

Data Science in Self-Driving Cars – Enamul Haque

Data Science Foundation Course by Enamul Haque

End of Chapter 4

Lecture: 15

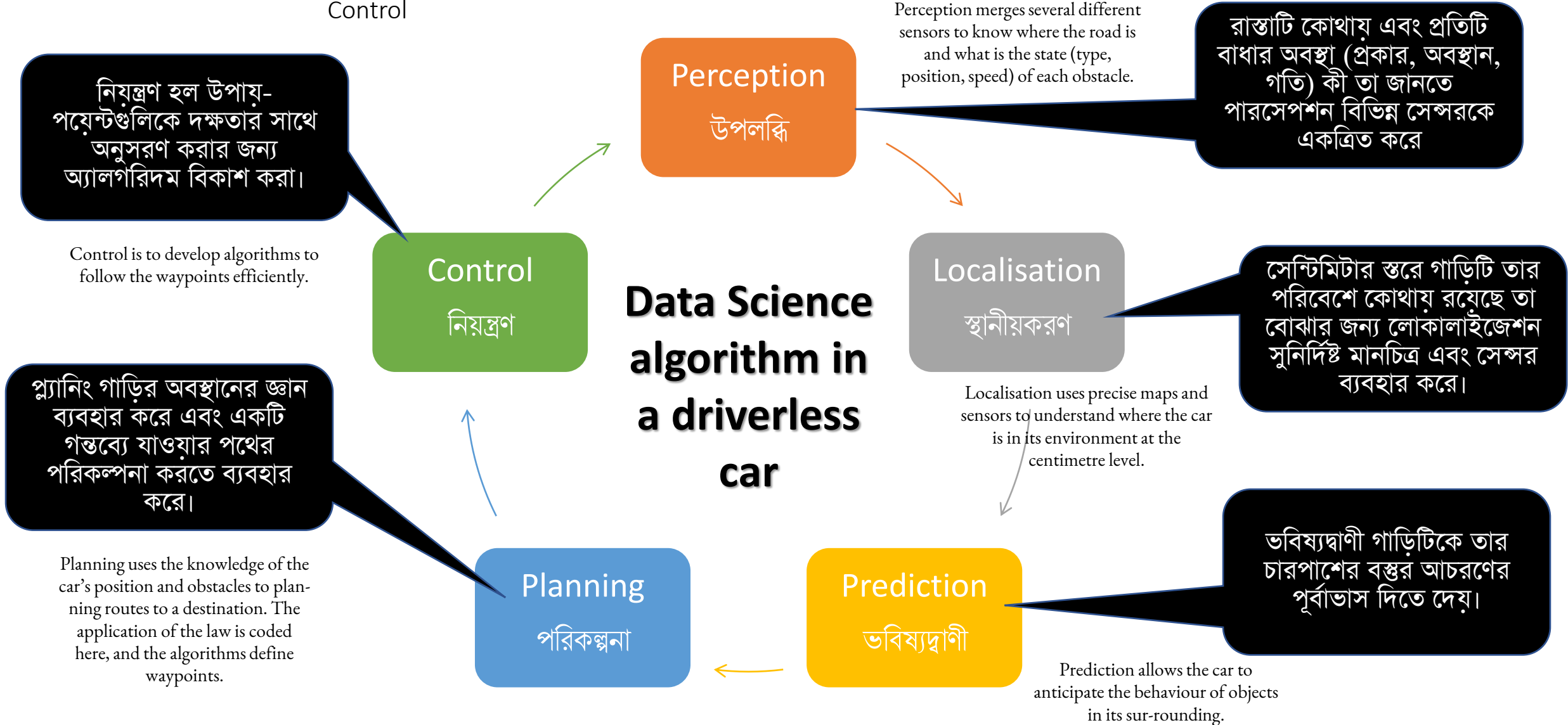
Data Science algorithm in a driverless car
Self-driving car Technology Overview
Self-driving car architecture
Hardware & Software
LAST: Self-Driving Car in London City Traffic



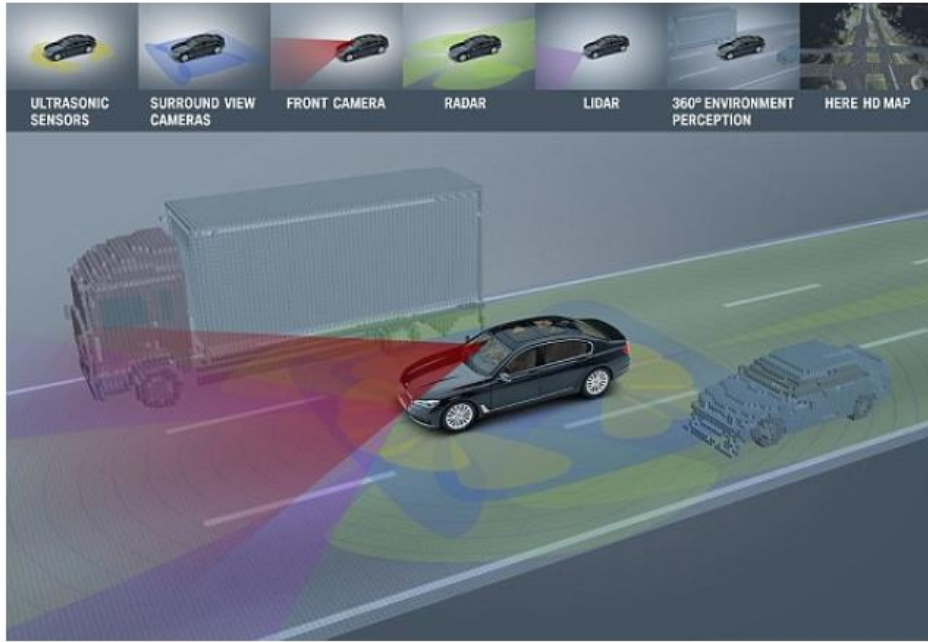
চালকবিহীন গাড়িতে
ডেটা সায়েন্স
অ্যালগরিদম/স্থাপত্য

Data scientists are the pioneers behind perfecting the brain of the beast (driverless cars). We must somehow figure out how to develop algorithms that master Perception, Localisation, Prediction, Planning, and Control

তথ্য বিজ্ঞানীরা এই চালকবিহীন গাড়ির মস্তিষ্ক নিখুঁত করার পিছনে অগ্রগামী। উপলব্ধি, স্থানীয়করণ, ভবিষ্যদ্বাণী, পরিকল্পনা এবং নিয়ন্ত্রণে দক্ষতা অর্জনকারী অ্যালগরিদমগুলি কীভাবে বিকাশ করা যায় তা আমাদের অবশ্যই বুঝতে হবে।

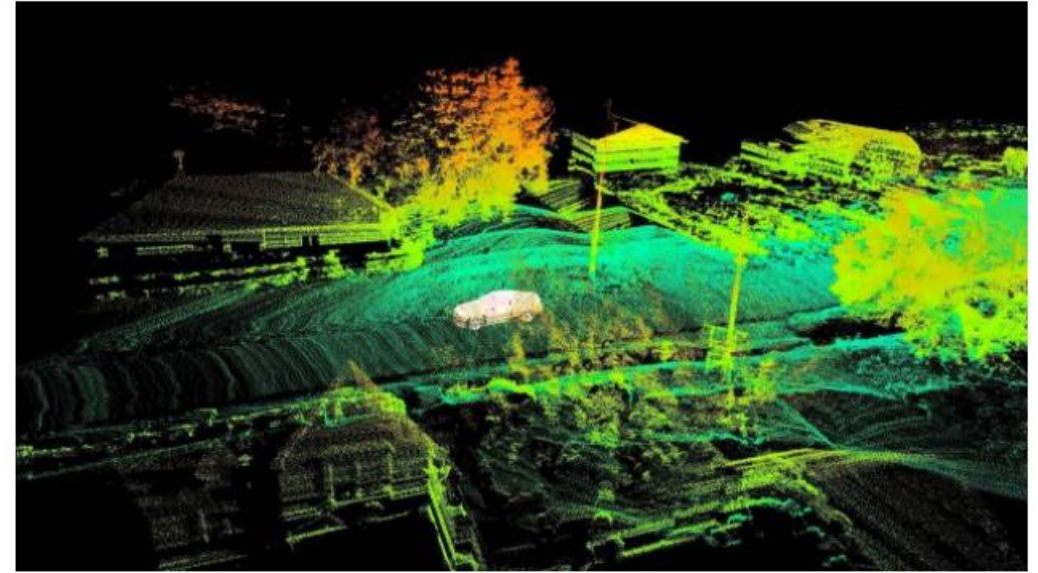


Perception merges several different sensors to know where the road is and what is the state (type, position, speed) of each obstacle.



Perception

Localisation uses precise maps and sensors to understand where the car is in its environment at the centimetre level.



Localization

Control is to develop algorithms to follow the waypoints efficiently.



Control

Planning uses the knowledge of the car's position and obstacles to planning routes to a destination. The application of the law is coded here, and the algorithms define waypoints.



Planning

Self-driving car Technology Overview

সেন্সর পরিবেশ সম্পর্কে কাঁচা তথ্য পাঠায়।

Sensors: Sensors are the components that allow the autonomous to take in raw information about the environment.

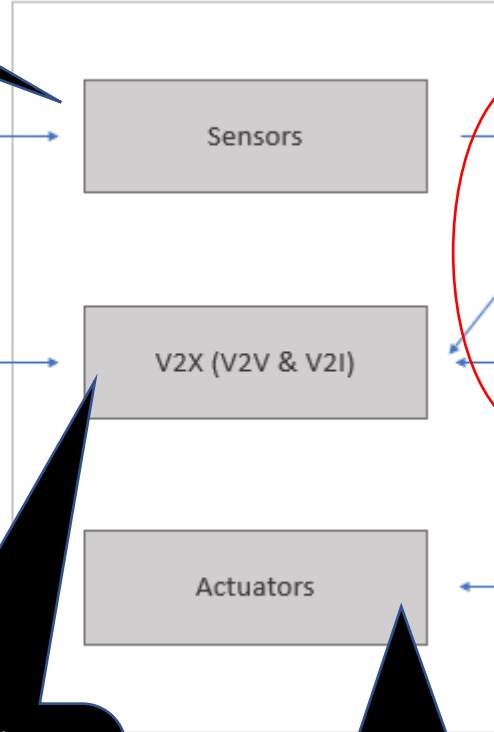


Environment

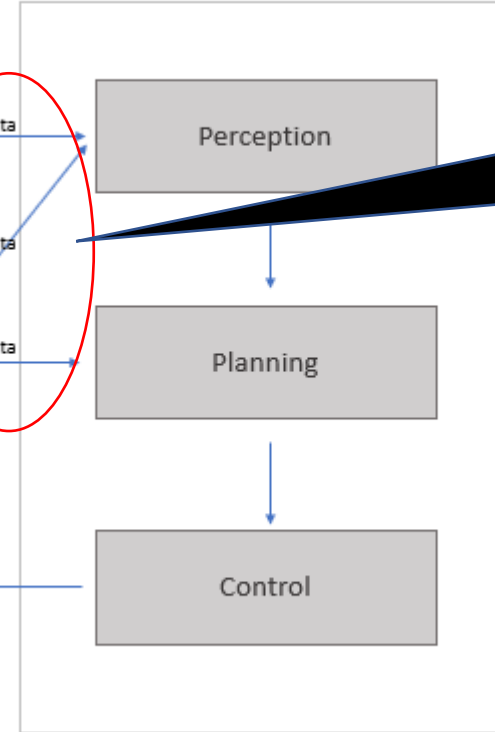
V2X technology (V2V and V2I technology): V2V and V2I components enable the autonomous vehicle to talk and receive information from other machine agents in the environment, such as transmitted information from a city light that it has turned green or warnings from an oncoming car.

V2X প্রযুক্তি (V2V এবং V2I প্রযুক্তি): গাড়িকে পরিবেশের অন্যান্য মেশিন এজেন্টদের কাছ থেকে কথা বলতে এবং তথ্য গ্রহণ করতে সক্ষম করে, যেমন একটি শহরের আলো থেকে প্রেরণ করা তথ্য যে এটি সবুজ হয়ে গেছে বা একটি আসন্ন গাড়ি থেকে সতর্কতা।

Hardware



Software

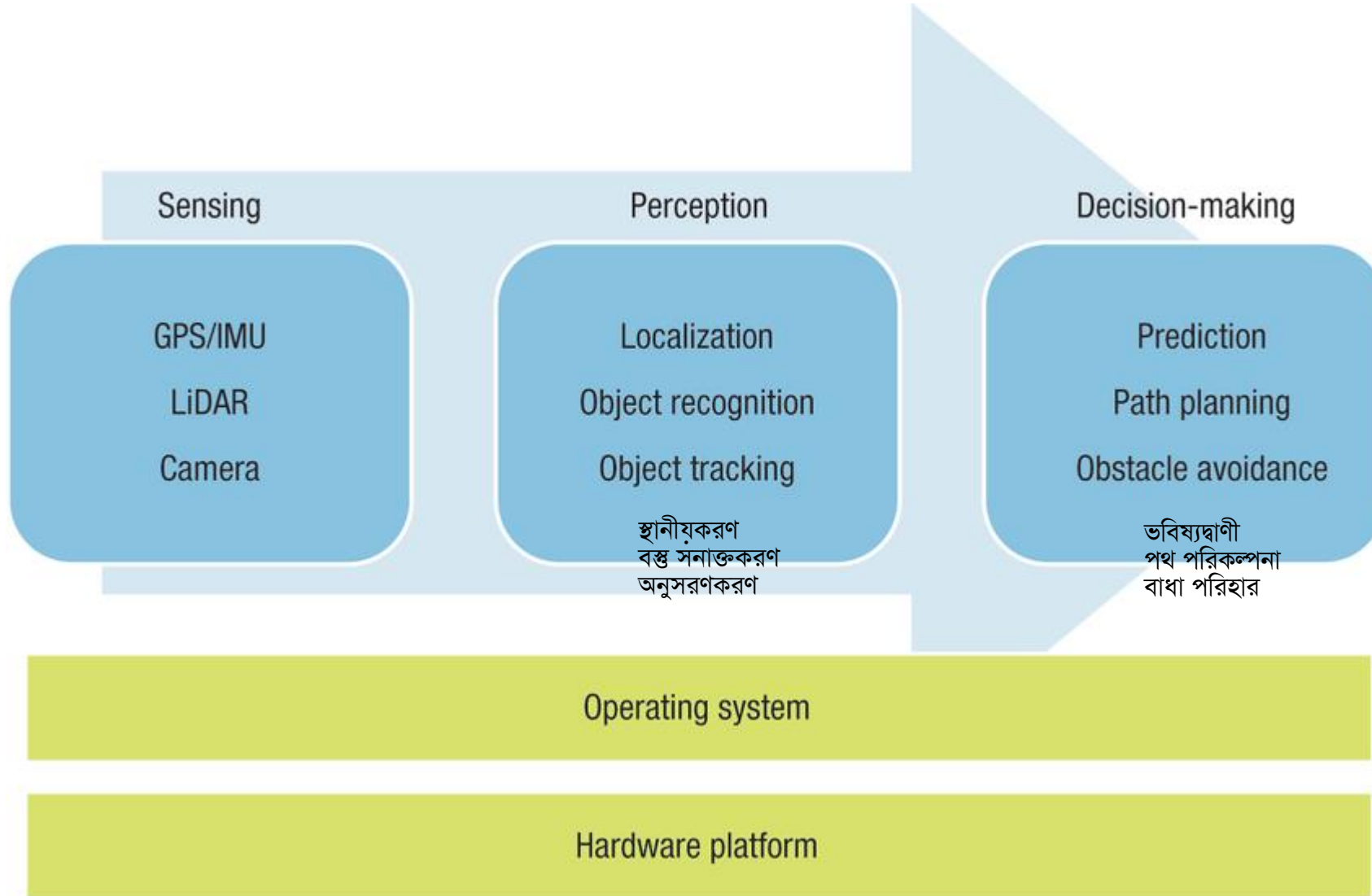


Data integration, processing, analysis, clustering etc.

অ্যাকচুয়েটর হল একটি মেশিনের উপাদান যা সিস্টেমকে নিয়ন্ত্রণ এবং সরানোর জন্য দায়ী। অ্যাকচুয়েটরগুলি আপনার শরীরের পেশীগুলির মতো, আপনার মস্তিষ্ক থেকে বৈদ্যুতিক রাসায়নিক সংকেতগুলিতে সাড়া দেয় যাতে আপনি আপনার বাহু বা পায়ের মতো অংশগুলি চালিত করতে পারেন।

Actuators: Actuators are the components of a machine responsible for controlling and moving the system. Actuators are like muscles of your body, responding to electrochemical signals from your brain so that you move such parts as your arm or leg.

Self-driving car architecture

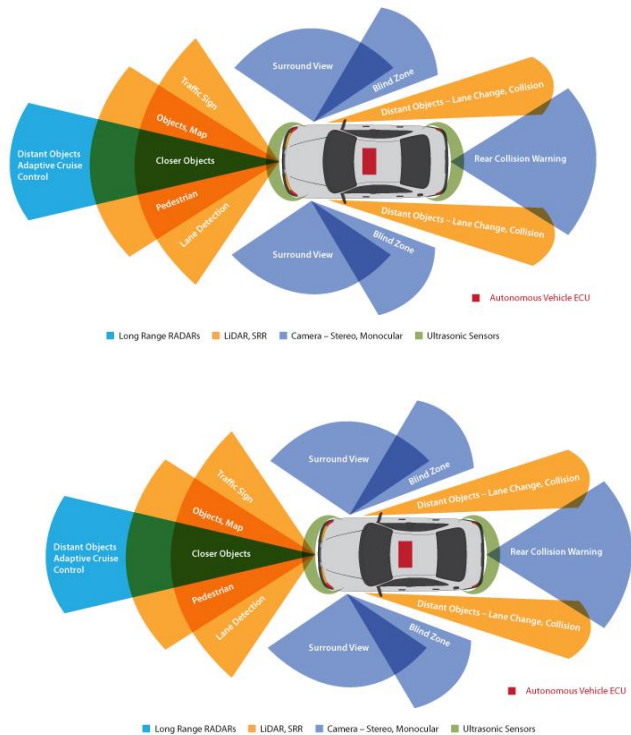


GPS – Global Positioning System
IMU - Inertial measurement unit
LiDAR - Lidar is a method for determining ranges by targeting an object with a laser and measuring the time for the reflected light to return to the receiver.



Operating System (ROS)	
Platform Hardware	
I/O System	CPU
	Shared Memory
	DSP Computer Vision Processing

The use of Data Science



Under the bonnet

How a self-driving car works

Signals from **GPS (global positioning system)** satellites are combined with readings from tachometers, altimeters and gyroscopes to provide more accurate positioning than is possible with GPS alone

Lidar (light detection and ranging) sensors bounce pulses of light off the surroundings. These are analysed to identify lane markings and the edges of roads

Video cameras detect traffic lights, read road signs, keep track of the position of other vehicles and look out for pedestrians and obstacles on the road

Radar sensor

Ultrasonic sensors may be used to measure the position of objects very close to the vehicle, such as curbs and other vehicles when parking

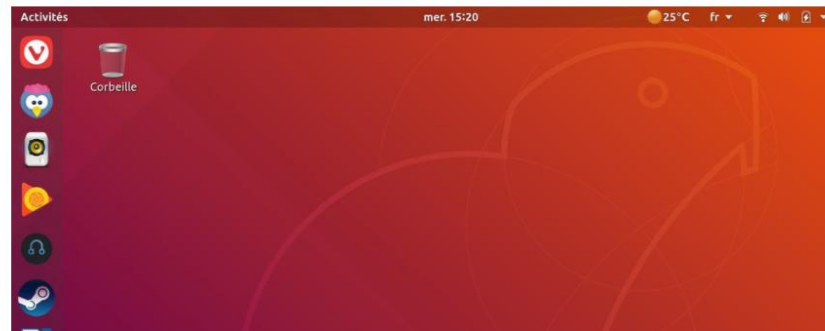
The information from all of the sensors is analysed by a **central computer** that manipulates the steering, accelerator and brakes. Its software must understand the rules of the road, both formal and informal

Radar sensors monitor the position of other vehicles nearby. Such sensors are already used in adaptive cruise-control systems

Source: *The Economist*



Generally, the computer of a driverless car runs on Linux. Linux is an OS (Operating System) highly appreciated by developers because powerful, always updated, and free. The wallpaper often looks like this.



Coupled with this, ROS (Robot Operating System) is generally the tool installed to allow to retranscribe the architecture of a autonomous vehicle and the communication of packets in real time.

ROS

Operations Control

OpenCV is a library of programming functions mainly aimed at real-time computer vision



ROS.org

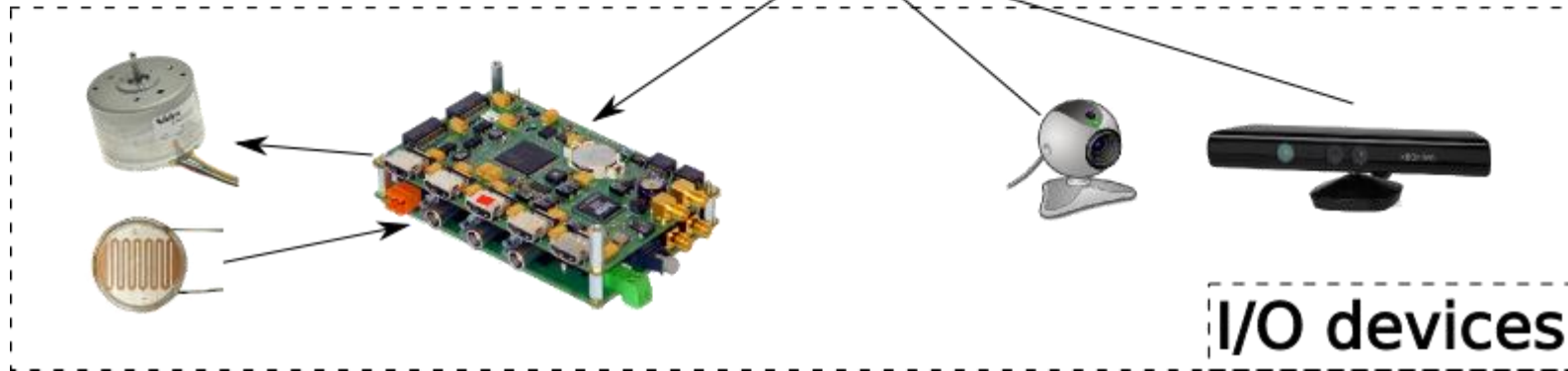


The Point Cloud Library is an open-source library of algorithms for point cloud processing tasks and 3D geometry processing, such as occur in three-dimensional computer vision.

Ubuntu Software Center, or simply Software Center, is a **discontinued high-level graphical front end** for the APT/dpkg package management system. It is free software written in Python, PyGTK/PyGObject based on GTK.



উবুন্টু সফটওয়্যার সেন্টার, বা সহজভাবে সফটওয়্যার সেন্টার, APT/dpkg প্যাকেজ ম্যানেজমেন্ট সিস্টেমের জন্য একটি বন্ধ উচ্চ-স্তরের গ্রাফিক্যাল ফ্রন্ট এন্ড। এটি পাইথন, PyGTK/PyGObject-এ GTK-এর উপর ভিত্তি করে লেখা বিনামূল্যের সফটওয়্যার।



Companies working on self-driving cars



**CHAPTER FIVE:
DATA SCIENCE DISCIPLINES**

Core Disciplines of Data Science || Mathematics in Data Science || Mathematical Analysis || Statistical Modelling