

# Automatically Learning Driver Behaviors for Safe Autonomous Vehicle Navigation

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# If you are driving, which driver will you pay attention to?



# Identifying Driving behavior allows autonomous systems to:



Pay extra  
“attention”



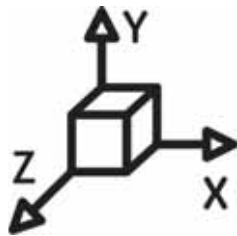
Avoid getting  
close to them



Re-run perception algorithms at  
higher resolution for those area



# Main contributions



Feature extraction from trajectories in real-time



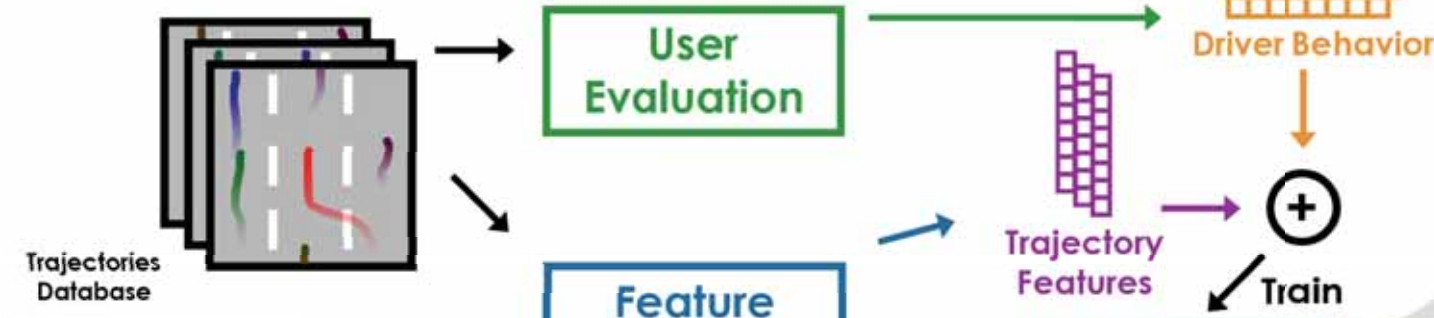
Trajectory to Driver Behavior Mapping



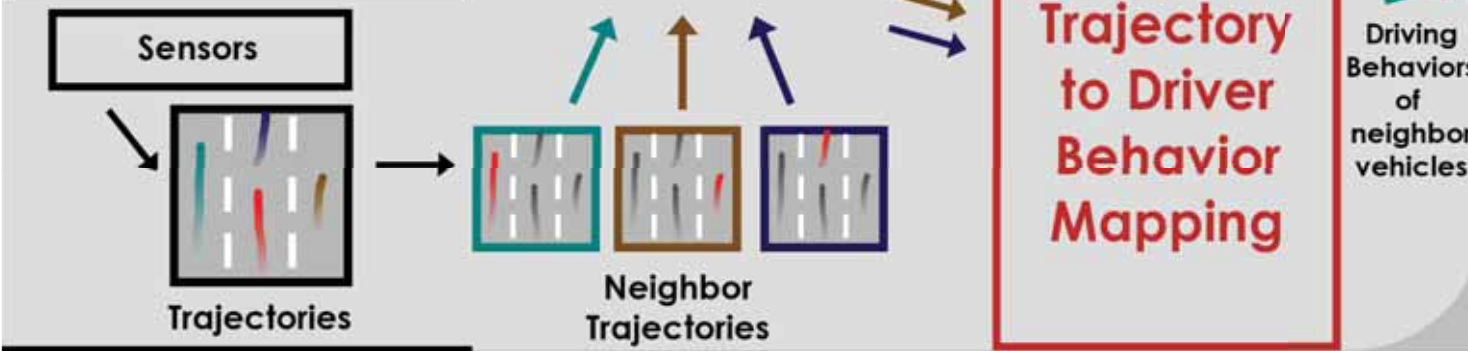
Improved Real-time Navigation



**(1) Training**



**(2) Behavior Extraction**



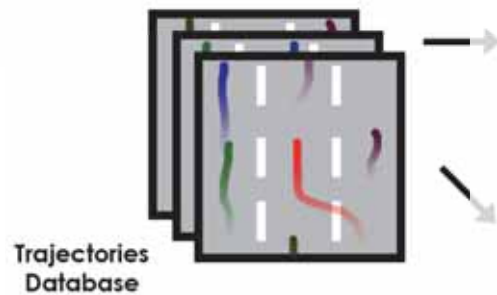
**(3) Navigation**





# Trajectory Database

## (1) Training



## (2) Behavior Extraction

### Interstate highway-80 dataset

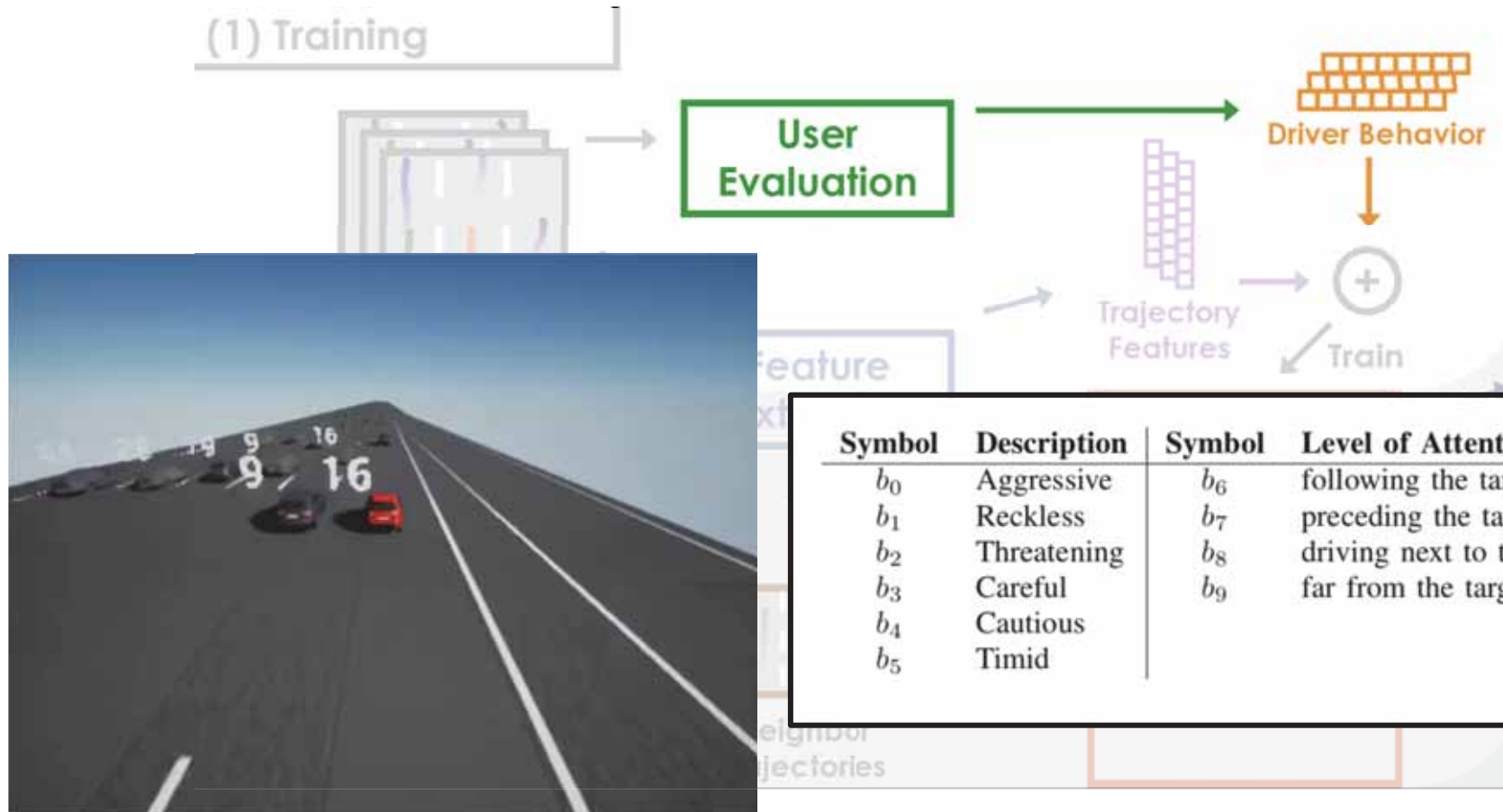
- 45 minutes of trajectory
- 1650 feet section of highway
- captured with 7 cameras
- tracked automatically with manual verification

Trajectory  
to Drive  
Behavior  
Mapping

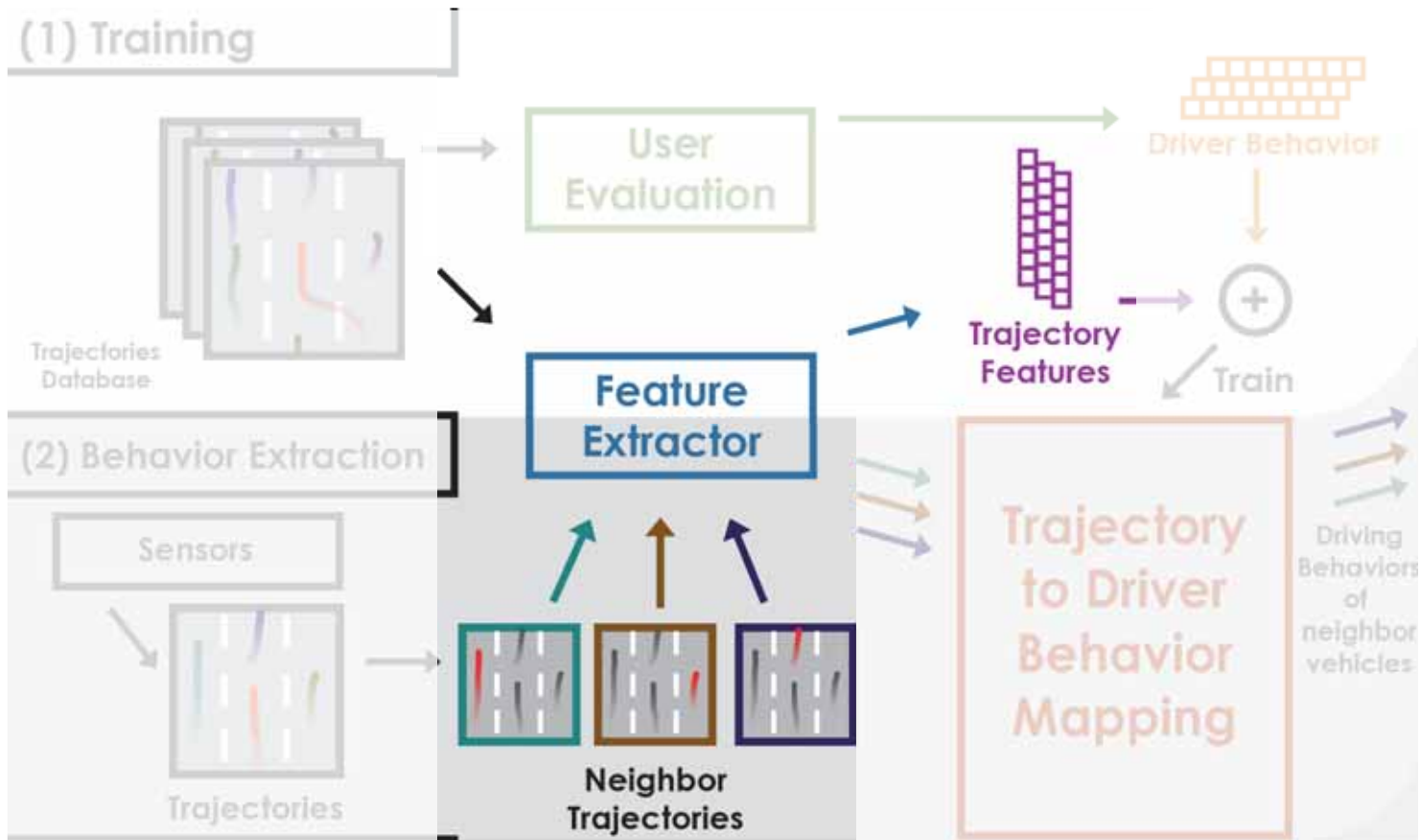


# User Evaluation

(1) Training



# Feature Extraction





# Feature Extraction

Symbol	Notation	Description
$f_0$	$v_{front}$	Average relative speed to the car in front
$f_1$	$v_{back}$	Average relative speed to the car in the back
$f_2$	$v_{left}$	Average relative speed to cars in the left lane
$f_3$	$v_{right}$	Average relative speed to cars in the right lane
$f_4$	$v_{nei}$	Relative speed to neighbors
$f_5$	$v_{avg}$	Average velocity
$f_6$	$s_{front}$	Distance with front car
$f_7$	$\dot{j}_l$	Longitudinal jerk
$f_8$	$\dot{j}_p$	Progressive jerk
$f_9$	$s_{center}$	Lane following metric



# Feature Extraction

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# Relative Speed

- Previous works: using average speed to the car in front / back / adjacent lane
- Problems:
  - i) features missing when there is no car in relative positions,
  - ii) driving slow may not imply carefully, and
  - iii) driving faster than an immediate neighbor is more aggressive

$$v_{nei} = \int \sum_{n \in N} \max\left(0, \frac{v(t) - v_n(t)}{\text{dist}(x(t), x_n(t))}\right) dt$$



# Feature Extraction

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# Lane following metric

- This metric captures the 'drifting' behavior of typical careless drivers:

$$s_{center} = \int |s_C(t)| \left[ \mu + \int_{t-\tau}^t |s'_\emptyset(t)| dt \right] dt$$

$$s_C(t) = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{if } \exists t \in C \text{ s.t. } t \in [t-k, t+k], \\ y(t) - y_l, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

- where  $C = \{t_1, t_2, \dots\}$  with a set of lane changing events,  $y(t)$  and  $y_l$  are the longitudinal position of a car and the center of the lane respectively, and  $\mu$  and  $\tau$  are parameters to this metric





# Lane following metric

$$s_{center} = \int |s_C(t)| \left[ \mu + \int_{t-\tau}^t |s'_\theta(t)| dt \right] dt$$

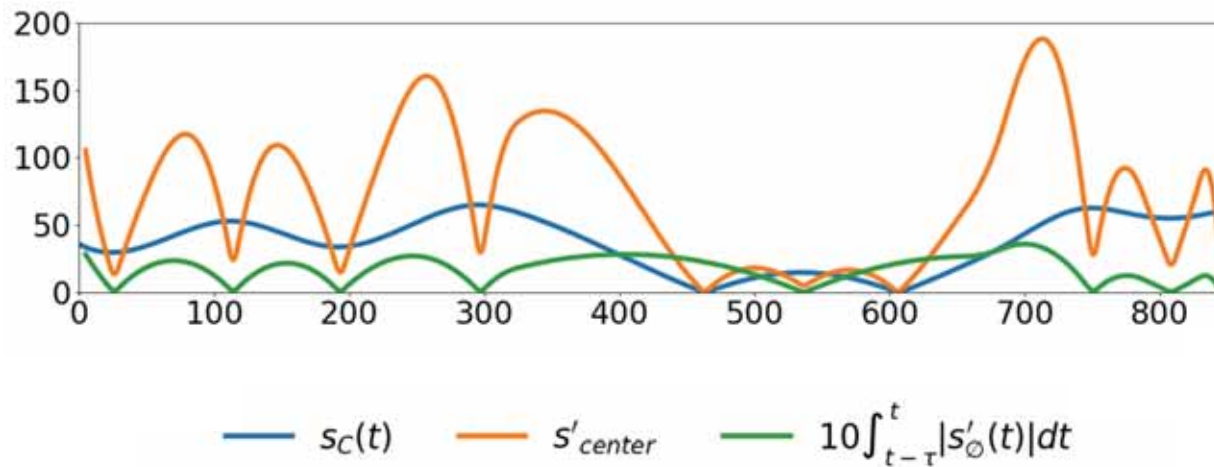
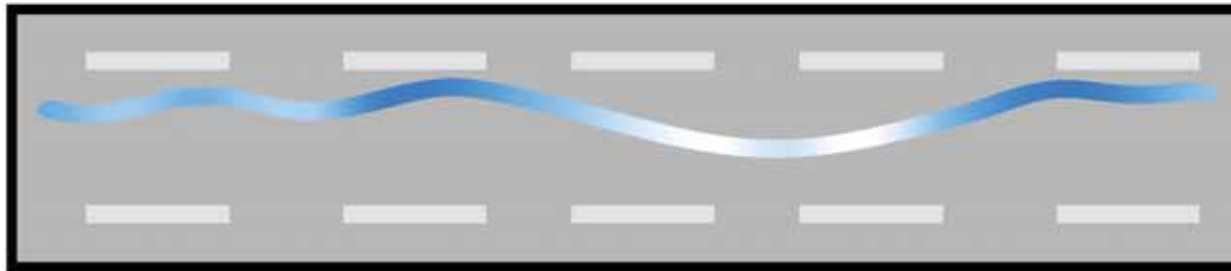
$$s_C(t) = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{if } \exists t \in C \text{ s.t. } t \in [t-k, t+k], \\ y(t) - y_l, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

- i) distance between center
- ii) rate of change of (i) in the past  $\tau$  (parameter) seconds
- iii) weight (parameter) for driving off-center constantly



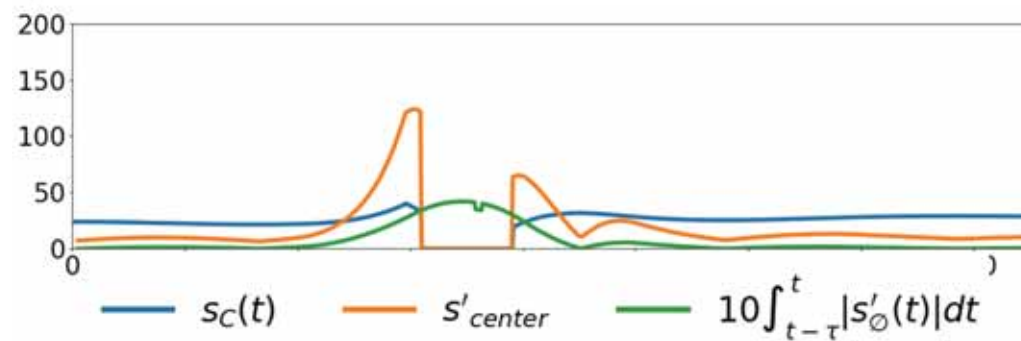
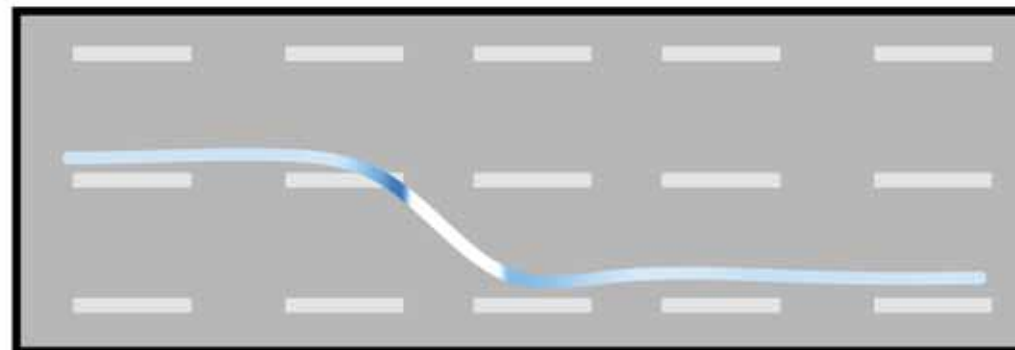
# Lane following metric

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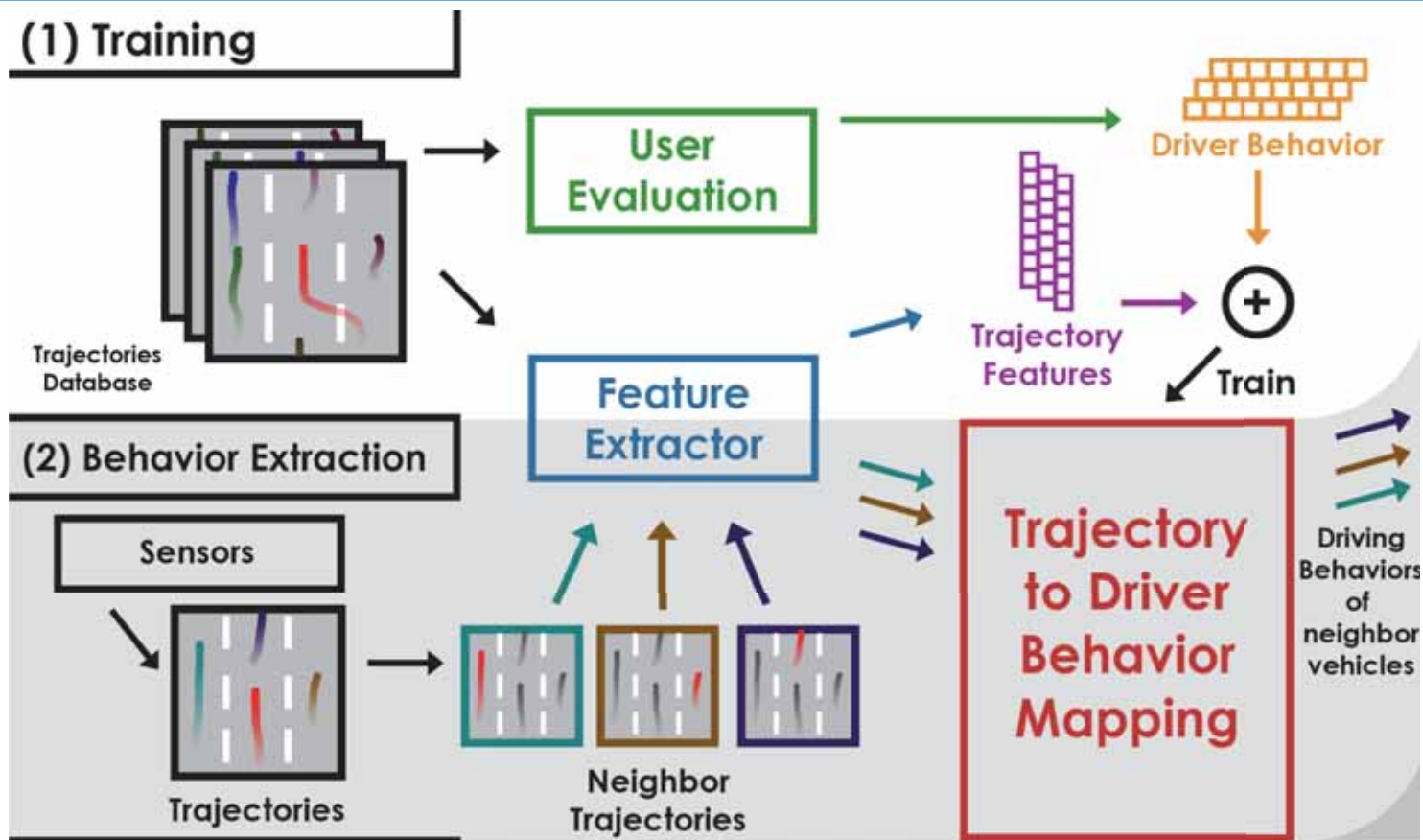


# Lane following metric

$$s_{center} = \int |s_C(t)| \left[ \mu + \int_{t-\tau}^t |s'_\emptyset(t)| dt \right] dt$$



# Trajectory to Driver Behavior Mapping



# Feature selection

- 5 features that are most favorable in regression analysis are selected

	$V_{front}$	$V_{left}$	$V_{right}$	$V_{back}$	$V_{nei}$	$V_{avg}$	$S_{front}$	$J_l$	$J_p$	$S_{center}$
Aggressive	-2.7	-2.08	-2.12	-1.78	-2.2	-0.65	-0.62	-1.45	-1.72	-2.05
Reckless	-2.7	-1.62	-3.55	-2.22	-1.35	-1.85	-1.38	-1.7	-3.0	-0.38
Threatening	-1.78	-1.92	-1.92	-2.92	-1.5	-1.72	-2.1	-2.1	-2.4	-0.45
Careful	-1.82	-2.52	-1.92	-2.92	-1.35	-2.58	-2.02	-2.2	-2.48	-0.45
Cautious	-2.05	-2.8	-2.2	-3.05	-1.48	-2.55	-2.0	-2.17	-2.95	-0.52
Timid	-2.17	-1.95	-2.4	-2.55	-1.52	-2.02	-2.0	-2.05	-2.85	-0.52
$Attention_{back}$	-3.35	-1.62	-2.8	-1.88	-1.58	-1.72	-1.88	-2.2	-2.9	-0.52
$Attention_{front}$	-2.62	-3.32	-2.75	-4.5	-1.78	-2.12	-2.33	-2.1	-2.48	-0.75
$Attention_{adj}$	-2.02	-2.12	-3.52	-2.35	-1.78	-1.32	-2.15	-2.5	-2.22	-1.08
$Attention_{far}$	-1.98	-2.4	-3.72	-2.45	-1.75	-1.78	-2.2	-2.48	-2.65	-0.9
Behavior Average	-2.2	-2.15	-2.35	-2.58	-1.57	-1.9	-1.69	-1.95	-2.57	-0.73
Attention Average	-2.49	-2.37	-3.2	-2.79	-1.72	-1.74	-2.14	-2.32	-2.56	-0.81
Overall Average	-2.32	-2.24	-2.69	-2.66	-1.63	-1.83	-1.87	-2.1	-2.56	-0.76





# Mapping Validation

- The mapping between the features and the behavior / attention metric is validated using cross-validation. The average error is:

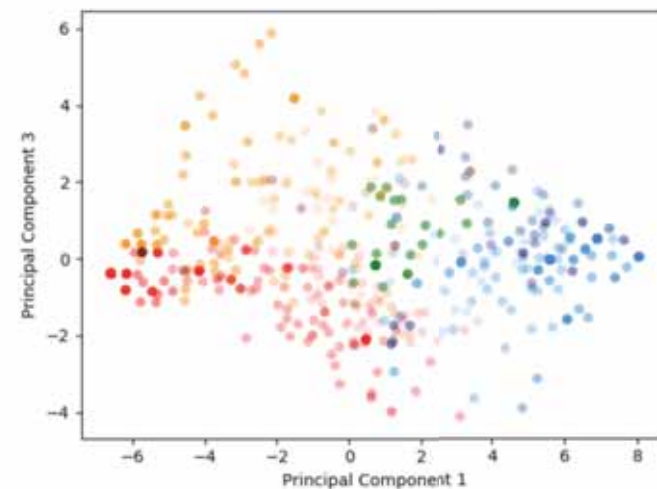
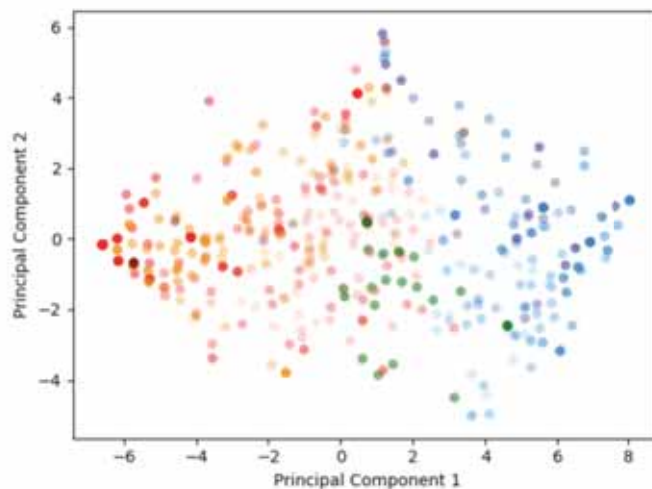
$b_0$	$b_1$	$b_2$	$b_3$	$b_4$	$b_5$	$b_6$	$b_7$	$b_8$	$b_9$
0.75	0.94	0.78	0.7	0.6	0.89	0.2	0.49	0.38	0.23

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Level of Attention when
$b_0$	Aggressive	$b_6$	following the target
$b_1$	Reckless	$b_7$	preceding the target
$b_2$	Threatening	$b_8$	driving next to the target
$b_3$	Careful	$b_9$	far from the target
$b_4$	Cautious		
$b_5$	Timid		



# Trajectory to Driver Behavior Mapping

- If we perform PCA on the six behaviors



Undefined  
Careful

Aggressive  
Cautious

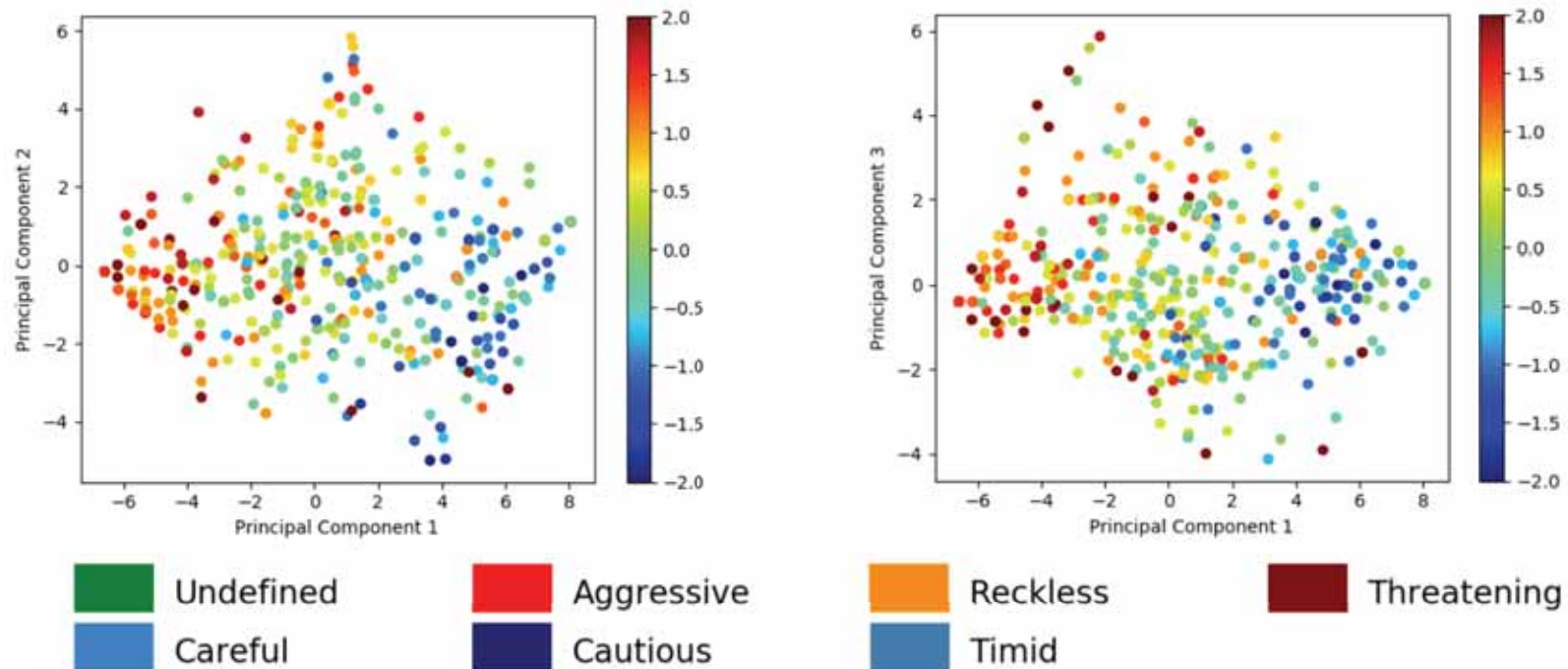
Reckless  
Timid

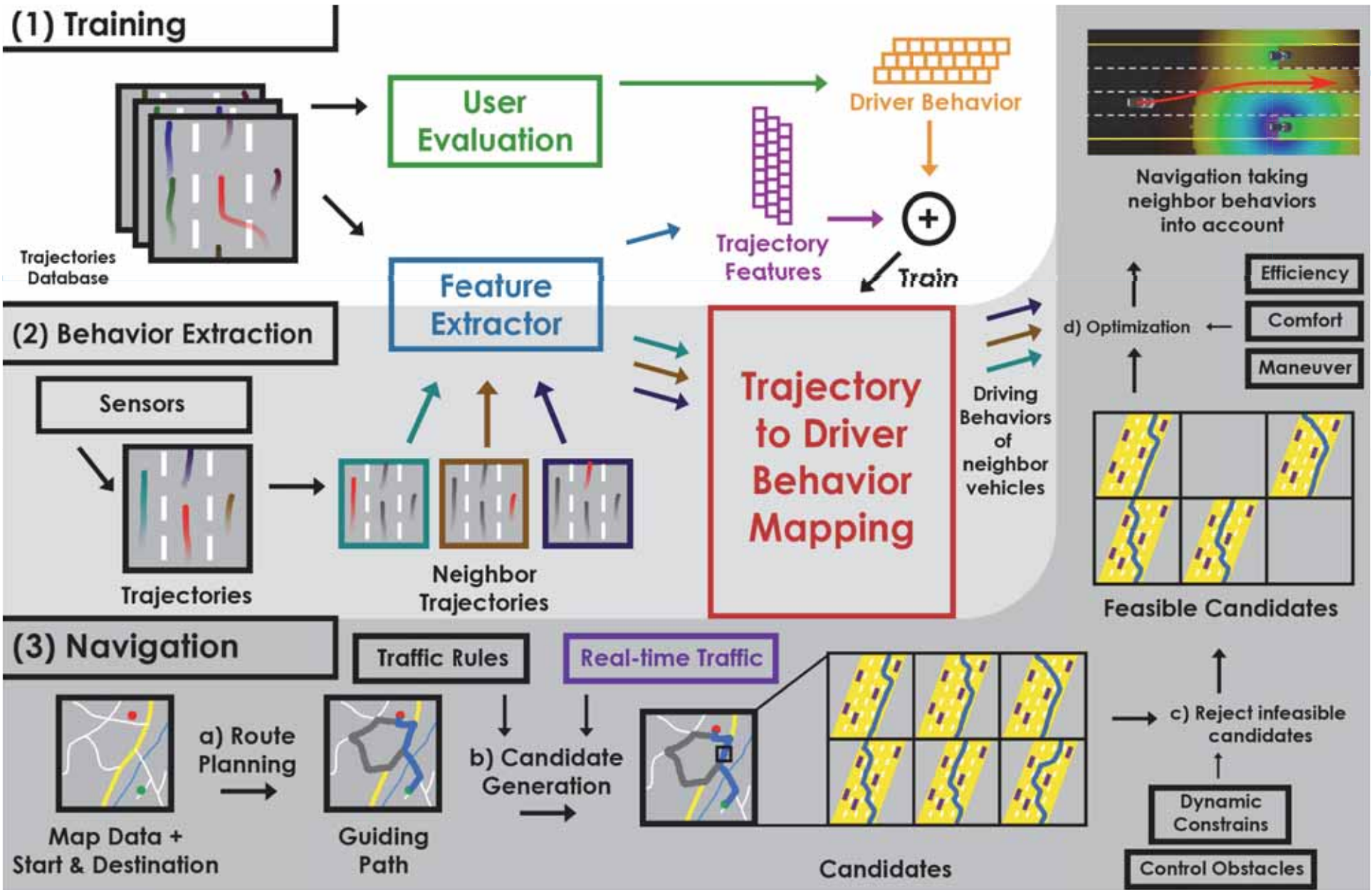
Threatening



# Trajectory to Driver Behavior Mapping

- Further verify using attention metrics

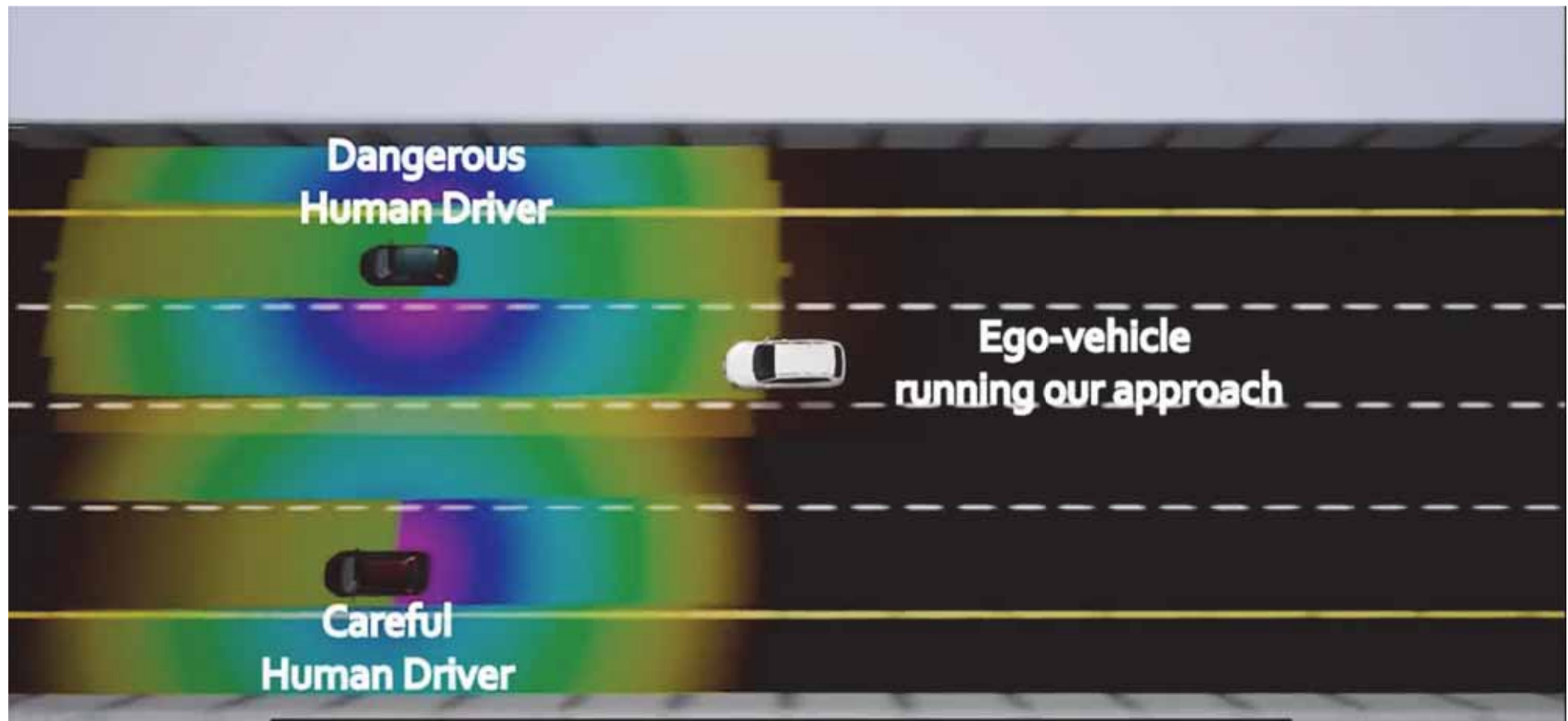




AutonoVi: Autonomous Vehicle Planning with Dynamic Maneuvers and Traffic Constraints, Best et. al (<http://gamma.cs.unc.edu/AutonoVi/>)

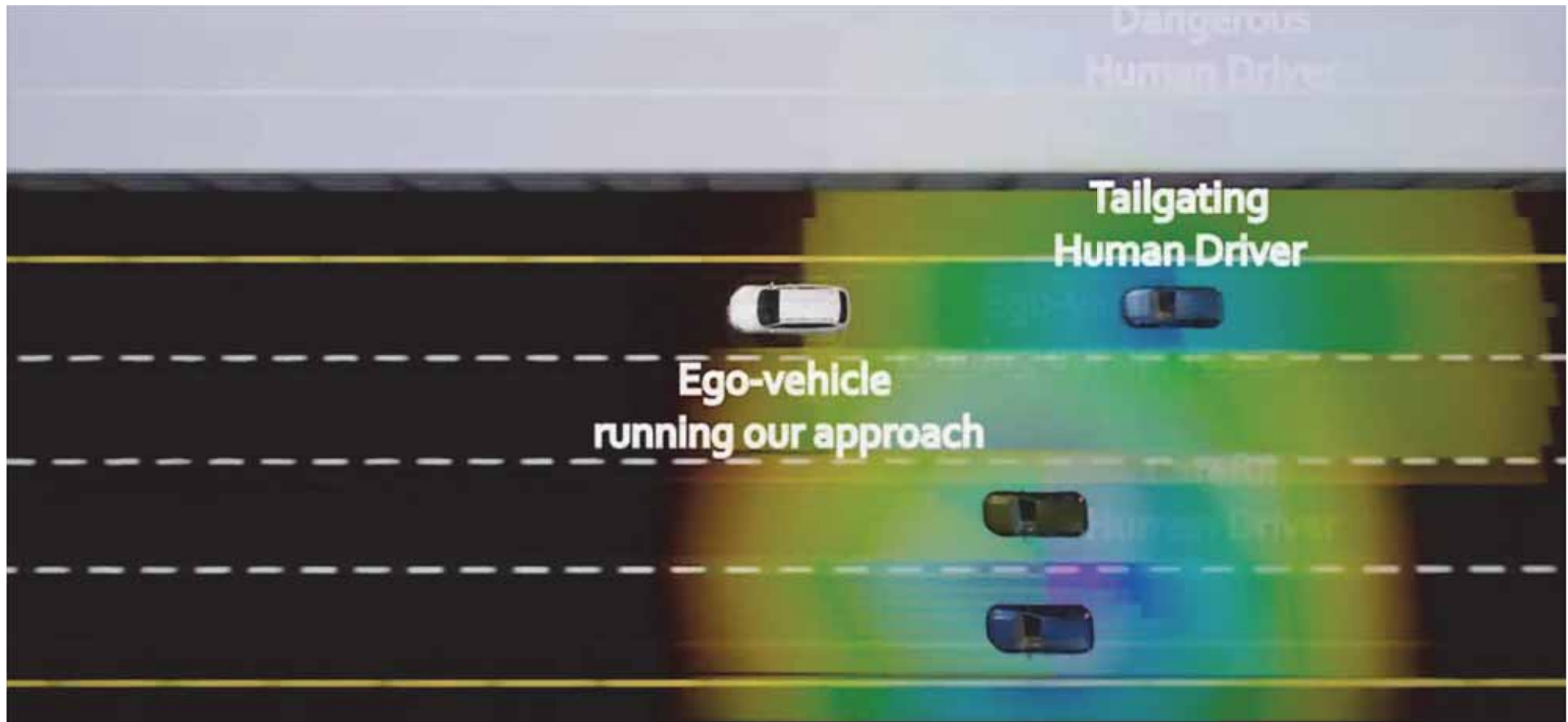


# Navigation improvements

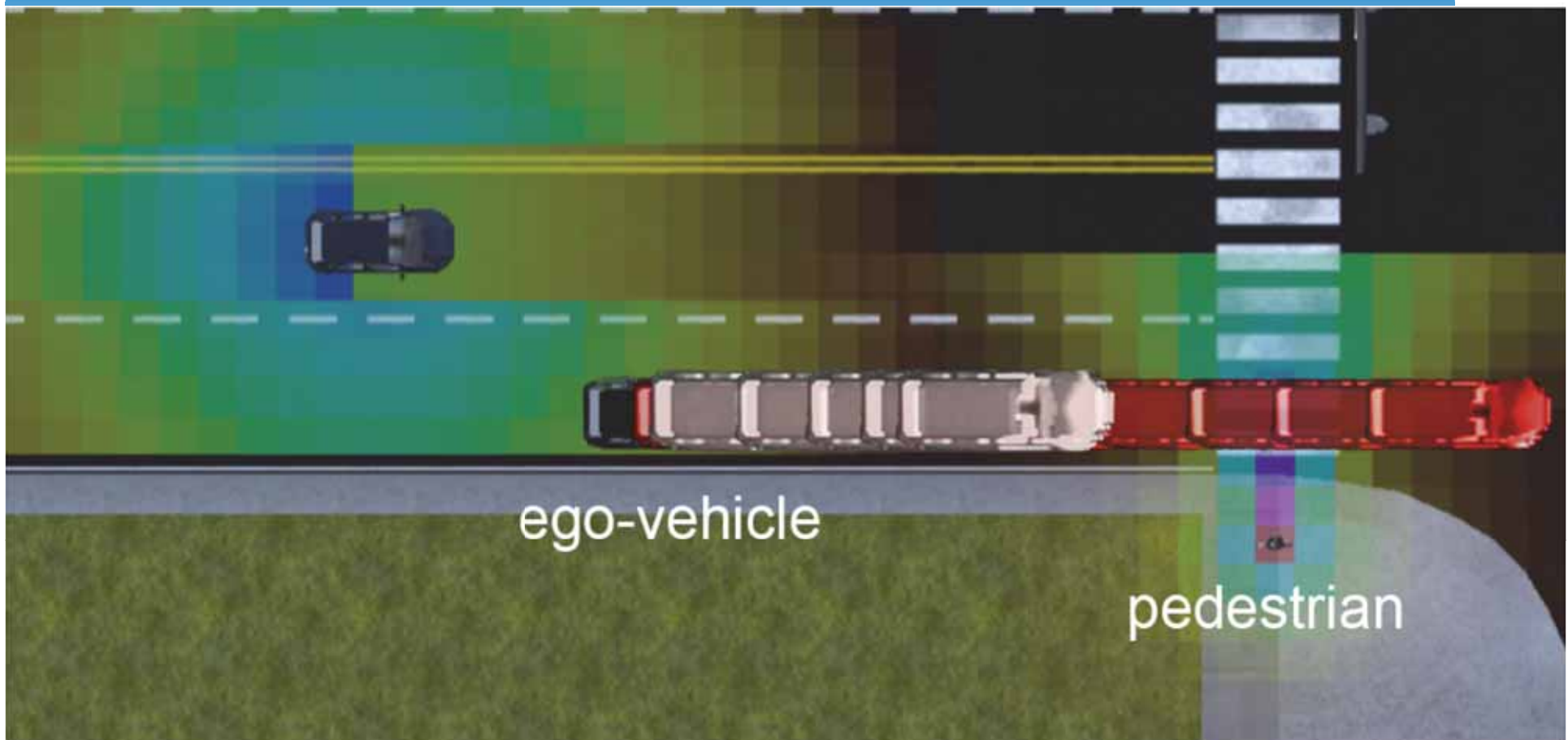




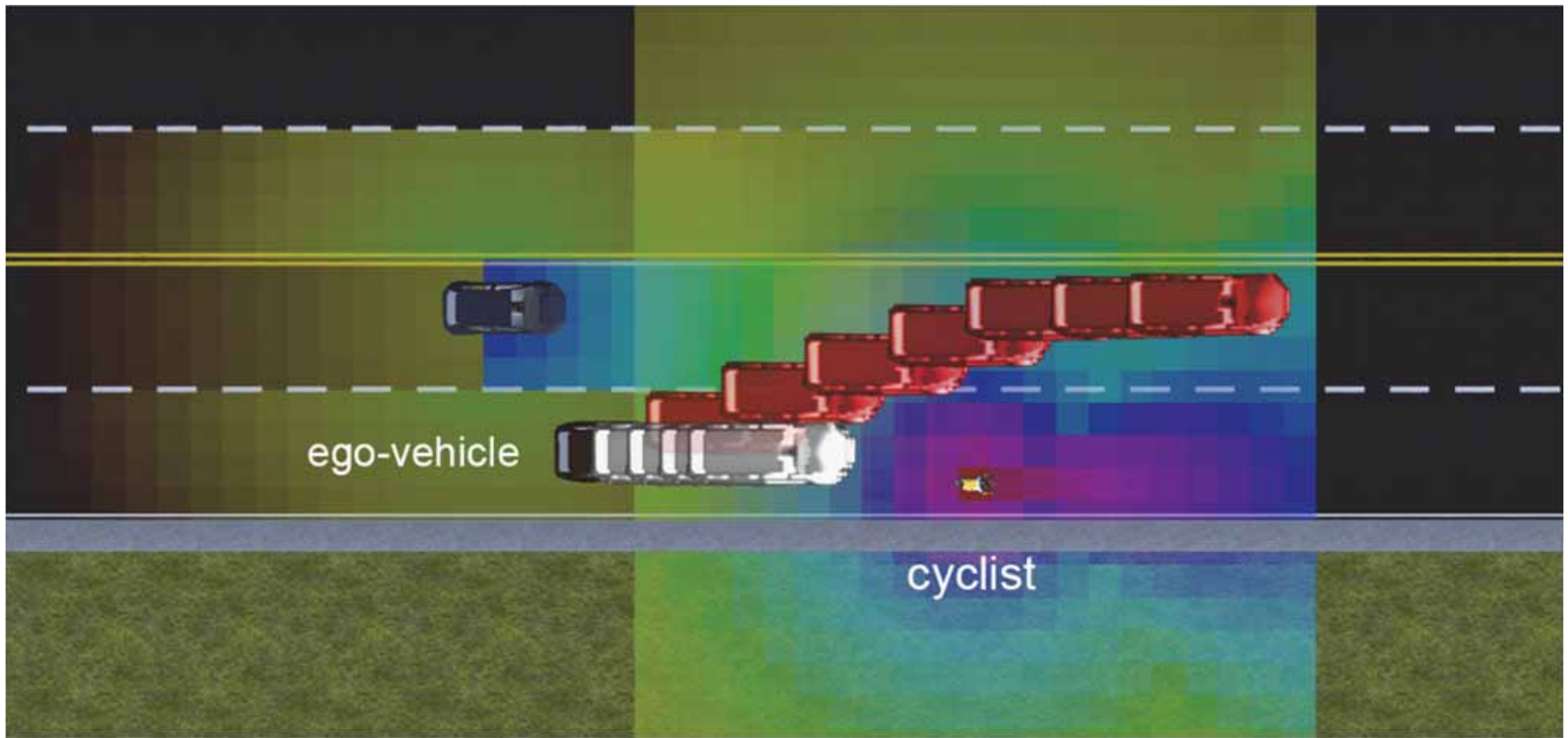
# Navigation improvements



# Navigation improvements



# Navigation improvements



# Thank you

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