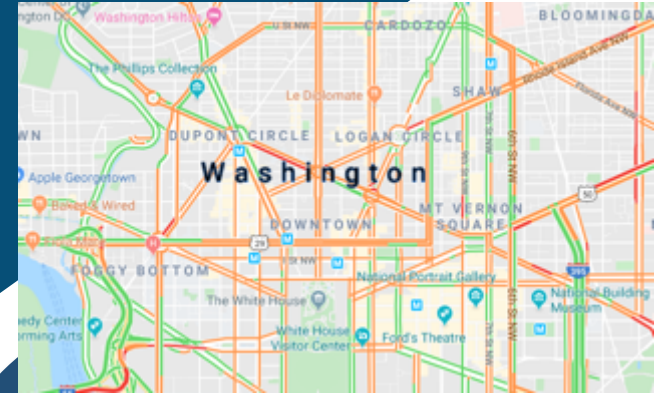


Future of AI in Transportation

Cathy Wu | Assistant Professor
LIDS, CEE, IDSS



Outline

- Part 1: Why AI and why now?
- Part 2: What is AI good for?
- Part 3: Why AI instead of other methods?

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Complexities compound transportation issues today



- Connectivity and automation (smartphones, CAVs, 5G)
- Technology-enabled business models (TNCs, routing apps, micromobility)
- Climate change (extreme weather, supply chain disruptions)
- International affairs (trade disputes)



Critical Issues in Transportation 2019

9 of 12 critical issues *exacerbated by growing complexity of transportation systems.*

1. Transformational Technologies and Services: Steering the Technology Revolution
2. Serving a Growing and Shifting Population
3. Energy and Sustainability: Protecting the Planet
4. Resilience and Security: Preparing for Threats
5. Safety and Public Health: Safeguarding the Public
6. Equity: Serving the Disadvantaged
7. Governance: Managing Our Systems
8. System Performance and Management: Improving the Performance of Transportation Networks
9. Funding and Finance: Paying the Tab
10. Goods Movement: Moving Freight
11. Institutional and Workforce Capacity: Providing a Capable and Diverse Workforce
12. Research and Innovation: Preparing for the Future



Why AI and why now?

AI can help overcome complexity.

- Change is outpacing existing methodology for reliable transportation systems.
- Opportunity in data: all this complexity is increasingly captured (sensors, smartphones).
- Strength of AI, especially modern deep learning: extracting useful information out of a sea of data.

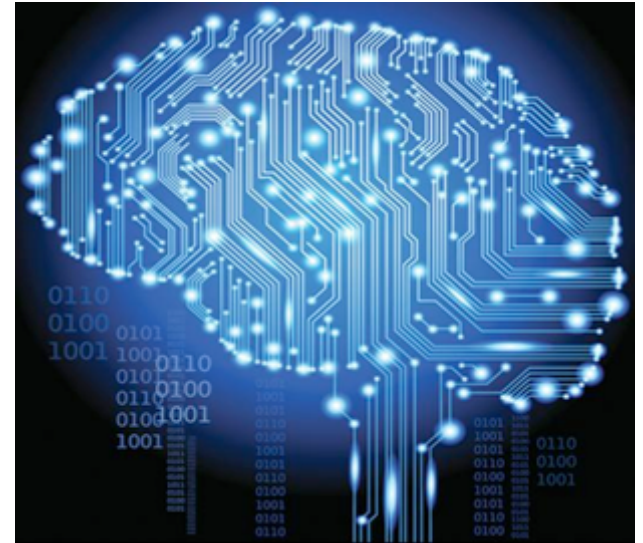


Image credit: PCMag

Outline

- Part 1: Why AI and why now?
- **Part 2: What is AI good for?**
- Part 3: Why AI instead of other methods?

Challenge: safety

AI to leverage the complexity to identify unsafe events

Application

- Pedestrian safety systems
- In-vehicle safety systems
- Failures of infrastructure, vehicles, equipment

AI solution

- Predict potential accidents
- Context-aware technology
- Prediction of failures, automated inspections



Challenge: congestion

AI to manage the complexity and coordinate supply and demand



Application

- Synchronized modalities (MoD, bus, train, subway, bike)
- MoD curbside management
- Demand and mode shift
- Advanced load balancing, scheduling, and vehicle right-sizing based on preferences
- AVs for traffic smoothing

AI solution

- Demand prediction
- Activity recommendation
- Personalization and preference inference
- Automatically learn vehicle controllers

Emerging and cross-cutting

AI to transcend complexity and evolve the transportation system



Application

- Impact assessment
(new modes, regulations and pricing schemes, business models)
- Coordination among city functions
(transportation, maintenance/works, energy, water, waste)
- Freight + AI
- Immobility solutions
(virtual presence, augmented/virtual reality (AR/VR), telecommuting, co-working)

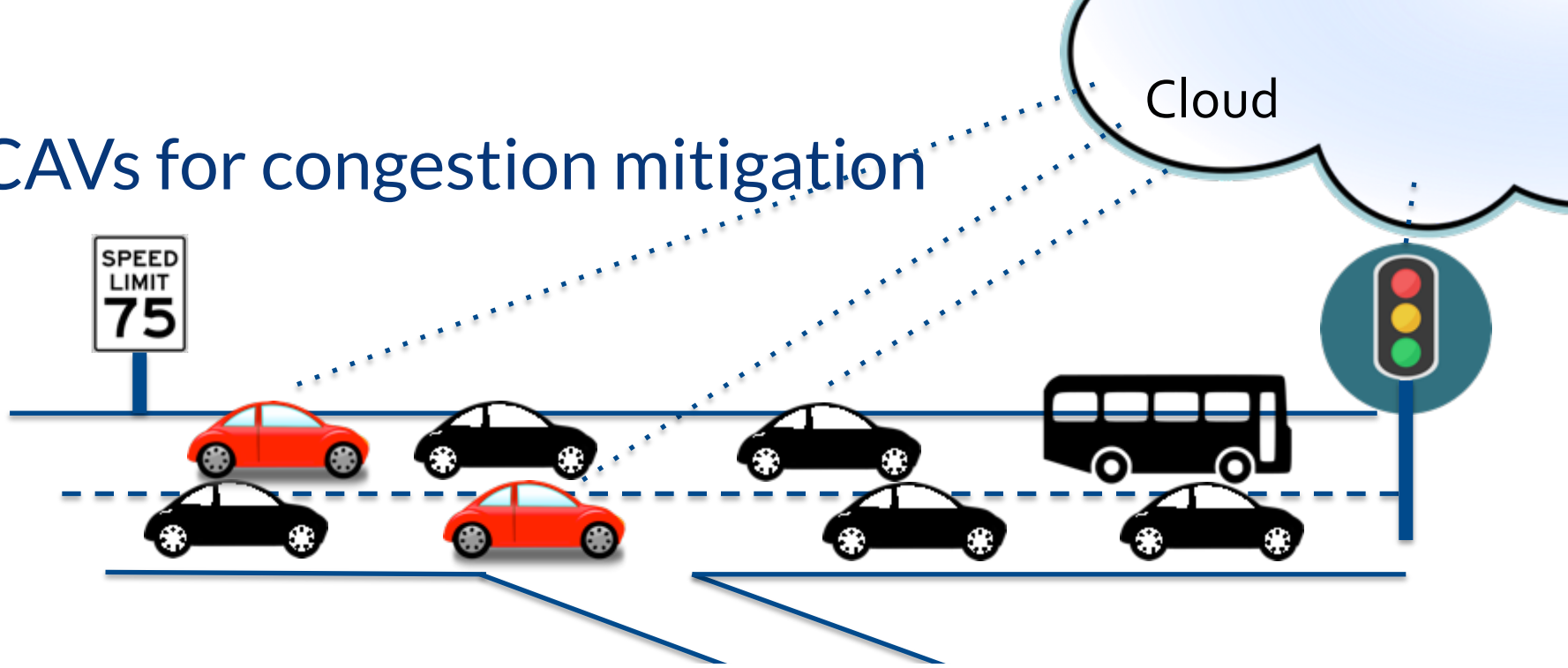
AI solution

- Learned recommendations of rules and regulations
- Holistic prediction of city demands
- Predict what people want to buy
- Synthetic avatars

Outline

- Part 1: Why AI and why now?
- Part 2: What is AI good for?
- **Part 3: Why AI instead of other methods?**

CAVs for congestion mitigation



What is the potential impact on traffic congestion of automating a fraction of vehicles?

Focus: impact of vehicle kinematics

Traffic jams

Sugiyama, et al.

1955

900 papers on PDEs for traffic

2008

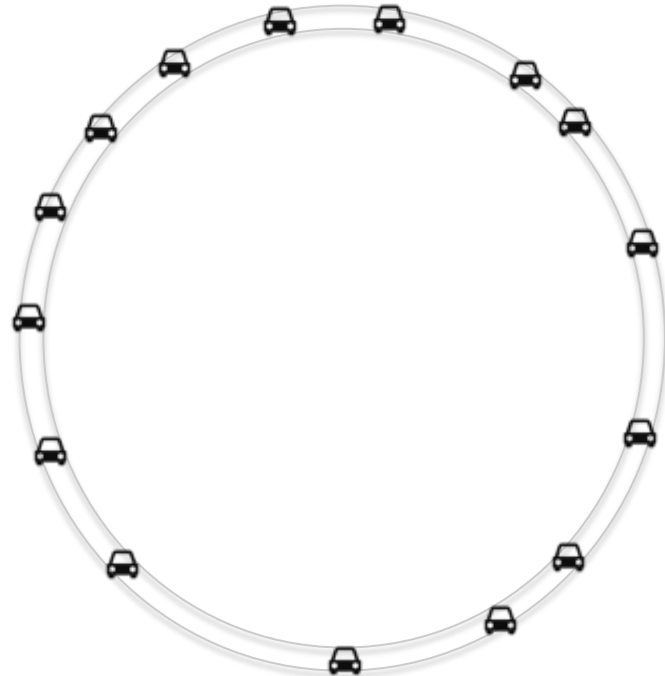
2019

Partial differential
equations (PDE)

Setting: 22 human drivers

Instructions: drive at 19 mph.

No traffic lights, stop signs,
lane changes.



Traffic jams

Sugiyama, et al.

1955

900 papers on PDEs for traffic

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2019

Partial differential equations (PDE)

Setting: 22 human drivers

Instructions: drive at 19 mph.

No traffic lights, stop signs, lane changes.

Traffic jams still form.

Video credits: NewScientist.com



Mixed autonomy traffic

Sugiyama, et al.

1955

900 papers on PDEs for traffic

2008

2018

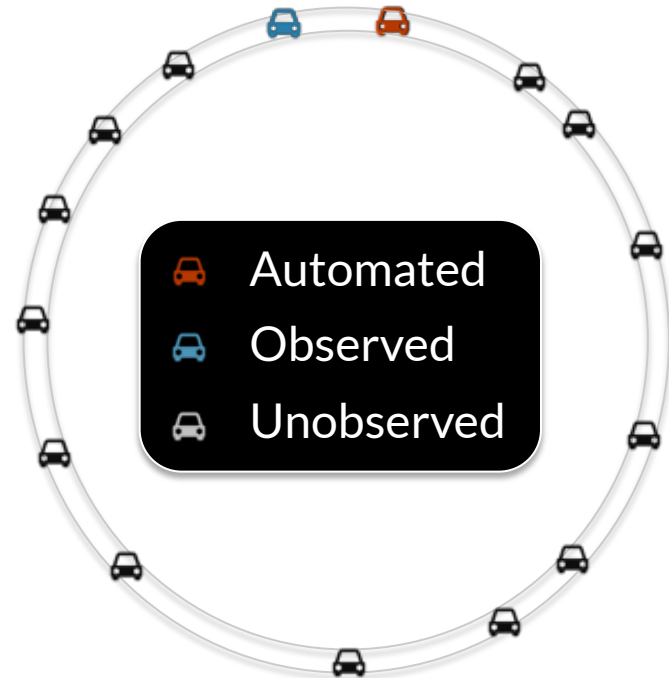
Partial differential equations (PDE)

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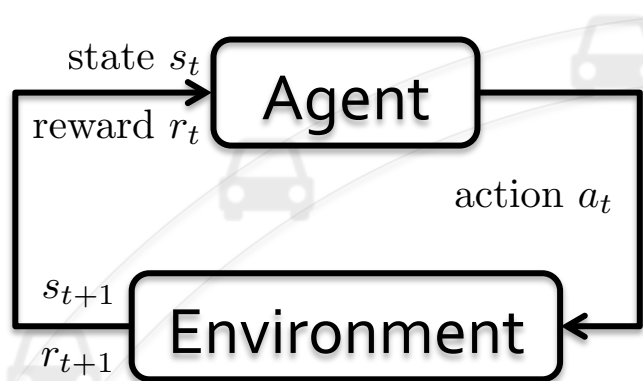
Instructions: drive at 19 mph.

No traffic lights, stop signs, lane changes.

Traffic jams still form.



Deep reinforcement learning (RL)



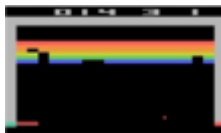
Decisions in urban systems:

- Vehicle accelerations
- Tactical maneuvers
- Transit schedules
- Traffic lights
- Land use
- Parking
- Tolling
- ...

Goal:
learn policy (decision rule)
to maximize long-term reward

Deep RL: methods to optimize a policy (a deep neural network) to maximize long-term reward in complex sequential decision problems.

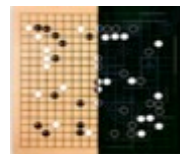
- Global rewards**
- Average velocity
 - Energy consumption
 - Travel time
 - Safety, comfort



DQN (2015)



TRPO (2015)



AlphaGo (2016)

Mixed autonomy traffic (AI solution)

Wu, et al.

2017

1955

Sugiyama, et al. 2008

2019

Setting: 1 AV, 21 human

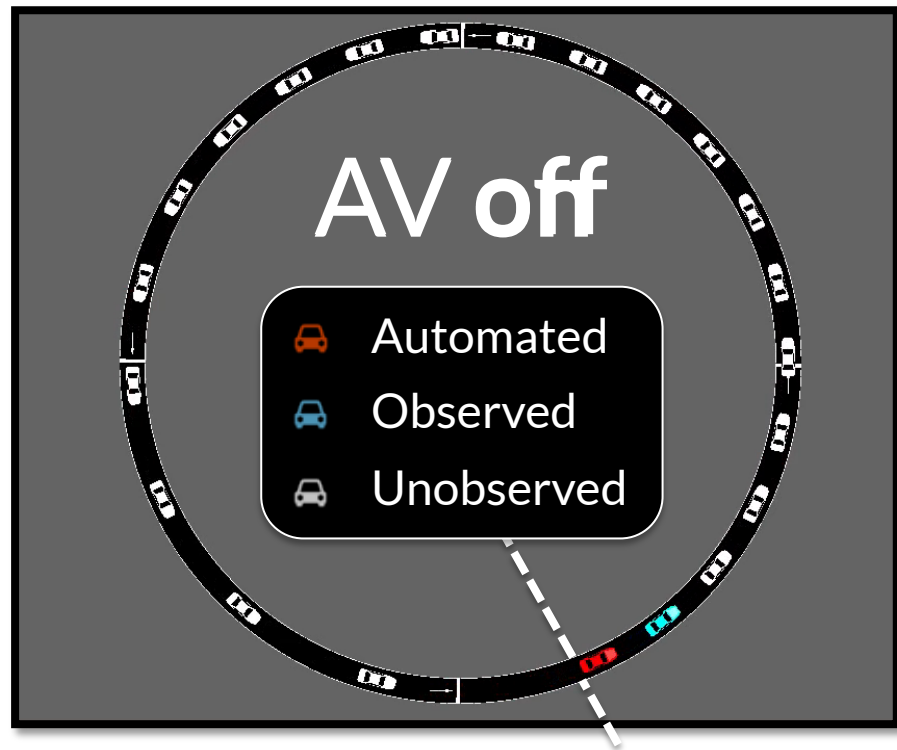
Experiment

- **Goal:** maximize average velocity
- **Observation:** relative vel and headway
- **Action:** acceleration
- **Policy:** multi-layer perceptron (MLP)
- **Learning algorithm:** policy gradient

Results

- 1 AV: **+49%** average velocity
- **First near-optimal controller for single-lane**
- Uniform flow at **near-optimal velocity**
- **Generalizes** to out-of-distribution densities

Wu, et al. CoRL, 2017; Wu, et al. IEEE T-RO, in review.



Mixed autonomy traffic (non-AI solution)

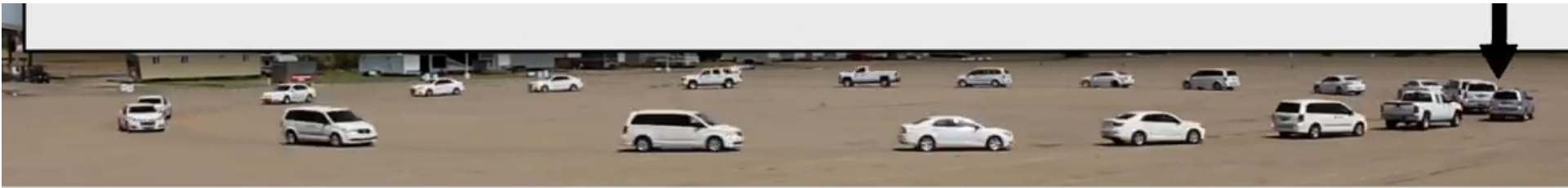
Stern, et al.

2017

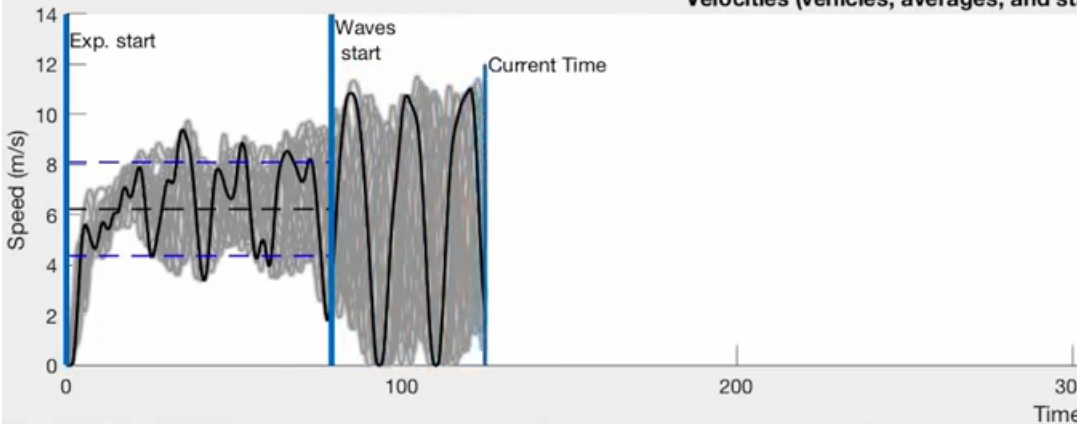
1955

Sugiyama, et al. 2008

2019



Velocities (vehicles, averages, and standard deviations) for Experiment A



Instructions: follow the vehicle in front, and close gaps. No tail-gaiting!

AV: Hand-tuned model-based controller (PI saturation)

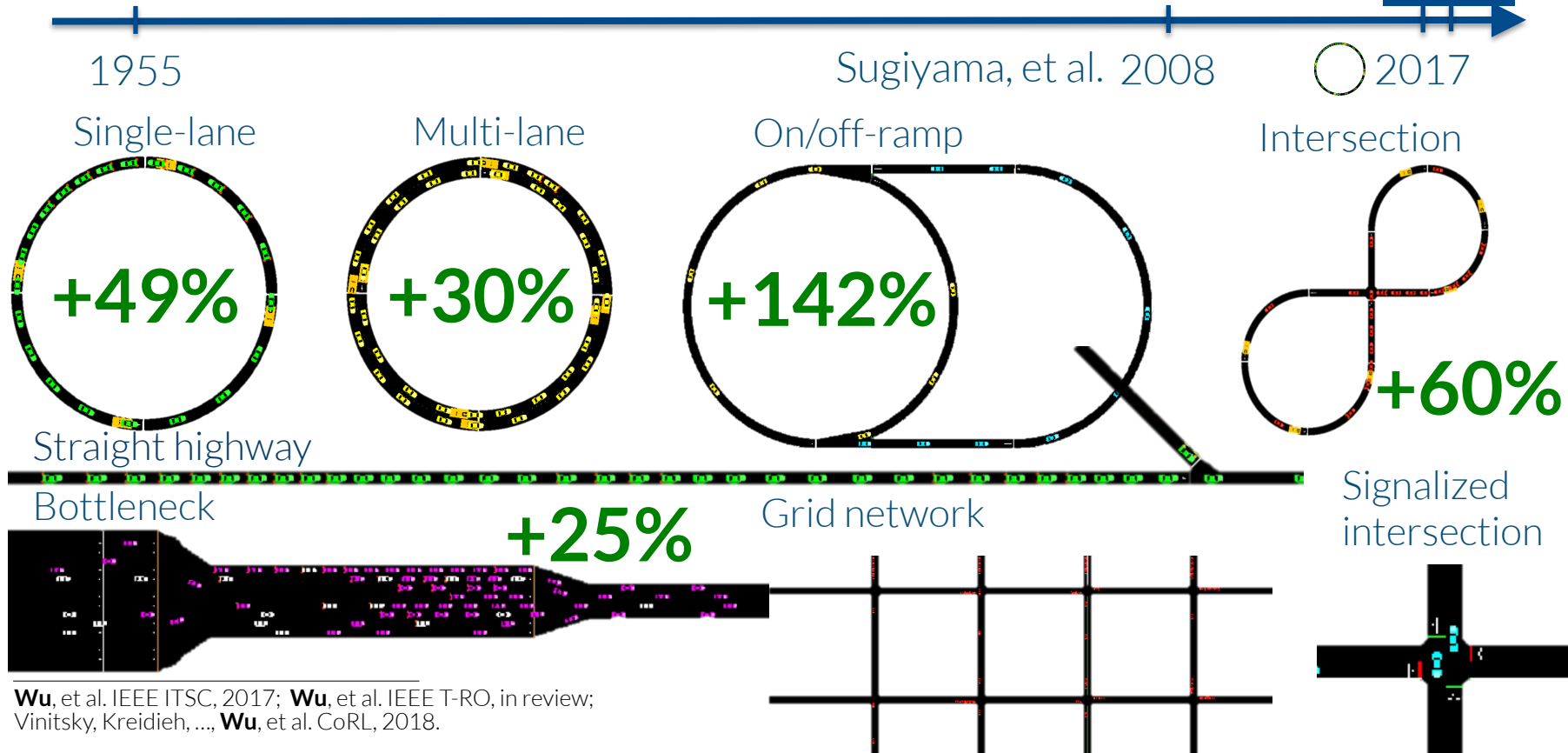
Traffic jams diminished.

1 AV: **+14%** average velocity (vs. 49%)

AI + Traffic LEGO blocks

Benchmarks for autonomy in transportation

5-10% AVs **2019** Wu, et al.



Wu, et al. IEEE ITSC, 2017; Wu, et al. IEEE T-RO, in review; Vinitsky, Kreidieh, ..., Wu, et al. CoRL, 2018.

RL + increasing complexity (current work)



Zhongxia Yan

Setting: No AVs, 100% IDM

Phenomenon: capacity drop
1480 veh/hr

Setting: 10% AVs, 90% IDM

1800 veh/hr

Results:

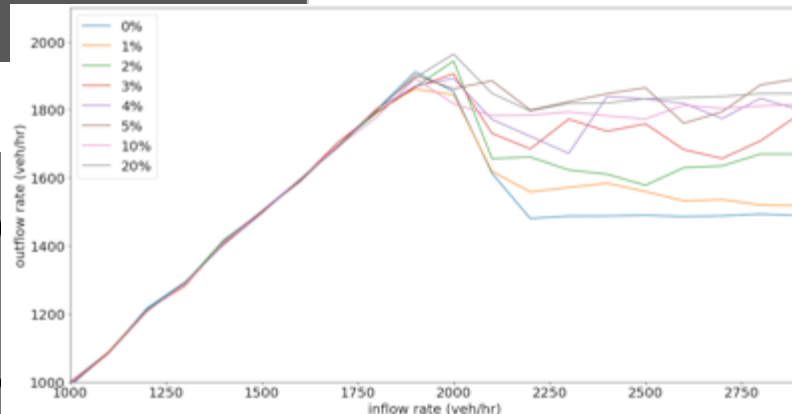
- 25% improvement
- Avoids capacity drop
- Learned policy transfers to different inflow rates, number of lanes, and percent of autonomous vehicles

Successful transfer:

Network: 8 > 4 > 2 Bottleneck



Network: 8 > 4 > 2 > 1 Bottleneck



Scenario: varying inflow rates, varying % AVs.

Where we are, where next?

- *Key idea:* AI has the potential to keep pace with increase in complexity.
- *Research challenge:* Is there a limit for the level of complexity that AI can handle?
- **Relies on access to data,** which is increasingly privatized.

Full-scale regional network



Insights for transportation planning

Collaborators & Partners



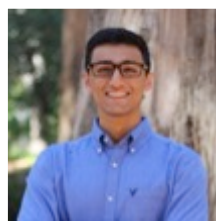
Alexandre Bayen
Berkeley



Eugene Vinitzky
Berkeley



Aboudy Kreidieh
Berkeley



Kanaad Parvate
Berkeley



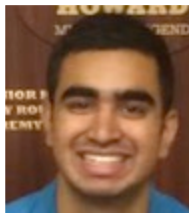
Zhongxia Yan
MIT



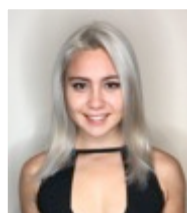
Microsoft



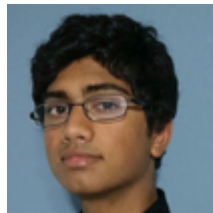
Kathy Jang
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Nishant Kheterpal
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Leah Dickstein
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Ananth Kuchibhotla
Berkeley



Nathan Mandi
Berkeley



OpenAI



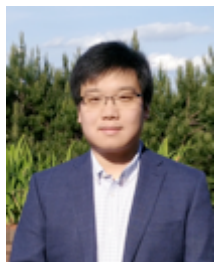
Berkeley DeepDrive



BERKELEY ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE RESEARCH



New lab!



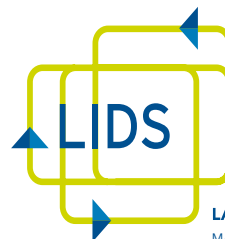
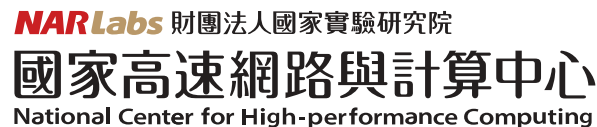
Weizi Li
Postdoc



Zhongxia Yan
PhD student



Vindula Jayawardana
PhD student



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MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY



Future of AI in transportation



Main message:

- Critical issues in transportation are exacerbated by growing complexity and increasing pace of change in the world.
- There is an opportunity to overcome these challenges by developing AI to leverage, manage, and transcend complexity and evolve our transportation systems.

Takeaways:

- Strong potential for AI in future solutions in safety, congestion, and emerging and cross-cutting applications.
- AI-based solutions may have a chance at keeping up with the pace of change in the world. Requires further investigation.
- AI-based solutions rely on access to increasingly privatized data.