tail Problem

- Want to capture behaviour corner cases, but those *by definition* do not much training data.



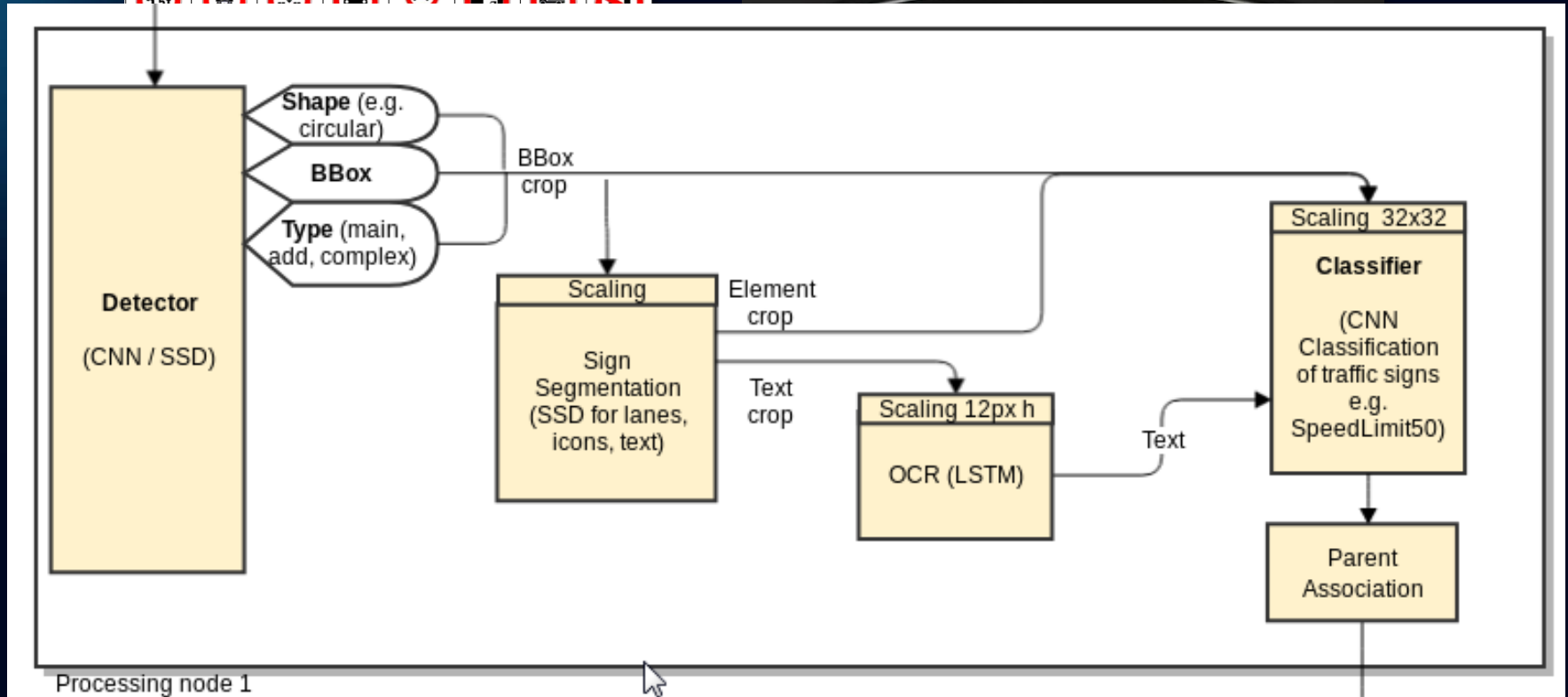
The Long Tail Problem – skydio 2+



The Long Tail Problem



Another example – Traffic Sign Recognition



- Low latency, high accuracy system



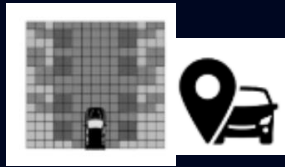
The Long Tail Problem



Scene Representation and Localization



Perception



Scene
Representation
and Localization



Prediction



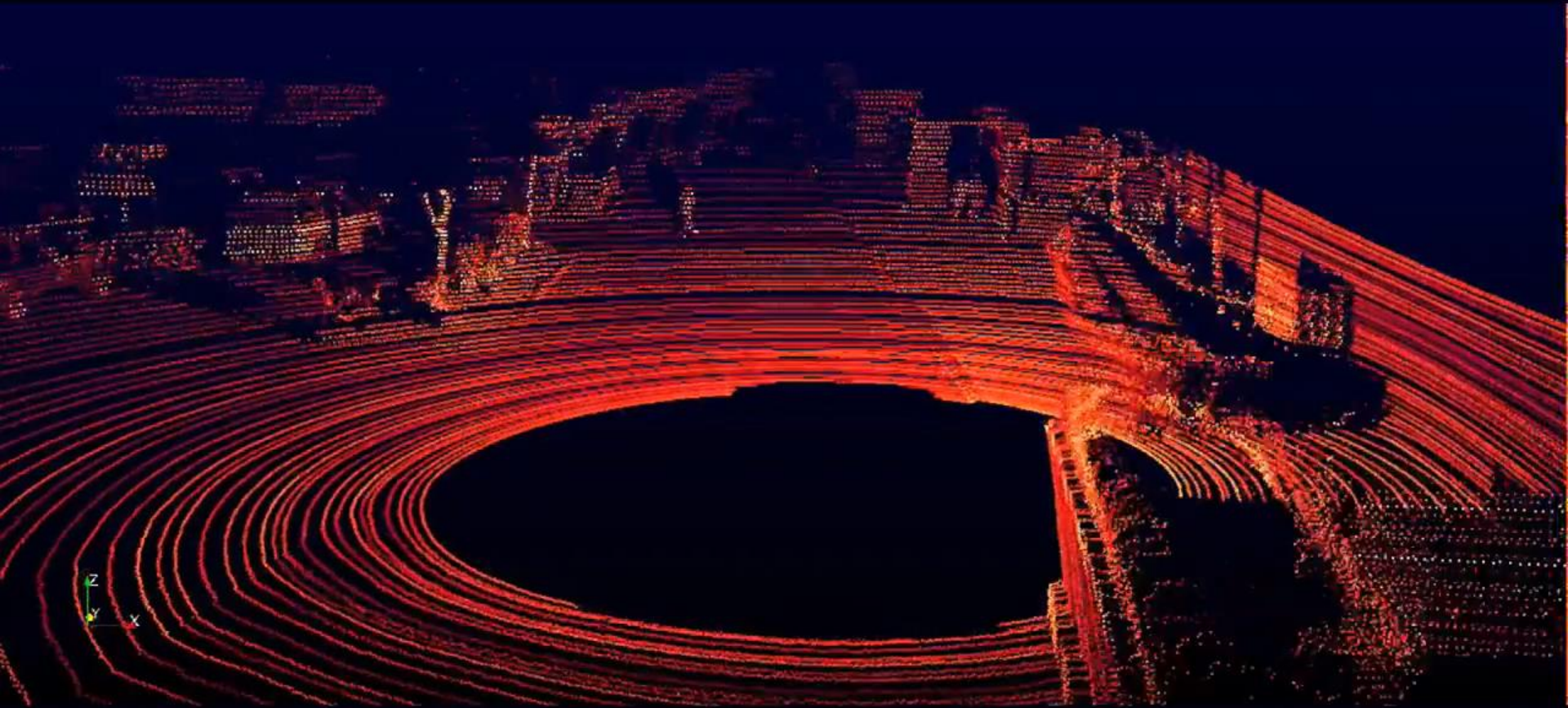
Planning
and
Decision
Making



Vehicle Control



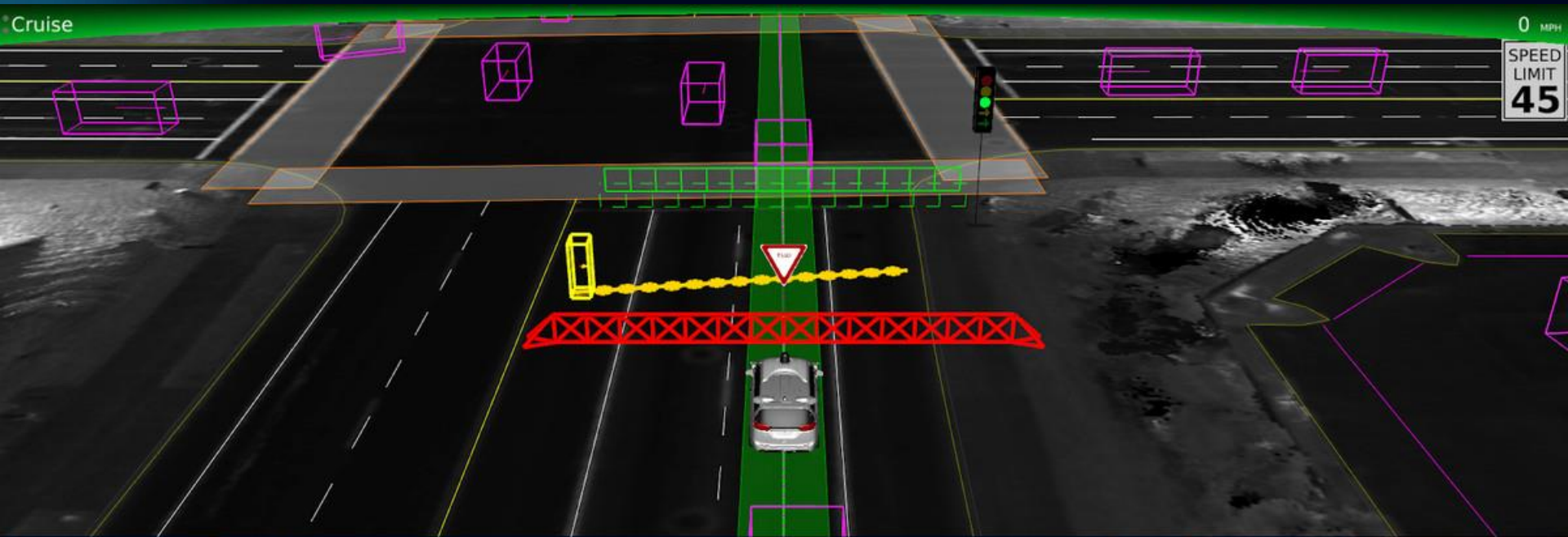
Localization: LIDAR



Localization: Only Vision



Scene Representation: Autonomous Driving



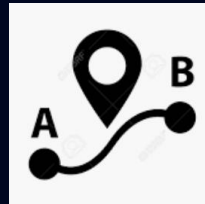
Scene Representation and Localization



Perception



Scene
Representation
and Localization



Prediction



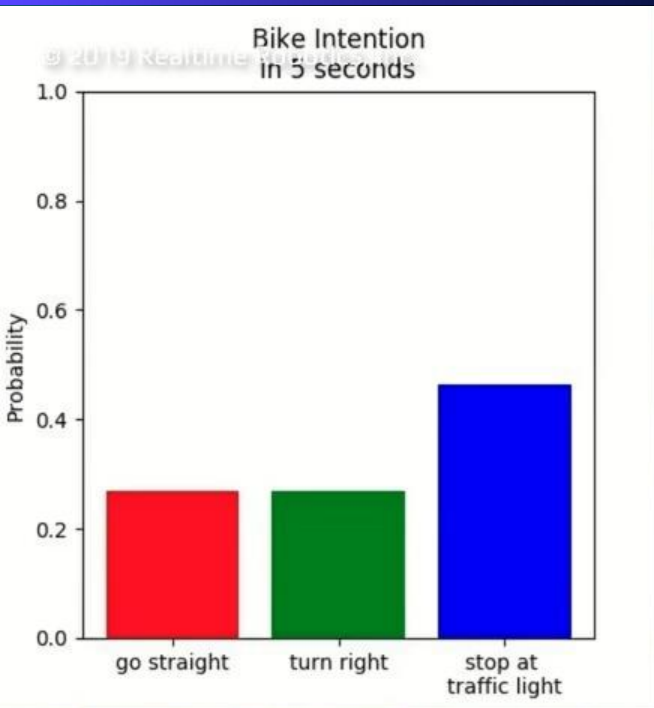
Planning
and
Decision
Making



Vehicle Control



Prediction: Autonomous Driving



Prediction: Autonomous Driving

Cruise recalls its robotaxis after passenger injured in crash



By [Matt McFarland, CNN Business](#)

Updated 1927 GMT (0327 HKT) September 1, 2022

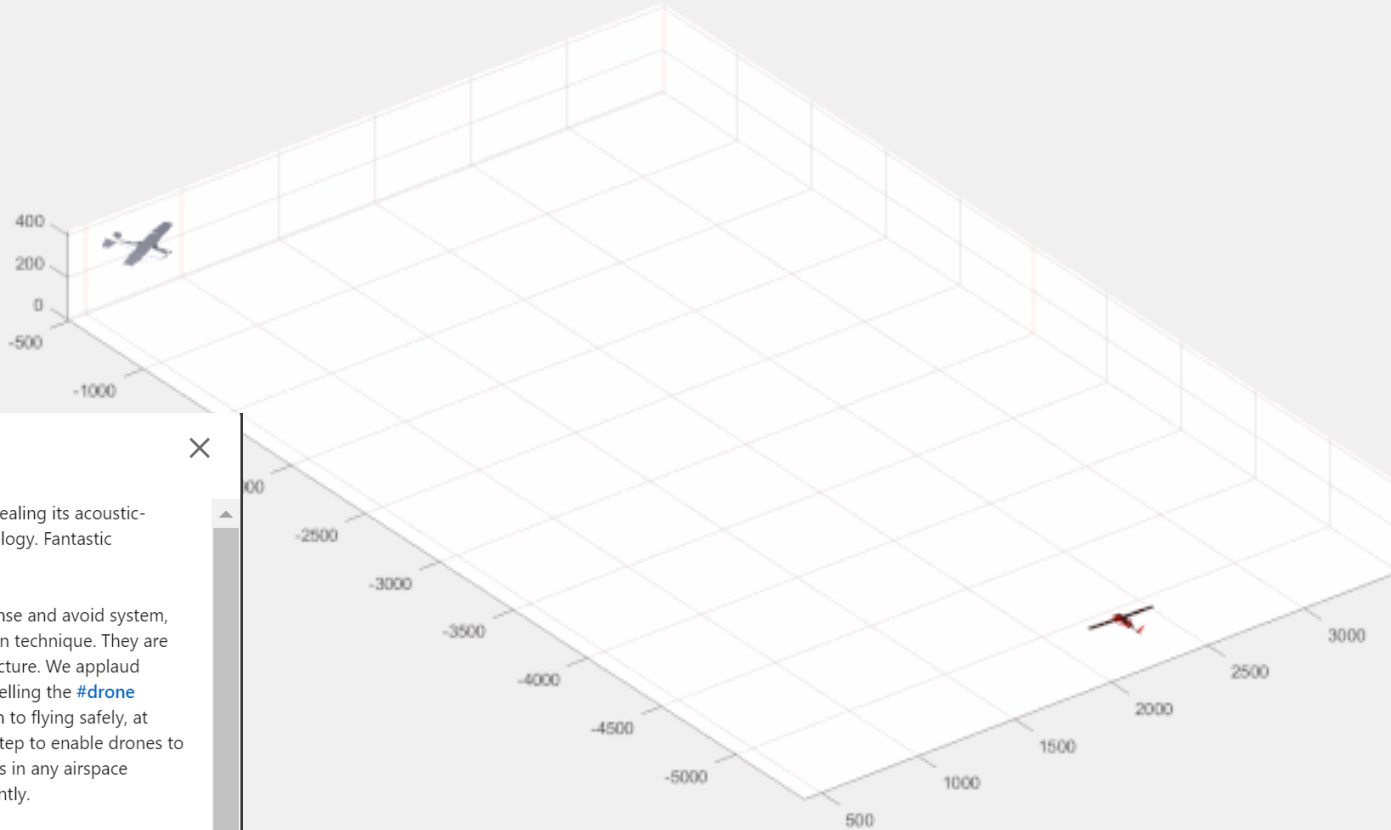
Washington, DC (CNN Business) – This week Cruise, which counts General Motors as its largest shareholder, became the first robotaxi operator to recall its vehicles, following a June crash involving "major" damage and minor passenger injuries.



The crash occurred after the Cruise robotaxi making a left turn stopped in the intersection, thinking that an oncoming vehicle would turn in front of it. But the oncoming vehicle instead drove straight, striking the Cruise vehicle. Both the San Francisco police department and National Highway Traffic Safety Administration launched investigations.

Cruise has said that the oncoming vehicle drove in the right-turn lane and was traveling at "approximately 40 mph" in a 25-mph lane before it exited the lane and proceeded forward. Cruise acknowledged in its recall filing that its robotaxi was not "sufficiently reactive." Cruise spokeswoman Hannah Lindow declined to say what the Cruise vehicle could have done differently, and declined to release video of the crash.



Prediction: In the Sky



 UAVIO Labs.
1,431 followers
2mo • Edited • 

Congratulations [Zipline](#) for revealing its acoustic-based detect and avoid technology. Fantastic ingenuity!

They, like an electro-optical sense and avoid system, propose an acoustic localization technique. They are not reliant on ground infrastructure. We applaud [Zipline](#) for their efforts in propelling the [#drone](#) industry ahead. It is an addition to flying safely, at scale, in any airspace, is a big step to enable drones to identify and avoid impediments in any airspace effectively, safely, and consistently.

[Zipline](#) uses a technique that has been used for many years: sound, yet in a totally new way. We admire this!



[#innovation](#) [#drones](#) [#BVLOS](#) [#DroneAI](#)

Rishabh Choudhary Srishti Singh Shaunak Joshi
Swaroop B Deshpande Arjun Jain

  You and 103 others

5 comments • 3 shares



Scene Representation and Localization



Perception



Scene
Representation
and Localization



Prediction



Planning
and
Decision
Making



Vehicle Control



Motion Planning: Autonomous Driving

© 2019 Realtime Robotics, Inc.



Scene Representation and Localization



Perception



Scene Representation and Localization



Prediction



Planning and Decision Making



Vehicle Control



Vehicle Control: Autonomous Driving

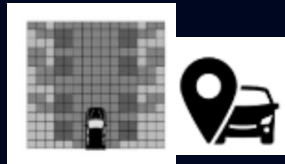
- Execute path from Motion Planning by giving relevant actuator commands (steering, acceleration, brake, etc.)
- However, tracking errors are generated due to inaccuracies in vehicle model (e.g. wheel slip during hard breaking)
- Two approaches to fix these errors:
 - **Classic control:** Feedback control uses the measured system response and actively compensates for any deviations
 - **Model predictive control**



Modular Vs End-to-End



Perception



Scene
Representation
and Localization



Prediction



Planning
and
Decision
Making



Vehicle Control

- Modular approach helps divide tasks within a team, engineering is easier, more interpretable
- Hand coded rules (priors) easier to include in each module
- Each step of process performed in sequential modular silos
- Stack has to be manually tuned for each introduced change
- Limited information shared across modules (cascaded errors)
- Rely on “modules” for each problem, e.g. foliage



Modular Vs **End-to-End**



Perception

Neural Network



Vehicle Control

- Simple: Single AI System
- Trained for the end task
- Difficult to add priors and rules
- Lack of interpretability for validation and safety
- Require a lot of examples



End-to-end Learning - Wayve



Inputs: camera video and a sat-nav

End-to-end deep learning



Uncertainty propagation
from *sensing* to *action*



Outputs: driving commands

End-to-end Learning - Wayve


- And we can do autonomy algorithms either using:
 - End to End Systems

Driving Input, 10^8 dimensions



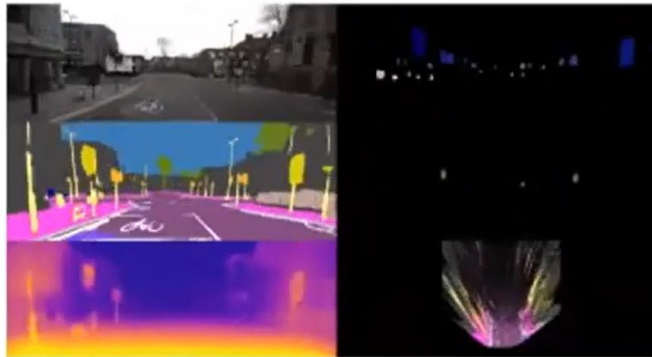
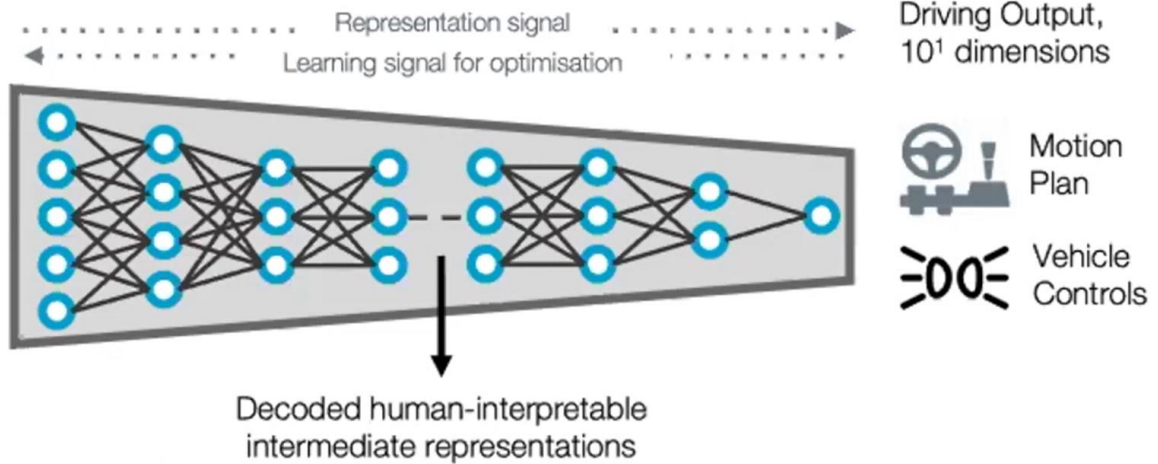
Cameras (6 @ 25 Hz)

 GNSS

 Goal conditioning from standard sat-nav map

 Vehicle state

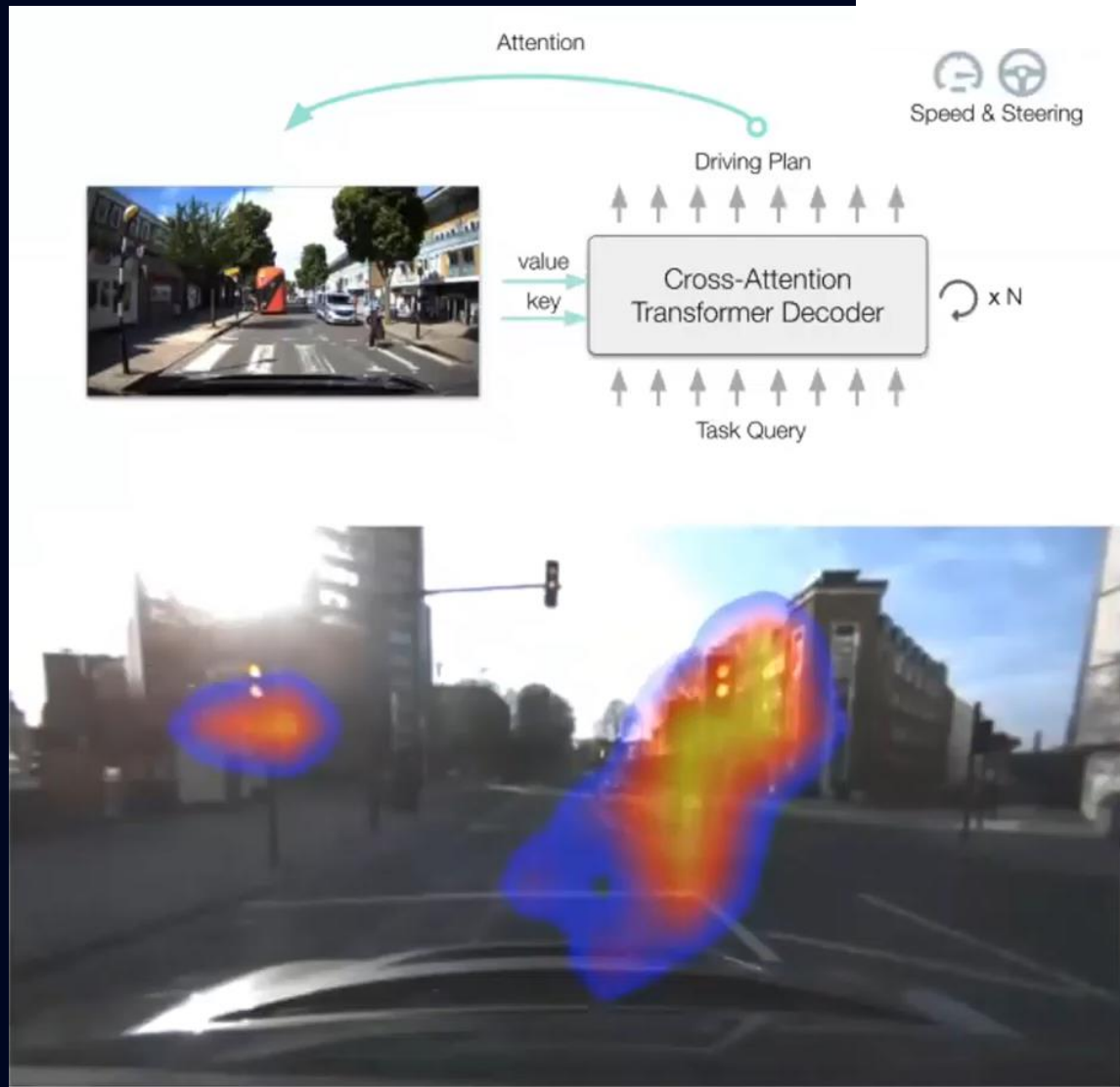
+ others where required



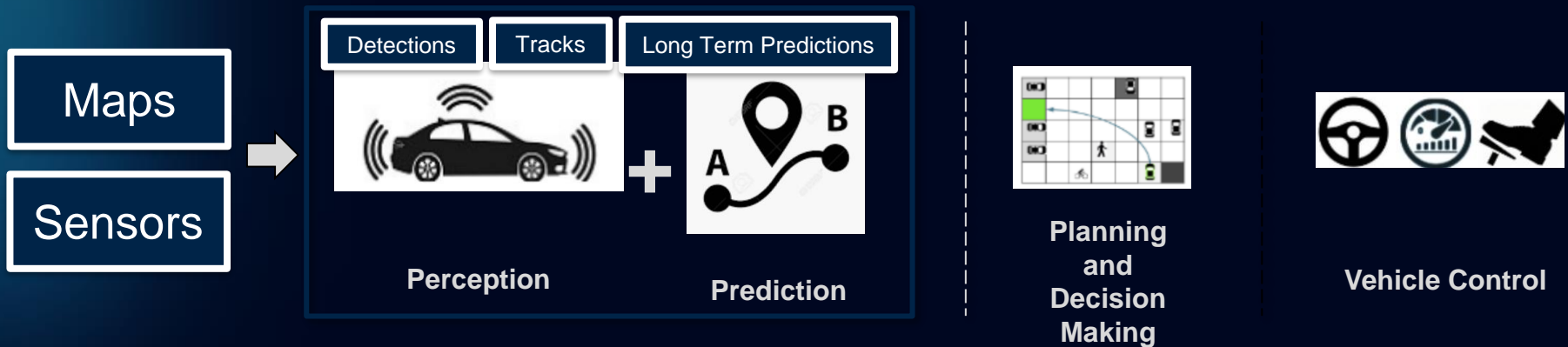
attention, uncertainty, semantics, geometry, motion, etc.

Emergent Behaviour - Wayve

- ❑ End-to-end Transformer Architecture for driving model
- ❑ Attention changes from Traffic lights to road when it turns Green



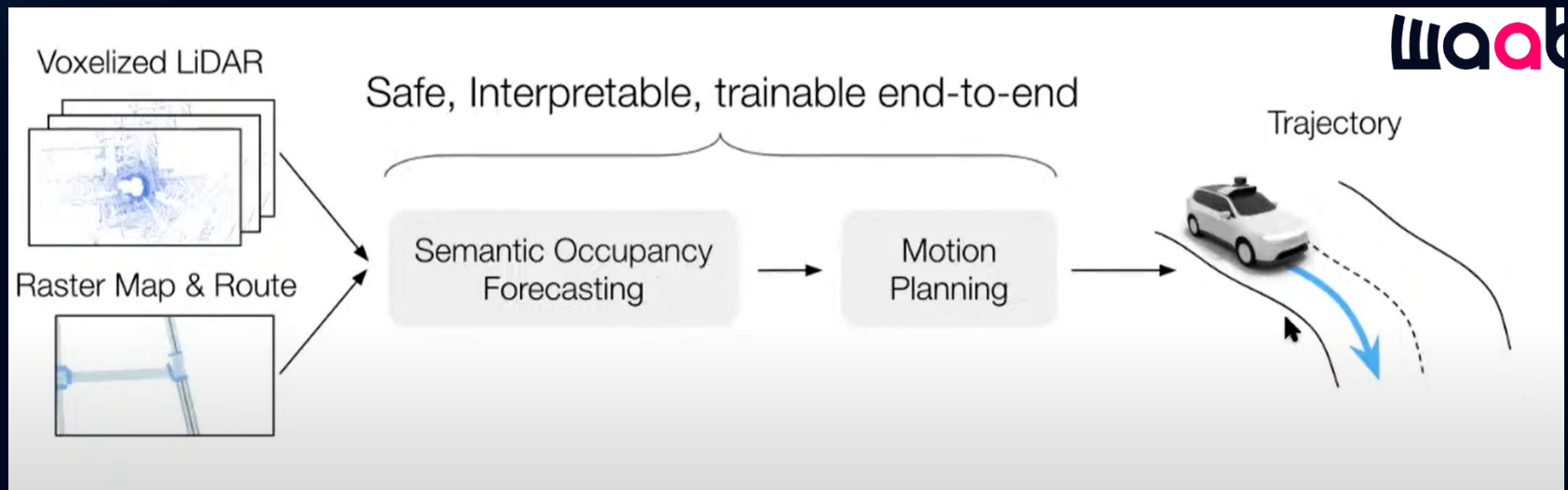
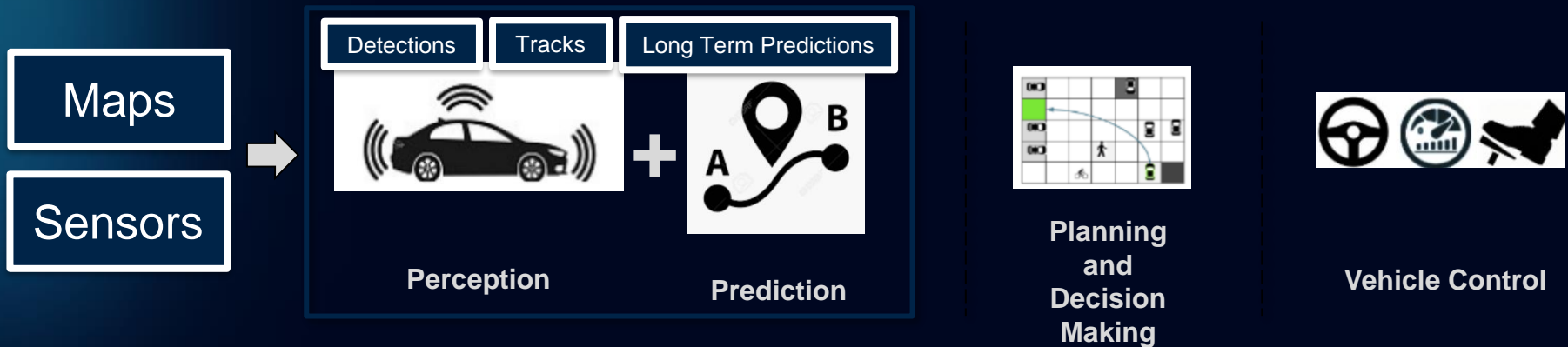
Hybrid: Joint Perception and Prediction



- Mix of both Modular and end-to-end



Hybrid: Joint Perception and Prediction



J. Phillips, J. Martinez, I. A. BÅçrsan, S. Casas, A. Sadat and R. Urtasun
 Deep Multi-Task Learning for Joint Localization, Perception, and Prediction
 In Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition (CVPR), Virtual, June 2021

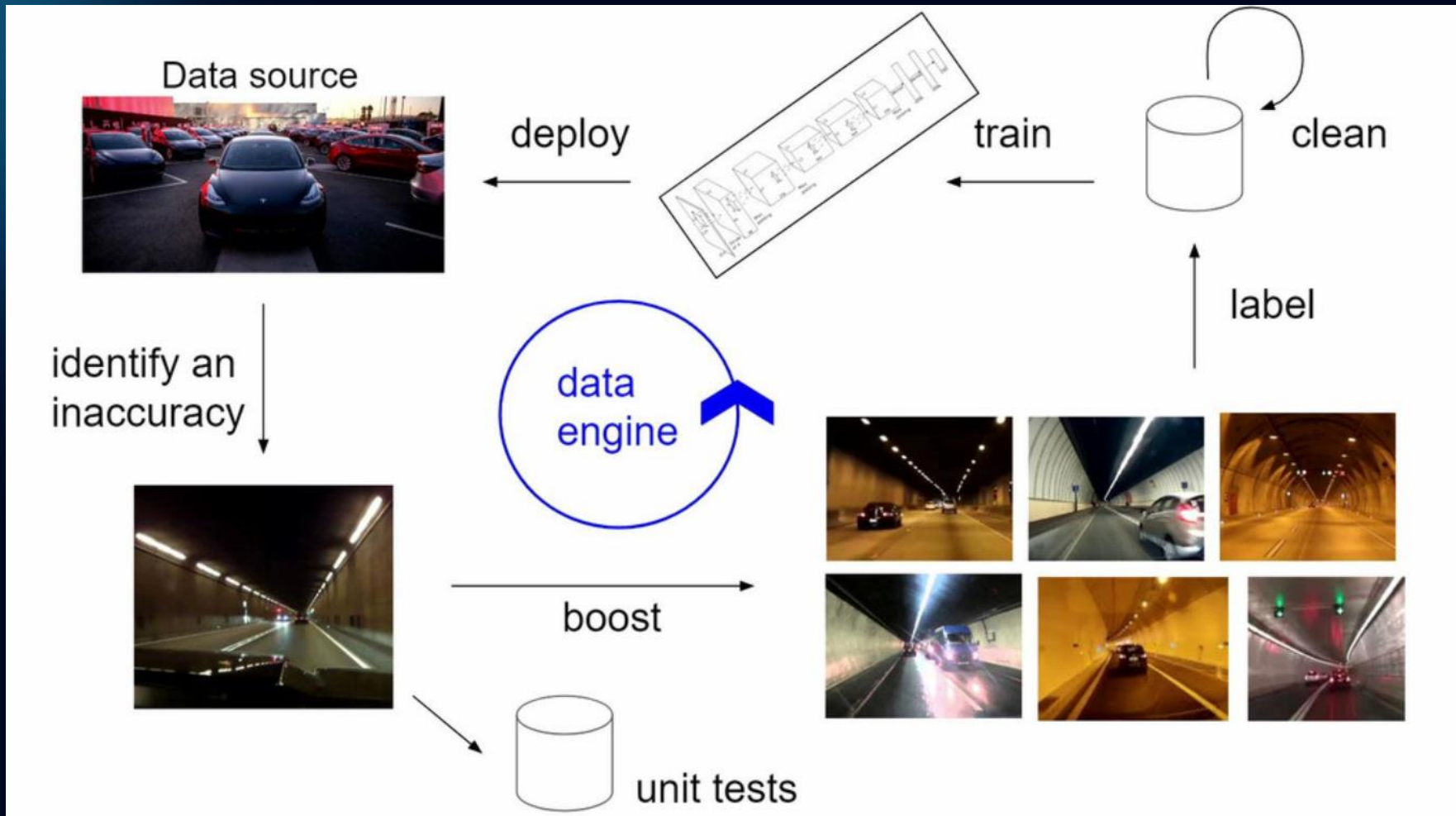
S. Casas, A. Sadat and R. Urtasun
 MP3: A Unified Model to Map, Perceive, Predict and Plan (oral)
 In Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition (CVPR), Virtual, June 2021



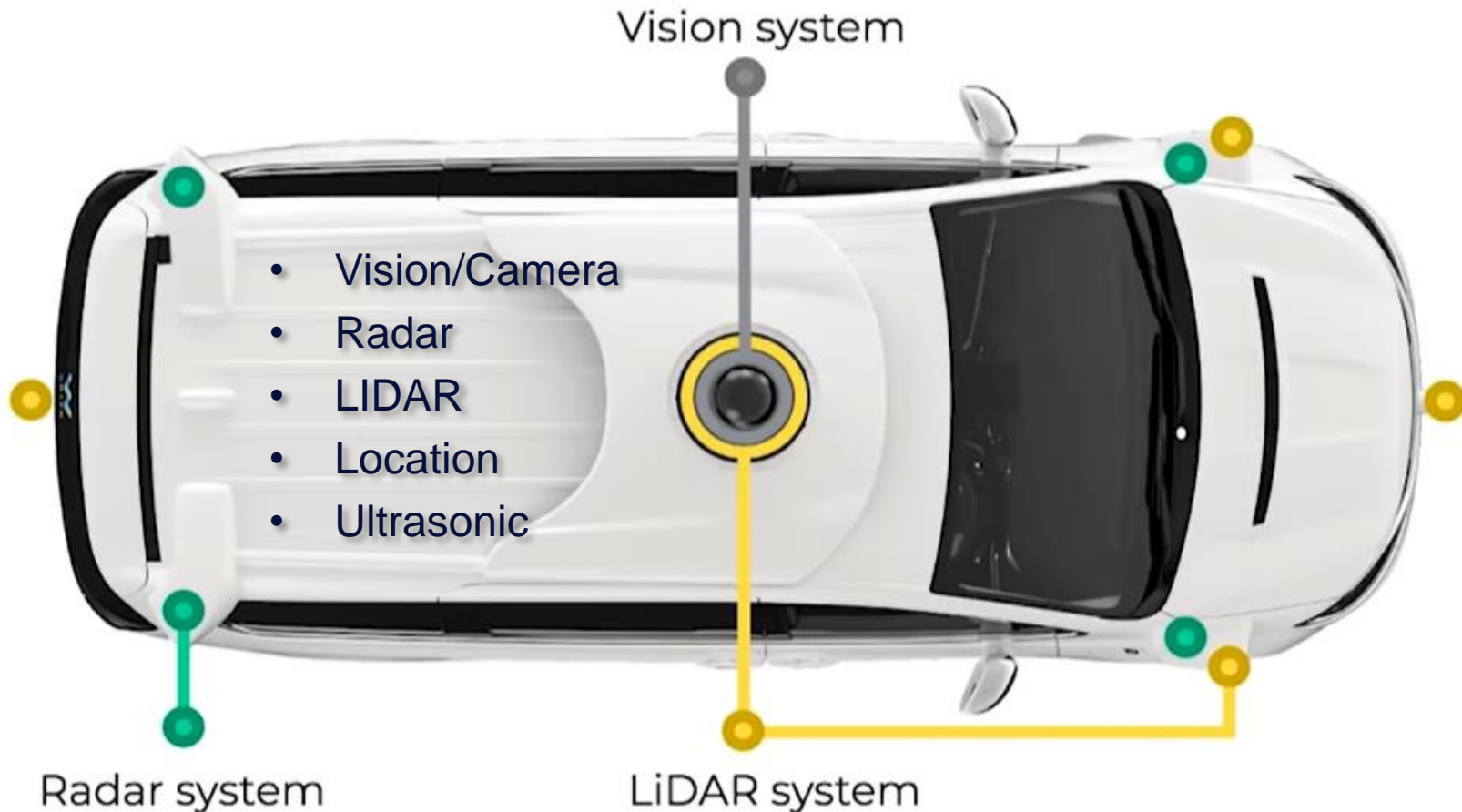
Classical vs Modern ML Systems



The Factory: Data Engine



Sensors: Complementary and Redundant



Boeing 737 MAX AOA sensor did not have proper redundancy!



Sensors: Complementary and Redundant



Boeing 737 Max



Federal Aviation Administration

Use of Single Angle of Attack (AOA) Sensor In the original design, erroneous data from a single AOA sensor activated MCAS and subsequently caused airplane nose-down trim of the horizontal stabilizer.

In the new design, Boeing eliminated MCAS reliance on a single AOA sensor signal by using both AOA sensor inputs and through flight-control law changes that include safeguards against failed or erroneous AOA indications. The updated FCC software with revised flight-control laws uses inputs from both AOA sensors to activate MCAS. This is in contrast to the original MCAS design, which relied on data from only one sensor at a time, and allowed repeated MCAS activation as a result of input from a single AOA sensor. The updated FCC software compares the inputs from the two sensors to detect a failed AOA sensor. **If the difference between the AOA sensor inputs is above a calculated threshold, the FCC will disable the STS, including its MCAS function, for the remainder of that flight and provide a corresponding indication of such deactivation on the flight deck.**

Date: November 18, 2020



Long Range Camera + Radar

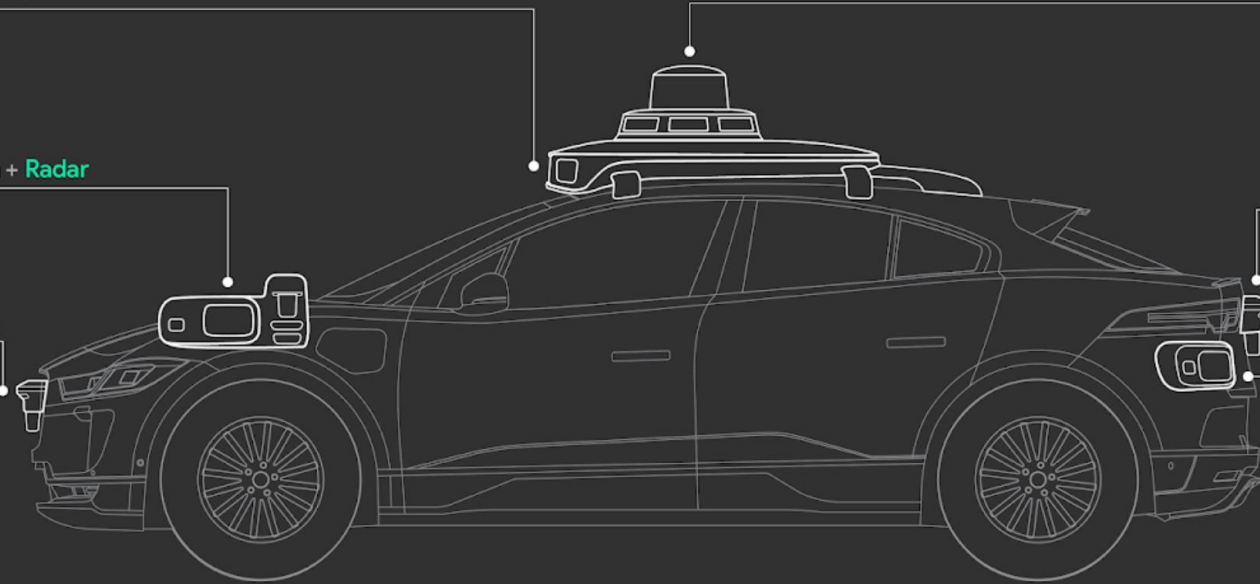
360 Lidar + 360 Vision System

Perimeter Lidar +
Peripheral Vision System + Radar

Perimeter Lidar +
Perimeter Vision System

Perimeter Lidar +
Perimeter Vision System

Peripheral Vision System
+ Radar



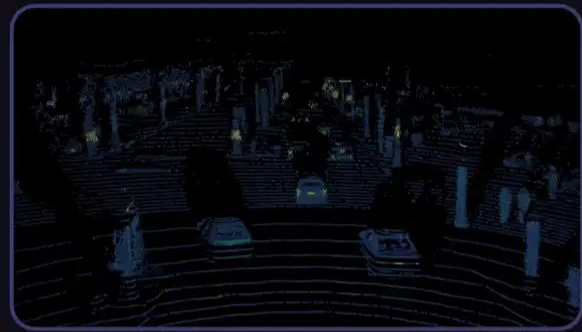
Sensor-Setup Comparison

- **Tesla Model S**: Reliable environment perception only in standard driving use cases; most corner cases not manageable or with severe restrictions and no redundancy
- **Google “Koala”**: Very good near-field due to availability of LiDAR. Two different types of LiDAR
- **Uber XC 90**: Problems anticipated for the case of entering priority roads due to **missing corner LiDARs at the front** (they have to rely on radar only!)



Simulation is essential

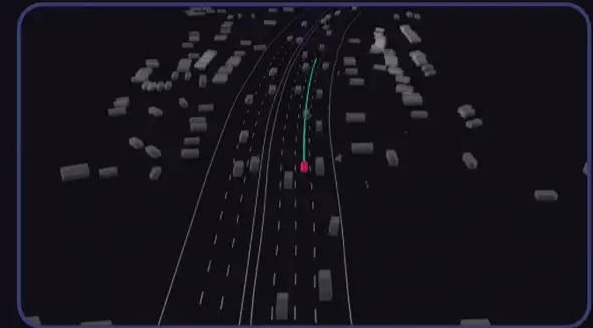




LiDAR Simulation



Object Reconstruction



Scenario Generation and Testing



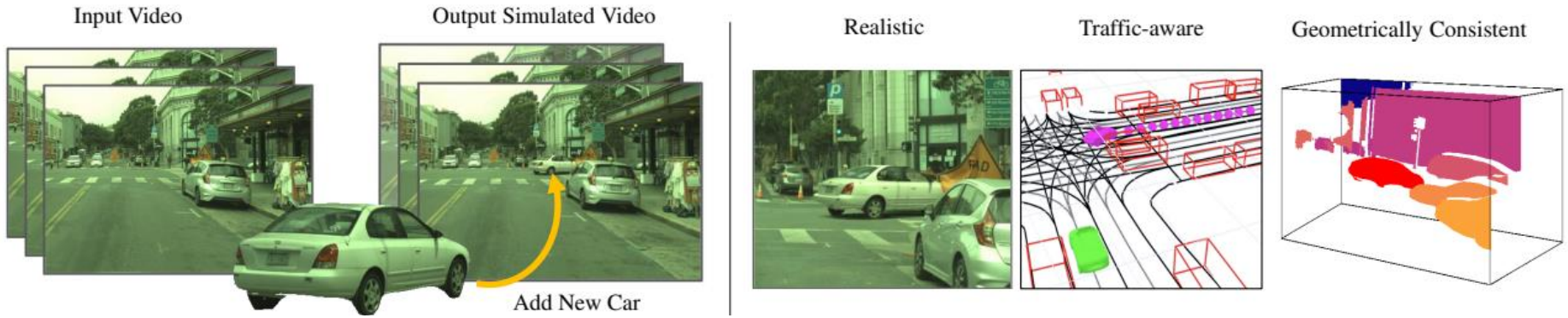
Camera Simulation



Learning to Drive



Simulation – all the way to the Sensors!



Y. Chen, F. Rong, S. Duggal, S. Wang, X. Yan, S. Manivasagam, S. Xue, E. Yumer R. Urtasun
GeoSim: Photorealistic Image Simulation with Geometry-Aware Composition (oral)
In Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition (CVPR), Virtual, June 2021



Simulation



S. Tan, K. Wong, S. Wang, S. Manivasagam, M. Ren and **R. Urtasun**

SceneGen: Learning to Generate Realistic Traffic Scenes

In Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition (CVPR), Virtual, June 2021

J. Wang, A. Pun, J. Tu, S. Manivasagam, A. Sadat, S. Casas, M. Ren, **R. Urtasun**

AdvSim: Generating Safety-Critical Scenarios for Self-Driving Vehicles

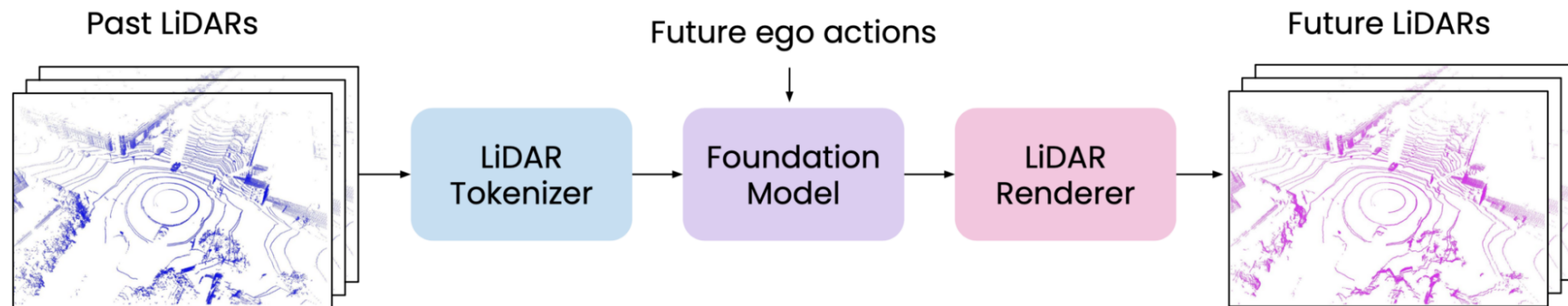
In Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition (CVPR), Virtual, June 2021



Copilot4D: Fundamental Models for AV

Similar to how LLMs learn by predicting the next word in a sentence, Copilot4D learns by predicting how a machine will observe the world in the future. However, while LLMs learn from discrete tokens that represent words, LiDAR data is continuous in nature. To bridge this gap between language and the physical world, Copilot4D features a 3-stage architecture.

- First, a LiDAR tokenizer abstracts continuous sensor data into a set of discrete tokens, similar to words in language.
- Then, our foundation model forecasts how the world will evolve as a set of tokens, leveraging the recent breakthroughs in LLMs. Importantly, it takes into account how the future actions of the embodied AI agent will affect the world.
- Finally, a LiDAR renderer brings these tokens back to LiDAR point clouds, something robots can observe just like humans see through their eyes, enabling us to learn from raw sensor recordings without requiring human supervision.



Copilot4D predicts future LiDAR point clouds from a history of past LiDAR observations, akin to how LLMs predict the next word given the preceding text. We design a 3 stage architecture that is able to exploit all the breakthroughs in LLMs to bring the first 4D foundation model.



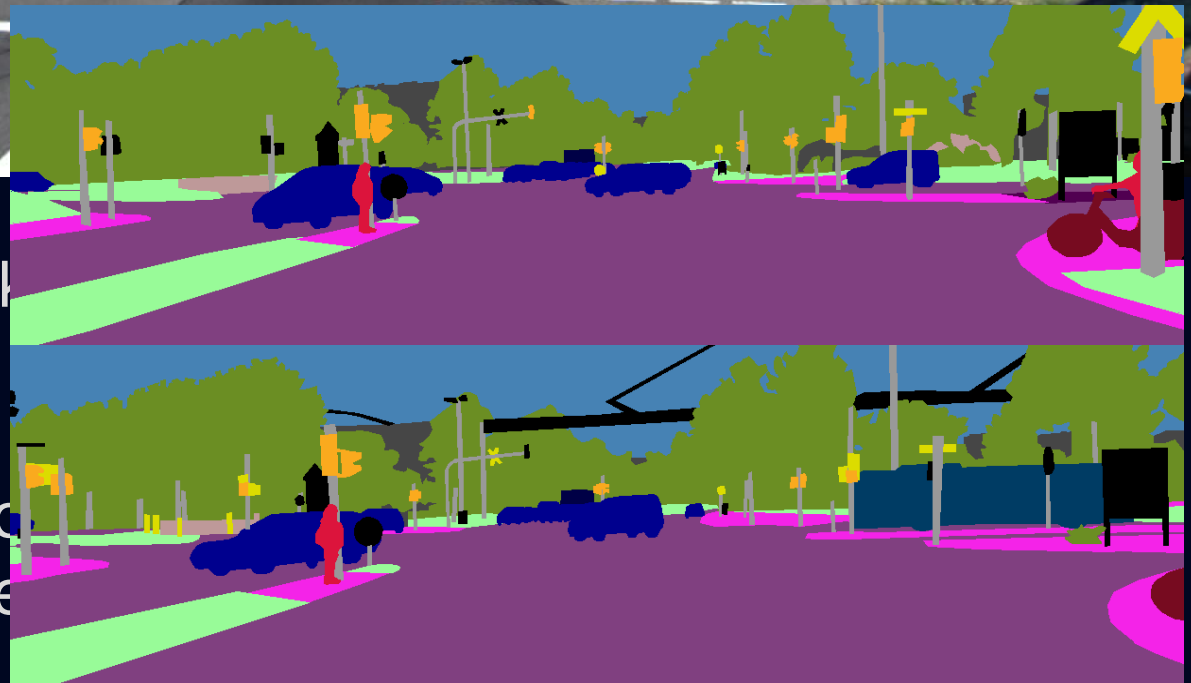
Test Facility: Waymo



Castle, CA (91 acres)



What is a good mAP?

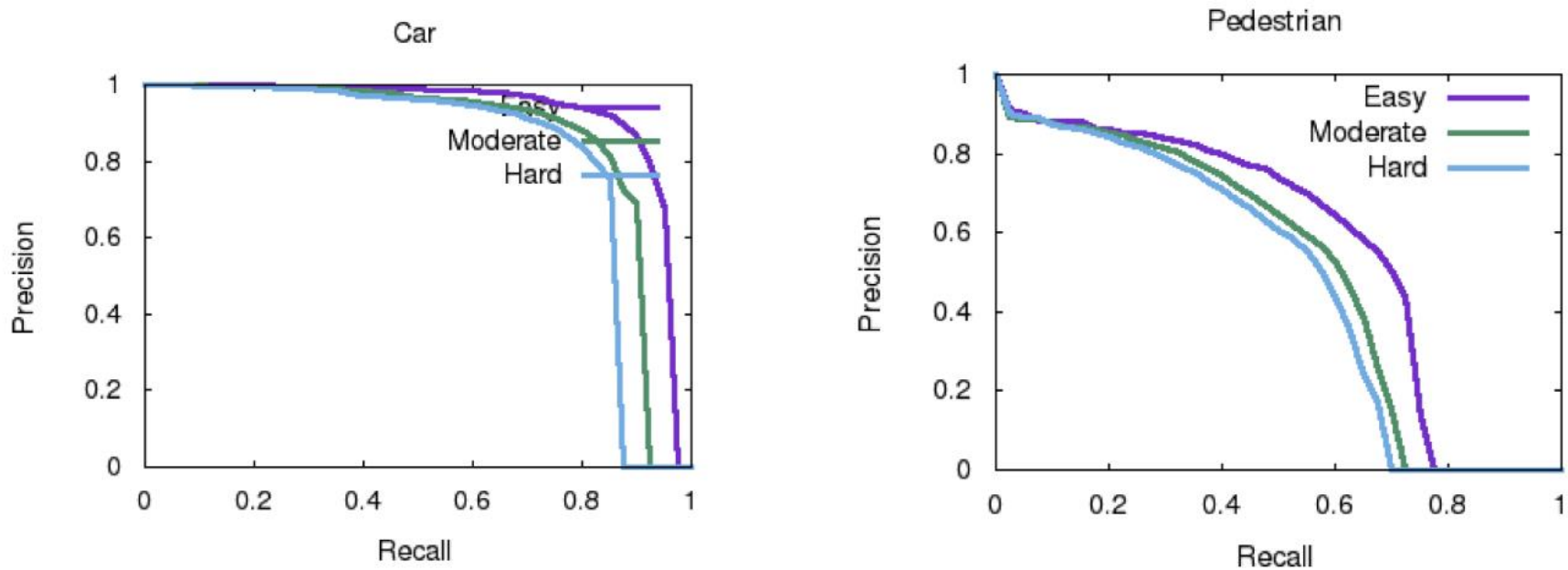


- Most metrics lack on the road
- Consider **mAP** for threshold for whe



Is recall of 96.6 for Cars enough?

3D Object Detection Results on KITTI Dataset



- Struggles even with the “easy” cases of pedestrians
- Hard to decide on the exact expectations on precision and recall in object detection



Unit Testing Perception Systems – example



Unit Testing Perception Systems – examples



Unit Testing Perception Systems – examples

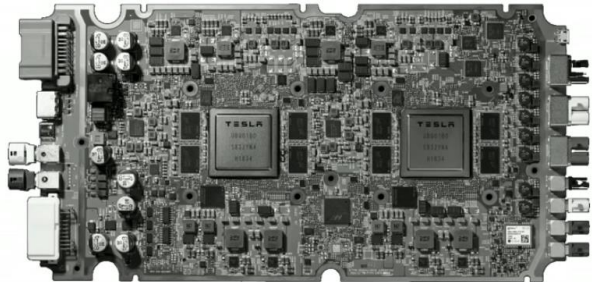


Also extend to 3D (*presence* and *absence* polygons)



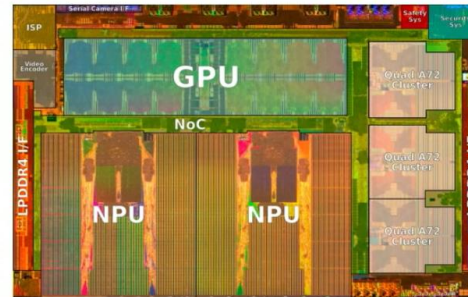
Compute Hardware

FSD COMPUTER



Dual redundant SoCs
Sub 100W
144 int8 TOPS

FSD CHIP

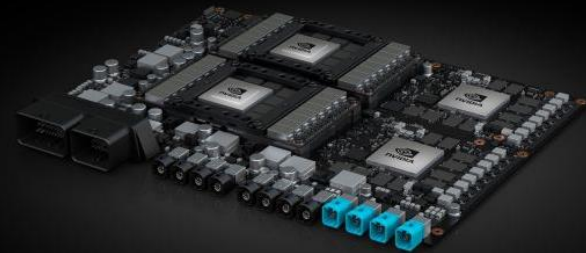


14nm FinFET CMOS
260 mm², 6B transistors



DRIVE PX PEGASUS

LEVEL 5: DRIVERLESS ROBOTAXIS



320 TOPS for AI Inferencing
ASIL D Functional Safety



Few Companies going Autonomous



When will we get truly Autonomous Cars?

SAE AUTOMATION LEVELS						
Full Automation						
	0	1	2	3	4	5
	No Automation	Driver Assistance	Partial Automation	Conditional Automation	High Automation	Full Automation
	Zero autonomy; the driver performs all driving tasks.	Vehicle is controlled by the driver, but some driving assist features may be included in the vehicle design.	Vehicle has combined automated functions, like acceleration and steering, but the driver must remain engaged with the driving task and monitor the environment at all times.	Driver is a necessity, but is not required to monitor the environment. The driver must be ready to take control of the vehicle at all times with notice.	The vehicle is capable of performing all driving functions under certain conditions. The driver may have the option to control the vehicle.	The vehicle is capable of performing all driving functions under all conditions. The driver may have the option to control the vehicle.
Autonomy Level	Level 0	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	Level 5
Human Involvement						
Machine Involvement						
Degree of Automation	No Automation	Low Automation	Partial Automation	Conditional Automation	High Automation	Full Automation
Description	Drone control is 100% manual.	Pilot remains in control. Drone has control of at least one vital function.	Pilot remains responsible for safe operation. Drone can take over heading, altitude under certain conditions.	Pilot acts as fall-back system. Drone can perform all functions 'given certain conditions'.	Pilot is out of the loop. Drone has backup systems so that if one fails, the platform will still be operational.	Drones will be able to use AI tools to plan their flights as autonomous learning systems.
Obstacle Avoidance	NONE	SENSE & ALERT		SENSE & AVOID	SENSE & NAVIGATE	



How far have we come?



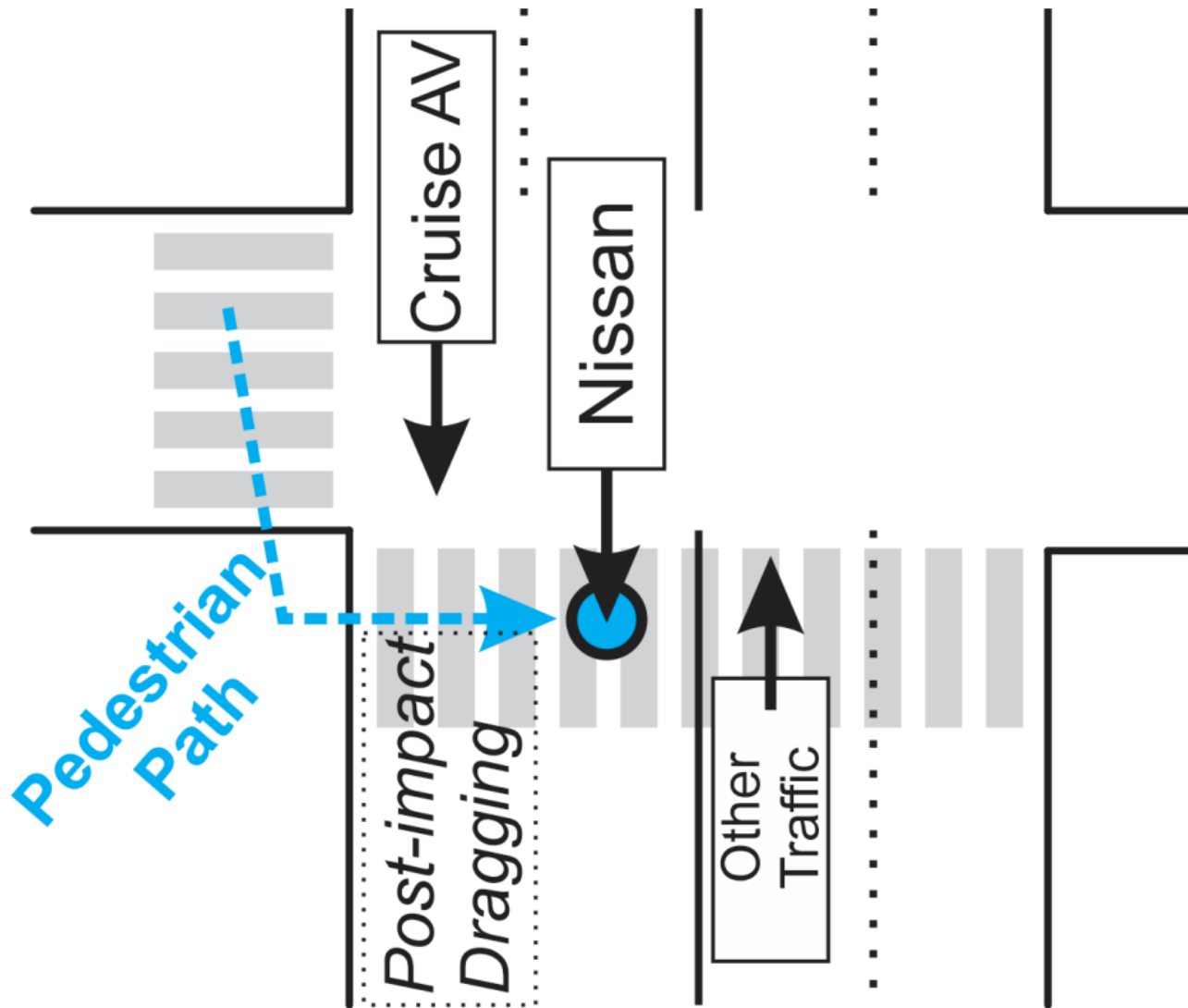
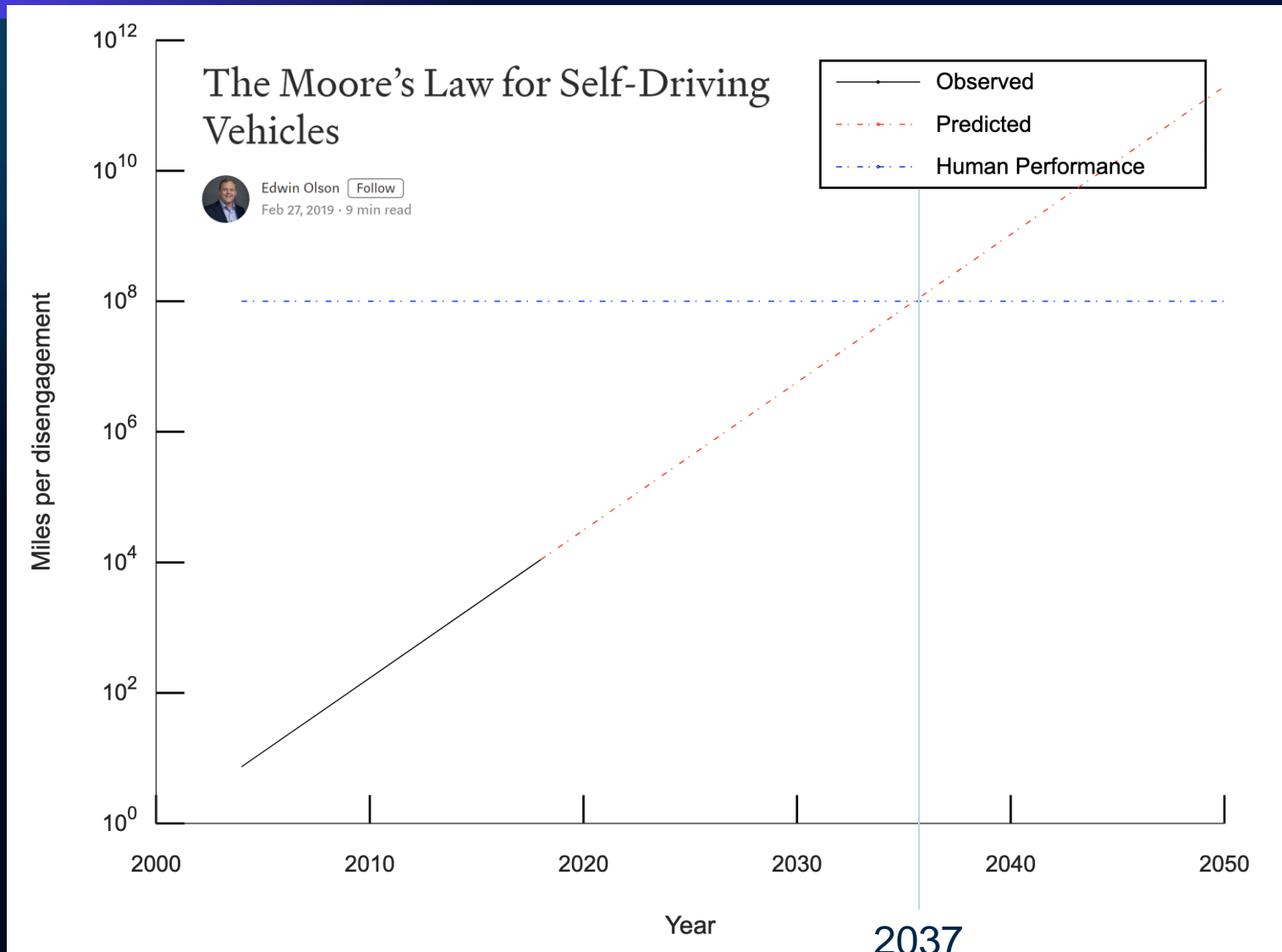


Figure 1. Simplified diagram of mishap; not to scale.



When will we get truly Autonomous Cars?

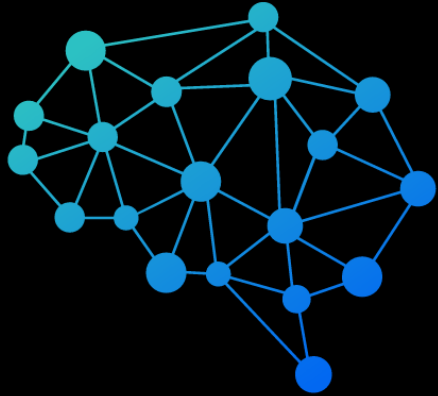


Case for India?



Tesla: Urban and Highway Full AutoPilot





FastCodeAI

Thank you!

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