

6GVISIBLE INTELLIGENT MOBILITY FOR AUTONOMOUS DRIVING

SIRWEC 2024



Project summary

- Goals:
 - To develop better services for autonomous driving
 - To find out what 6G can provide for autonomous vehicles
- Partners:
 - University of Oulu
 - Finnish Meteorological Institute
- Summer 2023 spring 2026
- Funded by Business Finland's 6G Bridge program









Introduction

- Autonomous vehicles' sensors include cameras, radars, and other technologies
 - These sensors are susceptible to weather conditions
 - Rain, fog, snow, and other adverse weather can reduce sensor functionality
- Slippery conditions increase accident risk
 - Slower speeds required
 - Route changing if better options available



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6G Flagship

- Communication, software and computing solutions are critical aspects in autonomous driving
- 6G provides considerably faster communication but all solutions must be thoroughly tested
- University of Oulu is well advanced in 6G research
 - World's first 6G research program: 6G Flagship
 - 5G/6G test environment





https://www.oulu.fi/en/news/university-oulusproject-combines-6g-technology-andautonomous-cars



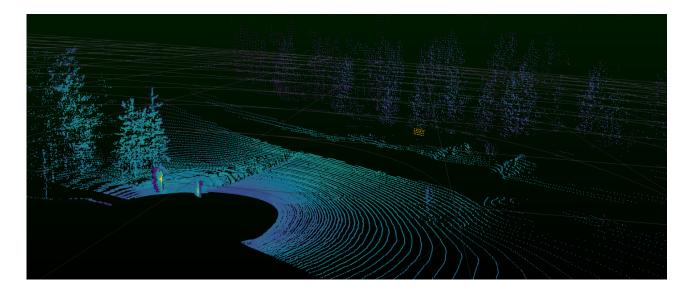
Weather related topics in practice:

- Evaluation of autonomous vehicles' sensor systems sensitivity to harsh weather conditions
- 2. Development of road weather services for autonomous driving
- 3. Development of precipitation nowcasting web application
- 4. Using knowledge modelling to do route planning
- 5. Building machine learning model to quantify the effects of weather parameters on accident risk



Lidar

- Special focus in the project will be on LiDAR instruments
 - Vulnerability to weather
 - Road sign recognition
 - Identifying snow cover & snowbank height monitoring
 - Road condition monitoring
 - Used in multiple locations:
 - Vehicle
 - Robotic platform
 - Drones

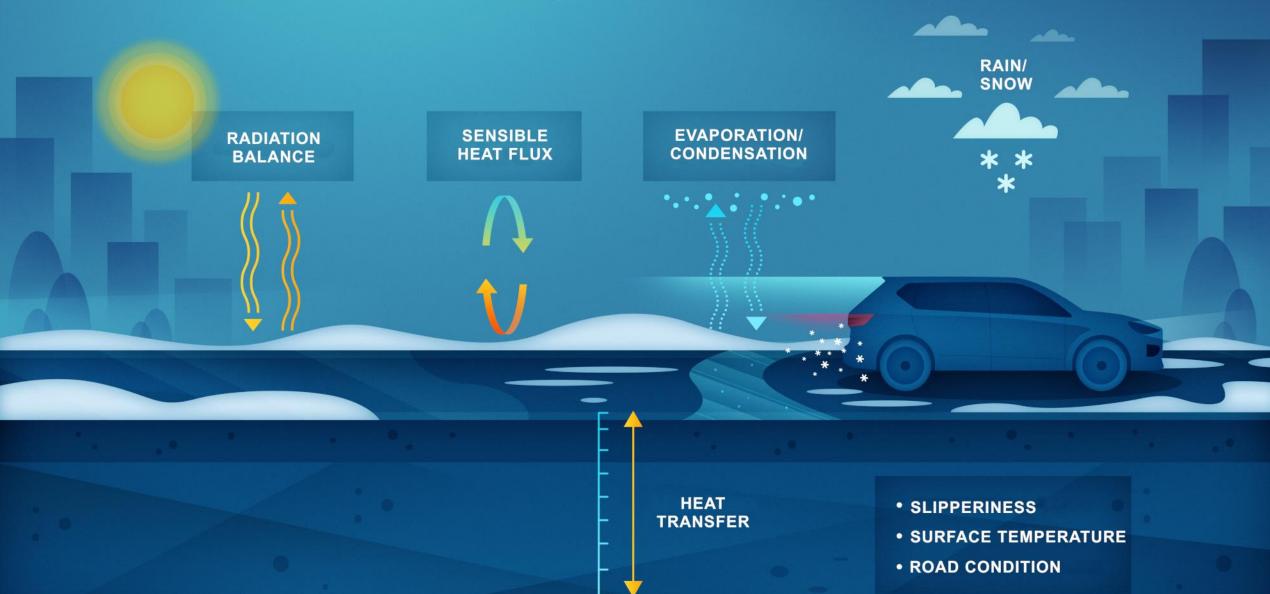




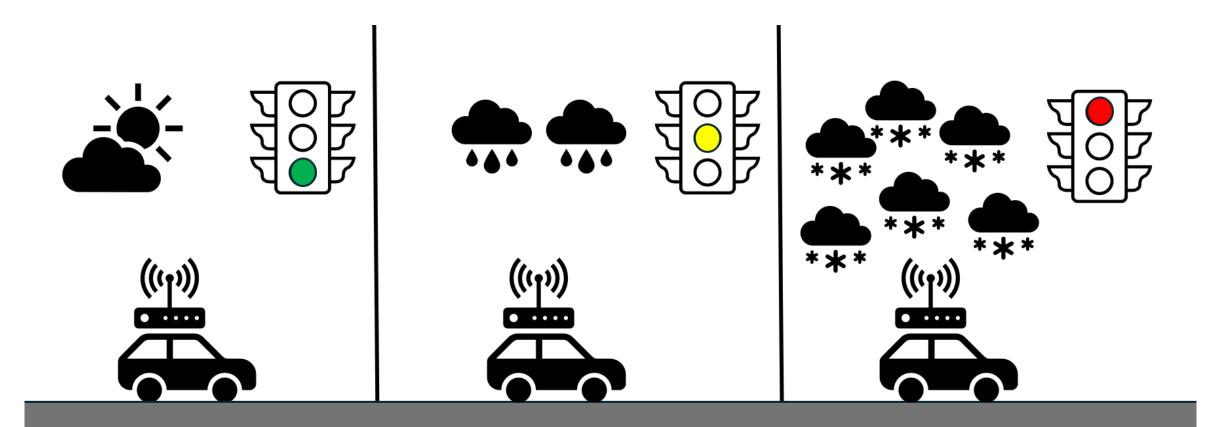


Road weather model

One-dimensional heat balance model



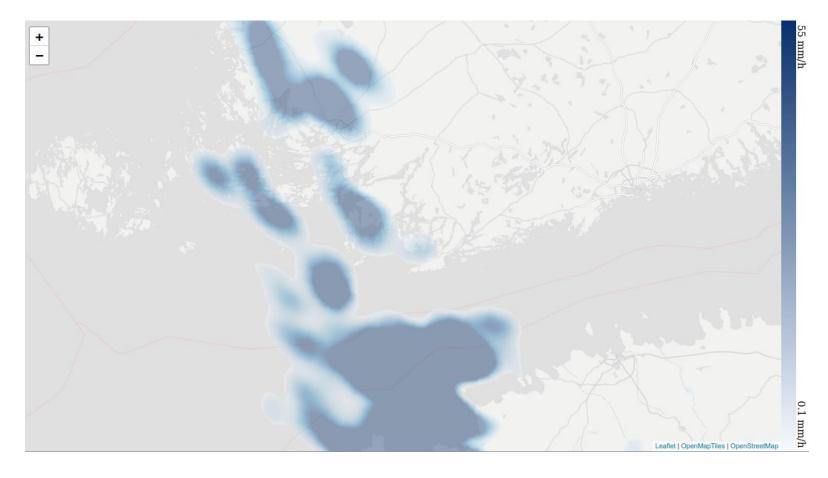
Vehicle tailored road weather services





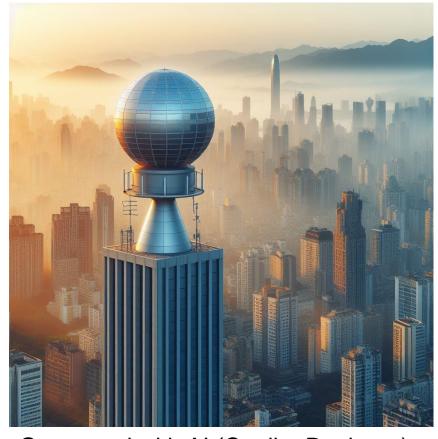
Precipitation nowcasting web application

- Based on extrapolation of radar observations along the motion field estimated from past observations
- Will be tested in Linnanmaa region in Oulu
- Provided as input to road weather model





- Nowcasting provides better results than numerical weather prediction models on short time ranges (0-6 hours)
- Nowcasting models can produce reliable predictions of large scale stratiform rainfall up to 6 hours
 - Convective rainfall up to the next 30-60 minutes.
- Forecasting snowfall by using weather radars is still a challenging task

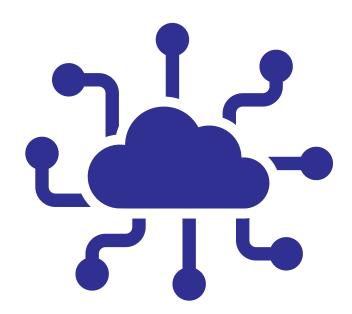


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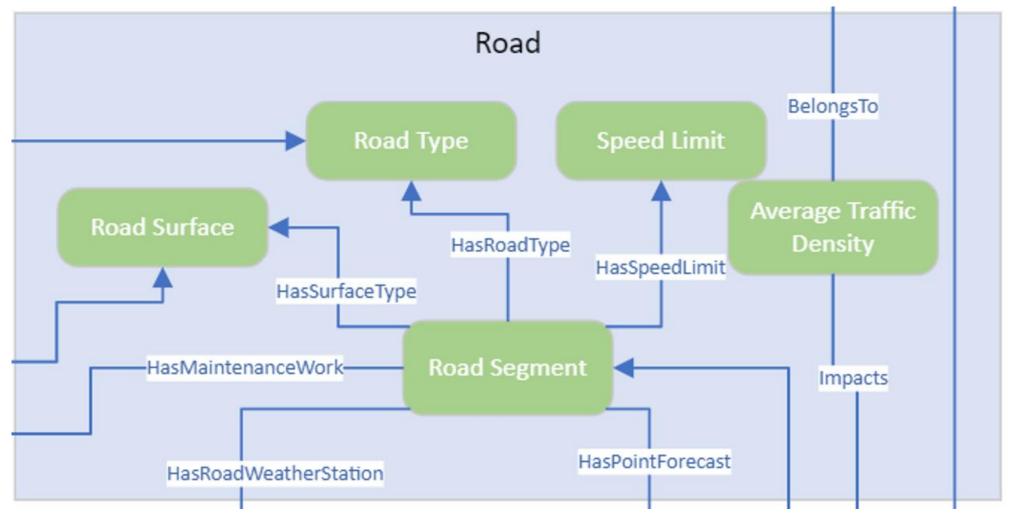
Route planning with knowledge modelling

- Knowledge graphs (KGs) are one of the driving powers for the development of artificial intelligence
 - Knowledge bases composed of many entities and relations between them
- In this project, we investigate the use of KGs for driving
 - Integration of near real-time data with a KG in driving scenarios
 - Benefits for automatic route planning





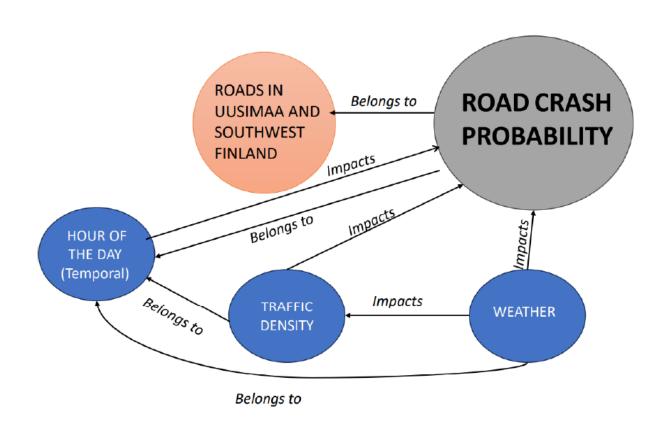
Part of knowledge graph





Predictive modelling of weatherrelated crashes

- Aim is to build a machine learning model that can forecast the probability of a road crash
- Generalized additive logistic regression model
- Final target to make a KG from the results to be implemented to route planning system





Road crash study setup

- Target area southern Finland
- 24-hour forecast window
- Inputs: MEPS weather data and forecasted traffic volume data
- Trained on five years of historical data (2017 2021)
- The results will tell us if certain areas or certain times of the day, as well as which weather factors, carry more risk for road safety





Expected results

- Forecast service for autonomous vehicles (project area)
- Precipitation nowcast web application
- Support system for route selection utilizing knowledge model
- Short-term forecast model for crash probabilities



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