Integrating Autonomy into Urban Systems

A Reinforcement Learning Perspective

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Year 2050: How could self-driving cars change urban systems?

Traffic accidents:

- **–** 37,000 fatalities
- 41% deaths of young adults (ages 15-24)
- 94% of serious crashes caused by human error
- Greenhouse gas emissions:
 - 28% from transportation

• Congestion:

- 6.9 billion hours wasted
- 3.1 billion gallons of fuel wasted (160\$B)
- Access to mobility:
 30% of population
 - 20% youth or elderly
 - 10% disabled (ages 18-64)

Year 2050: Current expert opinion on impact of AVs

Short answer: it is **highly uncertain**.

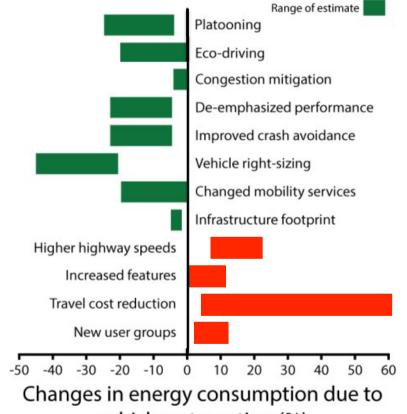
Transportation today:

31% US energy consumption

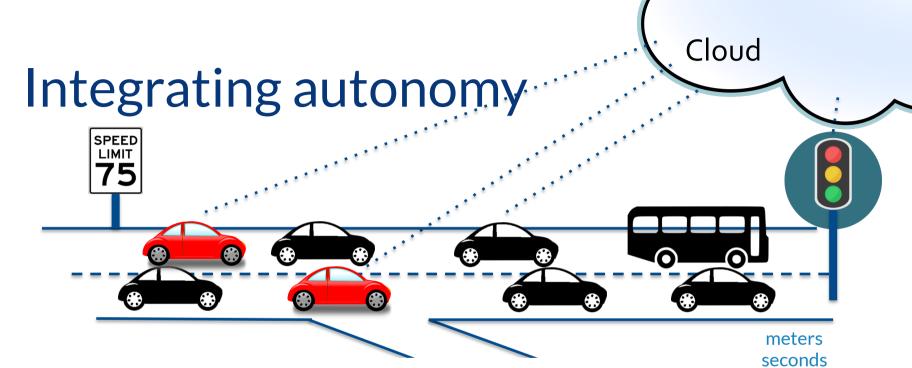
100% self-driving cars:

-40% to **+100%** energy

Impact on safety? Access? Congestion? Environment?



vehicle automation (%)



How can we gain understanding for integrating autonomy into complex systems? In particular: traffic congestion.

(Deep reinforcement learning)

Long-standing challenges

(Policy optimization)

- Highly complex non-linear delayed dynamics
- Severe data limitations
- Human behavior modeling
- Large-scale, heterogeneity
- Computational cost
- Limited benchmarks



Search possibilities



Simulation



Leverage mature models



Seek insights in small settings



Create some

Microsoft ਹੋ Flow Research Team

FLOW



Eugene Vinitsky UCB MechE, PhD



Aboudy Kreidieh UCB CEE, PhD



Kathy Jang UCB EECS, RA



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Berkeley DeepDrive







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EECS, ugrad



EECS, ugrad



Nathan Mandi EECS, ugrad

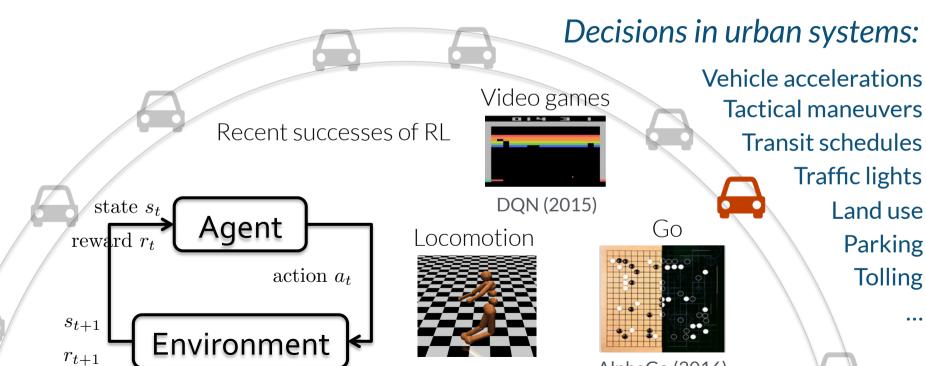


Alexandre Bayen Principal Investigator UCB FFCS/CFF



Cathy Wu Founder & Advisor MSR AI, MIT CEE/IDSS

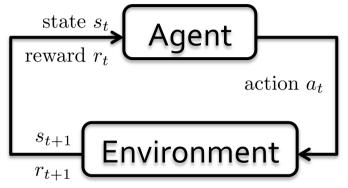
Deep reinforcement learning (RL) is a <u>decision making</u> framework

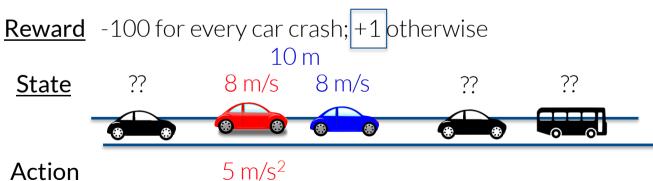


TRPO (2015)

AlphaGo (2016)

Reinforcement learning





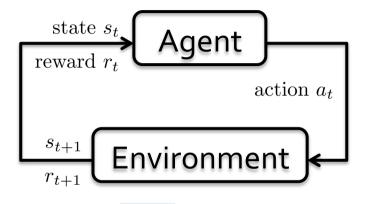
Automated

Observed

Unobserved

Reinforcement learning

- Automated
- Observed
- Unobserved

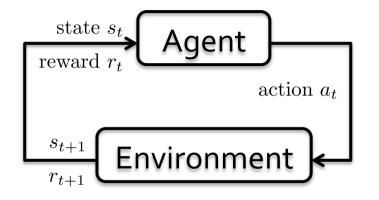


Goal:

learn policy $\pi: S \to A$ to maximize reward



Reinforcement learning



- Automated
- Observed
- Unobserved

Goal:

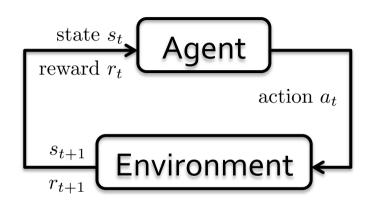
learn policy $\pi: S \to A$ to maximize reward

Global rewards

- average velocity
- energy consumption
- travel time

- safety
- comfort

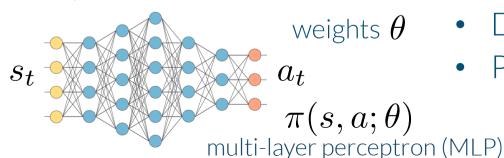
Deep reinforcement learning



Goal:

learn policy $\pi: S \to A$ to maximize reward

Deep neural networks



Example Deep RL algorithms

- Deep Q Networks (DQN)
- Policy gradient

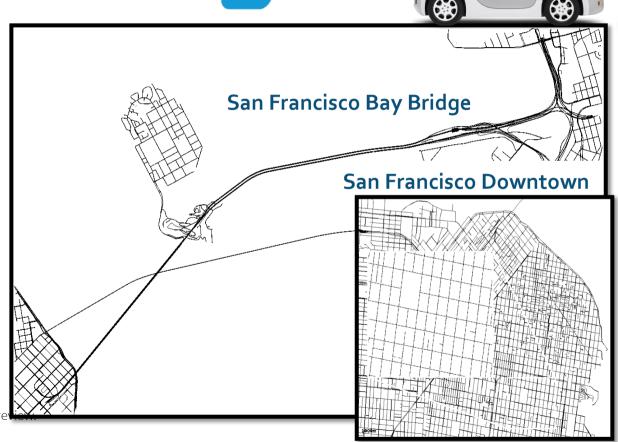
Flow: full networks ____ cultures

OpenStreetMaps

Setting: ~2000 vehicles

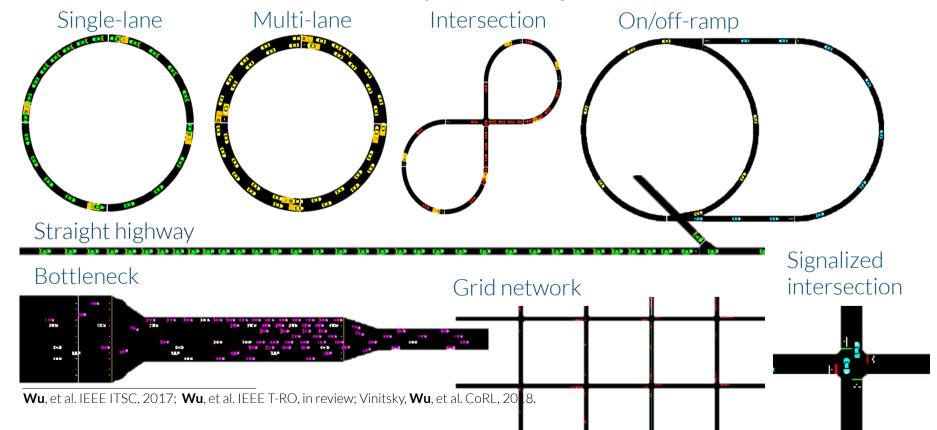
Dynamics:

- cascaded nonlinear systems
- bottlenecks
- multi-lane merges
- toll plaza dynamics



Flow: traffic LEGO blocks

Benchmarks for autonomy in transportation



Traffic jams

900 papers on PDEs for traffic

2008

Sugiyama, et al.

2019

Partial differential equations (PDE)

1955

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

2008

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.



Single-lane traffic

Wu, et al. 2017

1955

Setting: 1 AV, 21 human

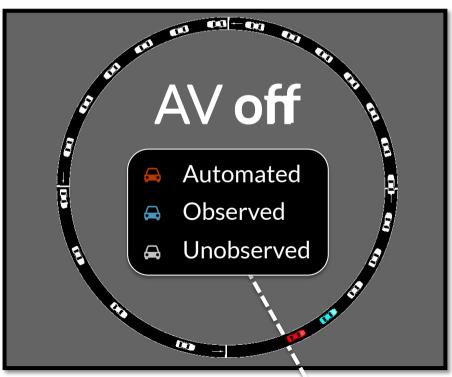
Experiment

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

Results

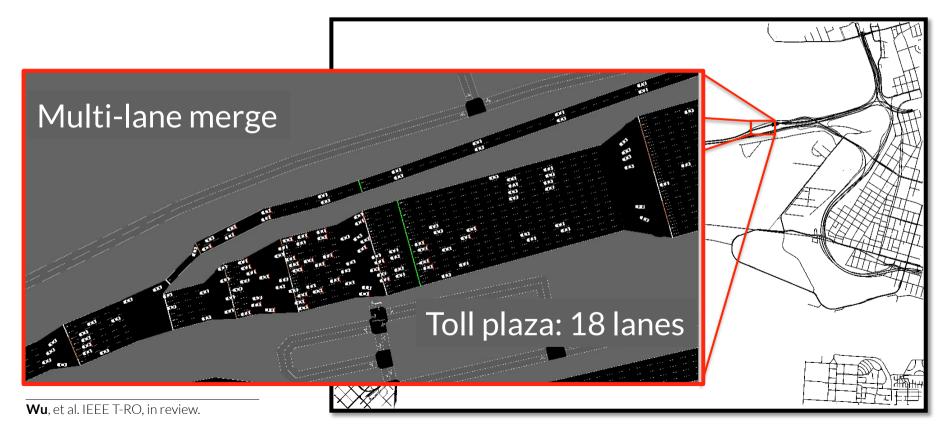
- 1 AV: **+49%** average velocity
- Uniform flow at **near-optimal velocity**
- **Generalizes** to out-of-distr. densities

Sugiyama, et al. 2008 2019





San Francisco Bay Bridge



Core problem: traffic bottleneck



Eugene Vinitsky







Setting: 10% AVs

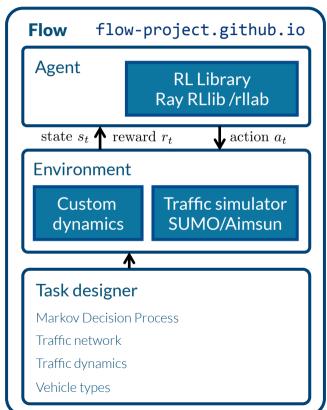
1020 veh/hr

Dynamics:

- Four lanes → Two lanes → One
- Cascaded nonlinear systems with right-of-way dynamics model, merge conflicts, and excessive, fluctuating inflow

40% improvement Avoids capacity drop

Flow: platform for RL + urban decisions



Control signals

Longitudinal, lateral control Traffic light control, ramp meters

Large-scale reinforcement learning

Hierarchical policy Multi-agent environments Distributed simulation and sampling Research Award

AWS Machine Learning

Scenarios and networks

Parameterized python scenario creation A variety of open and closed networks OSM network import

Libraries

Rich models via SUMO/Aimsun OpenAl gym interface Supports rllab and Rllib

Flow is open-source. Check it out!

Team: flow-dev@googlegroups.com

Docs: flow.readthedocs.io

Website: flow-project.github.io

Exercise 02: Running RLlib Experiments

This tutorial walks you through the process of running traffic simulations in Flow with trainable RLlib-powered agents. Autonomous

Exercise 03: Running rllab Experiments

This tutorial walks you through the process of running traffic simulations in Flow with trainable rllab-powered agents. Autonomous



A. Kreidieh

Exercise 04: Visualizing Experiment Results

This tutorial describes the process of visualizing and replaying the results of Flow experiments run using RL. The process of

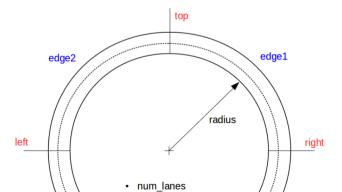
Exercise 05: Creating Custom Scenarios

This tutorial walks you through the process of generating custom scenarios. Scenarios define the network geometry of the problem, as well as the constituents of the network, e.g. vehicles, traffic lights, etc... Various scenarios are available in Flow, depicting a diverse set of open and closed traffic networks such as ring roads, intersections/grids, straight highway merges, and more.

In this exercise, we will recreate the ring road network, seen in the figure below.







Towards: reliable decisions in urban systems



Controller design, traffic control for AVs



Understanding adversarial driving



Scalable RL for networked systems









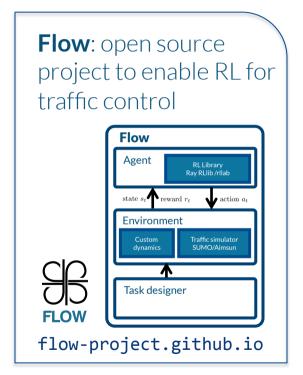
Urban decision support systems

Integrating autonomy into urban systems

Deep reinforcement learning provides understanding for integrating autonomy into urban systems.



Small % of AVs greatly affect traffic dynamics, which in turn, affects all parts of the urban system. **5-10%** AVs +30% +142% 60% +40% Traffic LEGOs



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