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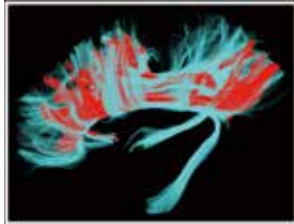
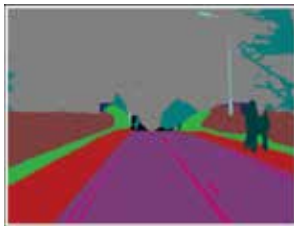
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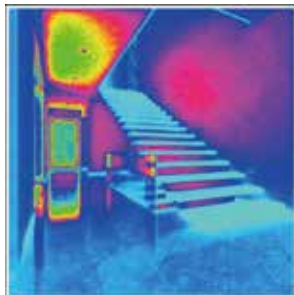
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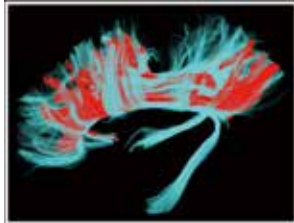
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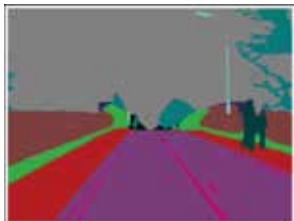
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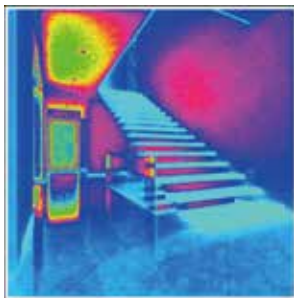
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车路视觉协同的高速公路防碰撞预警算法

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摘要: 目的 基于视觉的前车防碰撞预警技术是汽车主动安全领域的一个重要研究方向, 其中对前车进行快速准确检测并建立稳定可靠的安全距离模型是该技术亟待解决的两个难点。为此, 本文提出车路视觉协同的高速公路防碰撞预警算法。**方法** 将通过图像处理技术检测出来的视频图像中的车道线和自车的行驶速度作为输入, 运用安全区实时计算算法构建安全距离模型, 在当前车辆前方形成一块预警安全区域。采用深度神经网络 YOLOv3 (you only look once v3) 对前车进行实时检测, 得到车辆的位置信息。根据图像中前车的位置和构建的安全距离模型, 对可能发生的追尾碰撞事故进行预测。**结果** 实验结果表明, 重新训练的 YOLOv3 算法车辆检测准确率为 98.04%, 提出算法与马自达 CX-4 的 FOW (forward obstruction warning) 前方碰撞预警系统相比, 能够侧向和前向预警, 并提前 0.8 s 发出警报。**结论** 本文方法与传统的车载超声波、雷达或激光测距的防碰撞预警方法相比, 具有较强的适用性和稳定性, 预警准确率高, 可以帮助提高司机在高速公路上的行车安全性。**关键词:** 前防碰撞预警; 安全距离模型; 车道线检测; 车辆实时检测; YOLOv3

Freeway anti-collision warning algorithm based on vehicle-road visual collaboration

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Abstract: **Objective** The unceasing progress in China's economy and urbanization has caused the increase in internal expressway mileage and automobiles, and this situation leads to concern on traffic jam among Chinese people. In view of the increasing requirements for safe driving by operators, autonomous driving techniques have attracted widespread attention from domestic and foreign scholars. However, automotive active safety techniques remain in the stage of R&D and testing in China. Many problems, such as few practical products, low-precision safety distance model (SDM), difficulty in obtaining key parameters, and disregarding drivers' characteristics, exist. Corresponding research is accordingly necessary. The vehicle-road visual collaboration technology, which is the core technology for the field of automotive active safety, is applied reasonably to anti-collision early warning systems. Compared with ultrasound, laser, and radar, the technology has the following advantages: the collected vehicle-road parameter information is more abundant, no perceived blind zone exists, the

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state of dangerous vehicles is dynamically predicted, it is not restricted by view block, and it is more affordable and suitable for the human eye's information capture habits. The rapid and accurate detection of preceding vehicles and the establishment of a stable and reliable SDM are two difficulties. To overcome these problems, a freeway anti-collision-warning algorithm based on vehicle-road visual collaboration was proposed. **Method** The environment was sensed through the driving recorder. The road lane line, the vehicle speed, and the position of the vehicle in front were combined to realize the anti-collision warning. The algorithm mainly includes three parts, namely, the construction of an SDM, the lane detection based on you only look once v3 (YOLOv3), and the anti-collision-warning algorithm based on the visual collaboration of the road. A real-time calculation method for the safety zone was proposed to construct an SDM between the current and preceding vehicles. The lateral distance of the safety zone was obtained by detecting and fitting the mathematical model of the lane line. A speed detection algorithm was proposed to calculate the current vehicle's driving speed based on video images. The longitudinal distance of the safety zone was obtained through the current vehicle's driving speed and the driver's behavioral and perceptual response characteristics. The early warning area of the safety zone was constituted through the horizontal and vertical distances between lane lines. SDM was built using the safe area real-time calculation algorithm to form an early warning safety zone in front of the current vehicle. The deep neural network YOLOv3 was used to detect preceding vehicles in real time for obtaining the location information of the vehicle. After the input image was detected with YOLOv3, the category where the object belongs to and the coordinate information of the object were predicted. The lower-right (or lower-left) coordinates of the bounding box of the vehicle was used to improve the accuracy of the early warning. The real-time calculation technology of the safety zone and the results of lane-line tracking were combined through the vehicle-road visual collaborative algorithm to build a safety early warning area on the road that changes with the vehicle speed in real time. The coordinate information of the vehicle in a video was obtained using YOLOv3. Different tips depending on where the vehicle was in the video were given through the anti-collision-warning algorithm based on vehicle-road visual collaboration. **Result** The proposed method was tested and evaluated on the video captured by a driving recorder, which was acquired from a passenger transportation company in Huai'an. The sequence of the test video was Test_1 to Test_20, and these video sequences contained different highway driving environments that can effectively verify the pros and cons of the algorithm. Vehicle detection experiments were performed on a desktop computer with an NVIDIA GeForce GTX 1070TI GPU. The collision-warning experiment was performed on a Mazda CX-4 with millimeter-wave radar and a laser rangefinder. The test section was Changshen Expressway. The experiments showed that the vehicle detection accuracy of the retrained YOLOv3 algorithm is up to 98.04%. Compared with the forward obstruction warning system of Mazda CX-4, the proposed algorithm can achieve side and forward warning, and an alarm is issued 0.8 s in advance. Although the proposed method demonstrates a good result in terms of detection speed, accuracy, and collision early warning, the construction of SDM can still be further improved compared with other algorithms because the research on the lane-line detection is limited on a good weather. Further research will be conducted in the case of poor visibility, such as rain, fog, and night. **Conclusion** Compared with the traditional anti-collision-warning method based on vehicle ultrasound, radar, or laser ranging, the proposed method can effectively improve the accuracy of early warning and better guarantee the driving safety on expressways. The algorithm has four advantages. First, progressive probabilistic Hough transform combined with morphological filtering, which had good robustness to interference noise and high detection accuracy, was proposed to detect lane lines. Second, real-time computing technology of safety zone, which considered the behavioral and intuitive response characteristics of drivers and was in line with the real driving situation, was proposed to construct SDM. Third, the YOLOv3 target detection algorithm was used to realize single-category detection, which further improved the video frames to reach 43 frame per second with guaranteed accuracy. Finally, the vehicle position information and road SDM were considered, and an anti-collision warning algorithm based on vehicle-road vision coordination was proposed. This advantage effectively improved the accuracy of vehicle warning and ensured the driving safety of drivers.

Key words: forward anti-collision warning; safety distance model (SDM); lane detection; vehicle real-time detection; you only look once v3 (YOLOv3)

0 引言

高速公路交通事故主要包括追尾碰撞、爆胎、刮擦、翻车和坠车等,其中追尾碰撞占比最高,对其进行针对性分析对有效预防高速公路交通事故尤为重要。

高速公路防碰撞有很多预警方法。Hiraoka 和 Takada(2018)提出将避撞减(deceleration for collision avoidance, DCA)作为指标评估本车与前方障碍物的碰撞风险,但该算法假设后续车辆在驾驶员恒定的反应时间内匀速行驶,过于理想化,导致对后续车辆加速时的碰撞风险估计不足。杨澜等人(2017)提出利用4G与DSRC(dedicated short range communications)进行异构通信来构建防碰撞辅助驾驶系统,但在信号不良的高速公路区域有一定局限性。洪浩(2016)提出基于视觉的车辆防碰撞预警系统算法,但车辆特征提取是基于传统方法,且识别结果易受环境影响,无法满足准确和实时性要求。针对上述问题,本文提出车路视觉协同的高速公路防碰撞预警算法,通过行车记录仪对环境进行感知,结合路面车道线、自车速度和前车位置信息,实现防碰撞预警。主要包括构建安全距离模型、基于YOLOv3(you only look once v3)(Redmon 和 Farhadi, 2018)对车辆进行检测和车路视觉协同的防碰撞预警算法3部分,如图1所示。

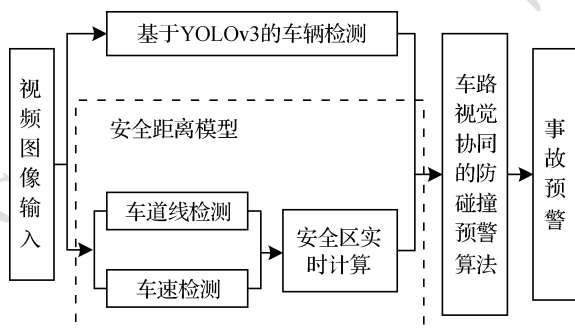


图1 总体算法流程图

Fig. 1 Flow chart of overall algorithm

预警算法的研究将有助于解决汽车防追尾预警失灵问题,为推进新型防追尾主动预警系统的研发提供新方法。本文算法具有如下优势:1)提出结合累积概率霍夫变换(progressive probabilistic Hough transform, PPHT)和形态学滤波对车道线进行检测,

对干扰噪声有较好的鲁棒性,检测准确率高;2)提出利用安全区实时计算技术来构建安全距离模型,考虑了驾驶员的行为特性及直觉反应特性,更符合真实驾驶情况;3)使用YOLOv3目标检测算法实现了单一类别检测,在保证精度的情况下进一步提高了视频的帧数,达到了43帧/s;4)通过车辆的位置信息和路面安全距离模型,提高了车辆预警的准确率,保证司机的行车安全。

1 安全距离模型

安全距离模型是主动防碰撞预警系统的主要研究方向。Suh等人(2018)利用可达的不确定性传播集定义碰撞概率,Filho等人(2017)提出一种基于1范数的安全距离模型。本文对上述方法进行分析之后,提出利用安全区实时计算方法来构建本车与前车之间安全距离的模型,并使用该模型对可能发生的追尾碰撞事故进行预测。安全区实时计算算法步骤如下:1)进行车道线检测,拟合数学模型,得到安全区横向距离;2)提出车速检测算法,基于视频图像计算当前车辆行驶速度;3)根据当前车辆行驶速度,结合驾驶员行为特性及直觉反应特性,计算当前车辆紧急制动距离,即安全区纵向距离。该纵向距离和车道线之间的横向距离共同构成安全区的预警区域。由此完成了安全距离模型的构建。

在计算安全预警区域纵向距离时,若直接读取车辆传感器中的车速信息,则难以与此时正在处理的图像进行匹配,导致纵向安全距离不易计算。为此,本文提出利用图像处理技术对多帧图像进行处理来检测当前车辆的行驶速度。

1.1 车道线检测

针对车道线进行识别的方法有很多,其中采用直线模型结合霍夫变换(Hough transform)方法(Li等,2017)及其改进方法较为常见,如PPHT(Chen等,2018)。本文将形态学滤波与PPHT相结合来检测车道线,由于该方法是在图像的一定范围内进行霍夫变换,计算单独线段的方向以及范围,从而可以有效减少计算量,缩短计算时间。本文使用的视频数据为运营大客车在淮南市高速公路行驶时车载摄像机采集的以司机第一视角拍摄的視頻数据。

车道线检测的具体方法如下:1)对输入图像使

用形态学滤波(Pandey 和 Mathurkar, 2017)算法去除图像中的椒盐噪声;2)提出基于高斯分布模型的自适应阈值分割方法和漫水填充,将车道线从复杂背景中分离出来;3)选择 Canny 边缘检测算子(Yu,

2018)检测车道线边缘,使用累计概率霍夫变换 PPHT 结合形态学滤波方法提取车道的特征点,并构建相应的数学模型对车道线特征点进行拟合。效果图如图 2 所示。



图 2 车道线效果图

Fig. 2 Images of effect for lane lines ((a) lane lines separated from complex backgrounds; (b) tracking lane line)

1.2 车速检测

通过对以司机第一视角拍摄的视频进行处理来计算当前车辆行驶速度,包括设置感兴趣区域(region of interest, ROI)、图像灰度化、图像二值化、形态学滤波和漫水填充等。具体方法如下:首先以预处理图像为数据源,根据车道线出现的位置,设置一块 ROI 区域,运用图像处理技术中的角点检测算法,对连续的多帧图像进行分析,统计在预先定义的 ROI 区域内车道线连续出现的次数,将其记为 $C_{\text{fra}}(n)$,若 ROI 区域内检测不到角点,则计算当前车辆的行驶速度 $V(\text{km/h})$,即

$$V = \frac{6 \times C_{\text{FPS}}}{C_{\text{fra}}(n)} \times 3.6 \quad (1)$$

式中, C_{FPS} 表示视频当前的播放帧数, $C_{\text{fra}}(n)$ 为图像 ROI 区域中车道线连续出现的次数,根据数据集中视频的播放帧数将 C_{FPS} 置为 25。计算完成后,将 $C_{\text{fra}}(n)$ 置为 0,进行下一轮统计。

1.3 安全区实时计算

为了实现安全区的实时计算,必须定义一个安全距离,在此距离下生成安全预警。爱尔兰道路安全局(http://www.rotr.ie/Rules_of_the_road.pdf)和纽约州机动车管理局(<https://dmv.ny.gov/about-dmv/chapter-8-defensive-driving>)建议使用 2 s 规则,根据这条规则,前车与本车之间的最小安全距离取决于本车速度,而且这个距离的长度至少是本车保持当前车速行驶 2 s。当司机在高速公路上行驶遇

到突发状况时,前车的行驶状态司机很难掌控,若能通过控制本车与前车保持一定的安全距离,就能有效降低追尾事故的发生率。为了优化 2 s 规则,实现提前预警,可以更好地符合真实的驾车情景,本文从后车追尾和汽车制动距离理论出发(Avinash 等, 2017),计算紧急制动距离

$$L = \frac{1}{3.6} \left(t_1 + t_2' + \frac{t_2''}{2} \right) V + \frac{V^2}{25.92 j_{\text{max}}} - \frac{j_{\text{max}} t_2''^2}{24} \quad (2)$$

式中, t_1 表示司机的反应时间, t_2' 为司机的判断时间, t_2'' 为司机做出制动行为花费的时间, $j_{\text{max}} = \varphi g$, φ 为附着系数, g 为重力加速度, V 为当前车辆行驶速度。通过分析实际驾驶情况,将判断时间设为 1.5 s,作用时间设为 1 s,即 $t_1 + t_2' = 1.5$, $t_2'' = 1$ 。由于数据集中司机的驾驶场景为高速公路,所以路面为沥青路面,取附着系数 $\varphi = 0.6$,重力加速度为 $g = 9.8 \text{ m/s}^2$ 。

根据式(2)计算出的距离 L (单位 m) 为实际紧急制动距离,为了将该距离在图像上进行表示,需要将该距离转换为图像中表示的纵向安全距离(像素距离)。本文分析了中国高速公路的建设标准和实际的视频图像,采用以下方法来完成实际距离到像素距离的转换。具体方法为:根据我国高速公路车道线纵向距离的规格(白线长度为 6 m,白线与白线之间的间隔为 9 m,即 15 m 为 1 个周期),在图像中车道线的竖直方向上标定多个特征点,根据这些特征点来构建距离转换的数学模型。表 1 为采集的

表1 采集的特征点数据
Table 1 Collected feature points

实际距离(L)/m	像素距离(P_h)/像素
15	215
21	240
30	262
36	274
45	283

特征点的数据。

通过分析这些数据间的相互关系,发现这些数据之间为非线性关系,所以用一元三次多项式 $P_h = AL^3 - BL^2 + CL + D$ 来构建这些数据点的数学模型,使用最小二乘法(拟合模型与实际观测值在各点的残差的加权平方和达到最小)求出该数学模型的具体表达式,即得到像素高度 P_h (单位像素)和实际

距离 L (单位 m) 的拟合方程,具体为

$$P_h = 0.0012L^3 - 0.1674L^2 + 8.882L + 115.72 \quad (3)$$

式中, L 为实际紧急制动距离, P_h 为纵向安全距离。将式(2)计算出的紧急制动距离 L 代入式(3),即可得到实际距离在图像中对应的纵向安全距离 P_h 。这里 P_h 为速度的函数,由此完成了安全区的实时计算。

根据式(3)实时计算出的纵向安全距离 P_h 及车道线检测追踪得到的横向安全距离,计算出以 P_h 为高度的直线和追踪到的左右两条车道线的交点坐标,根据坐标在本车前方绘制一块随车速变化的安全预警区域。图3为使用本车前方安全区实时计算技术得到的安全预警区域效果图,阴影部分高度是根据当前车辆行驶速度计算出的纵向安全距离,车速较慢时阴影部分高度较低(图3(a)),车速较快时阴影部分高度较高(图3(b))。



图3 安全预警区域效果图

Fig. 3 Images of effect for safety warning area ((a) when the vehicle speed is slow; (b) when the vehicle speed is fast)

2 基于YOLOv3的车辆检测

车辆检测算法分为传统方法(郎洪等,2019)和基于深度学习的方法。随着深度学习的不断发展,越来越多的人使用卷积神经网络(convolutional neural network, CNN)(Shomron和Weiser,2019)提取目标特征。常用的网络模型有VGG16(Haque等,2019),GoogLeNet(Szegedy等,2015)和DarkNet(Redmon和Farhadi,2017)等。YOLO(you only look once)是一个基于DarkNet和CNN的实时目标检测算法,检测速度最快,但对图像中小目标物体的检测错误率很高。华盛顿大学的Redmon教授对YOLO进行改进,提出了YOLOv3算法。本文使用卡尔斯鲁厄理工学院和丰田美国理工学院联合创建的

KITTI(Karlsruhe Institute of Technology and Toyota Technological Institute)数据集(Geiger等,2012)对YOLOv3网络重新进行训练,并应用在以司机第一视角拍摄的视频中,实现了单一类别车辆的检测,进一步提高了网络的检测精度和速度。

YOLOv3对输入图像检测后,会预测物体的所属类别,同时返回物体在图像中的坐标信息。为了提高预警准确性,算法使用YOLOv3检测得到的车辆边界框的右下角或左下角坐标。由于通过车道线检测技术已经得到了左右车道线的数学模型,结合YOLOv3返回的车辆位置坐标,即可判断车辆在图像中所处的位置。

前车位于右侧车道线右侧时,坐标转换为

$$\begin{cases} x_0 = x - w/2 \\ y_0 = y + h/2 \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

前车位于左侧车道线左侧时,坐标转换为

$$\begin{cases} x_0 = x + w/2 \\ y_0 = y + h/2 \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

式中, x_0 和 y_0 为换算后的车辆边界框右下角或左下角的横纵坐标, x, y, w, h 分别为 YOLOv3 返回的目标物中心点的横纵坐标及目标物边界框的宽度和高度。

3 车路视觉协同算法

车路视觉协同的高速公路防碰撞预警算法的核心思想是:将安全区实时计算技术与车道线追踪结果相结合,在路面上构建一块随车速实时变化的安全预警区域;使用 YOLOv3 算法对视频中的车辆进行检测,得到车辆在图像中的坐标信息;根据车辆在图像中所处的不同位置,给予司机不同提示。

本文方法充分考虑了驾驶员的行为特性以及知觉反应特性,符合驾驶员的真实驾车情景,能对高速公路行车途中发生的碰撞事故进行有效预测,保证司机的行车安全。

为了提高防碰撞预警算法的效率,首先对检测到的车辆进行过滤。将预警安全区域的最大高度记为 L_{saf} ,过滤掉位于 L_{saf} 以上的车辆,只预测位于 L_{saf} 以下的车辆是否会发生交通碰撞事故。 (x_0, y_0) 是根据式(4)和式(5)换算得到的车辆位置坐标,结合绘制的安全预警区域,对可能发生的交通碰撞事故进行预测。

车路视觉协同的预警模型和预警算法流程分别如图4和图5所示。

4 实验结果与分析

车路视觉协同的防碰撞预警算法需要准确的车辆位置信息,为此对车辆检测和碰撞预警分别进行实验。车辆检测实验使用的图像数据为2019年淮安某客运公司20辆大客车的行车记录仪采集的以司机第一视角拍摄的视频,测试视频的序列为 test_1 到 test_20,包含阴天、前车之间存在遮挡、车辆尺度变化、地面车道线干扰等不同的高速公路行车环境,可以有效验证算法的优劣。碰撞预警实验在一辆带有毫米波雷达和激光测距仪的马自达 CX-4 上进行,测试路段为长深高速,同时配备带有本文方法的移动 PC 设备用于对比实验,配置为 Windows10 操作

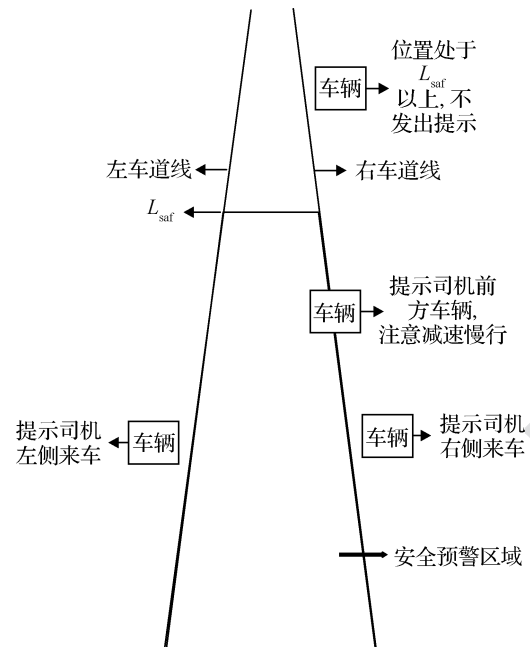


图4 车路视觉协同防碰撞预警模型

Fig. 4 Anti-collision early warning model of vehicle-road visual collaboration

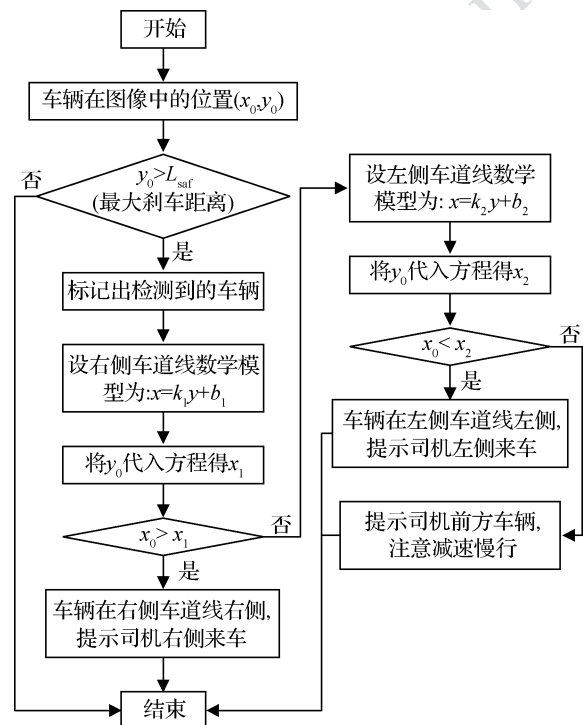


图5 车路视觉协同的预警算法流程图

Fig. 5 Flow chart of the warning algorithm based on vehicle-road visual collaboration

系统、Inter CoreI5-8500 3.0 GHz CPU、16 GB 内存 (主频 3 000)、NVIDIA GeForce GTX 1070TI 8 GPU、CUDA9.0、CUDNN7.4 GPU 加速库。

4.1 车辆检测实验

4.1.1 车辆检测定性分析

前车检测是本文对交通碰撞事故进行预测的重要依据,车辆检测的准确性和时效性对于碰撞事故预警至关重要。Choudhury 等人(2017)提出使用基于 Haar 特征的分类器实现车辆检测,而本文使用

YOLOv3 深度神经网络提取车辆特征并进行检测,两种方法的检测效果如图 6 所示。实验表明,基于 Haar 特征的检测方法对小目标不友好,检测出的车辆位置存在较大误差,无法为后续的防碰撞预警算法提供准确的车辆位置信息。本文使用的方法有效克服了上述缺陷,对小目标车辆也有很好的鲁棒性。



图6 Haar 特征和 YOLOv3 的车辆检测效果

Fig.6 Vehicle detection effect of Haar feature and YOLOv3 ((a) Haar feature; (b) YOLOv3)

4.1.2 车辆检测定量分析

定量分析主要包括车辆检测准确度、中心位置误差(center location error, CLE)和帧率(frames per second, FPS)3项指标。车辆检测准确度指的是否能准确检测到视频中的前车, CLE 指检测到的前车边界框的中心与车辆真实中心误差。中心误差越小,算法性能越高。FPS 是算法每秒处理的图像帧数。FPS 越高,算法运行速度越快。对包含车辆目标遮挡、光照变化、尺度变化和类目标干扰等多种变化的 20 段视频共 16 800 帧图像的实验结果进行定量分析,结果如表 2 所示。可以看出,本文方法在准确性和时效性方面均表现良好。

为了进一步验证本文算法的有效性,将本文算法与 Haar 特征(Choudhury 等, 2017)、垂直边缘(vertical edge)(Nguyen 等, 2017)、Fast R-CNN(Shi 等, 2017)和 SSD(single shot multibox detector)(Raj 和 Chandan, 2018)算法进行比较,结果如表 3 所示。可以看出, Fast R-CNN 算法的平均车辆检测准确度较低, vertical edge 算法的平均 CLE 较高。在时间性能方面, Fast R-CNN 算法的 FPS 只有 5.16 帧/s, 远低于正常视频帧数为 25 帧/s 的需求。本文算法有效克服了这些缺陷, 算法的平均 CLE 和平均 FPS 分别为 5.23 像素和 43.04 帧/s, 能更好地满足防碰撞预警系统准确性和实时性的要求。

表2 测试结果

Table 2 Test results

视频	车辆检测准确度/%	CLE/像素	FPS/(帧/s)
test_1	96.82	5.34	43.12
test_2	98.27	5.36	42.87
test_3	97.49	5.48	41.80
test_4	98.82	5.12	43.66
test_5	99.23	4.89	42.14
test_6	96.22	5.31	44.21
test_7	98.10	5.26	43.31
test_8	98.32	5.17	42.96
test_9	97.92	5.28	43.88
test_10	96.88	5.21	43.25
test_11	98.14	5.32	42.46
test_12	98.95	5.11	42.88
test_13	99.23	5.19	43.87
test_14	97.96	5.24	42.77
test_15	98.5	5.19	43.61
test_16	99.13	5.17	41.85
test_17	98.39	5.30	42.61
test_18	96.89	5.18	43.94
test_19	97.34	5.35	41.78
test_20	98.21	5.20	43.81

表3 不同方法的实验效果

Table 3 Experimental results of different methods

方法	平均车辆检测 准确度/%	平均 CLE /像素	平均 FPS /(帧/s)
Haar 特征	90.03	31.75	10.78
vertical edge	95.30	36.83	12.90
Fast R-CNN	94.20	8.36	5.30
SSD	88.23	12.18	28.82
本文	98.04	5.23	43.04

注:加粗字体表示各列最优结果。

4.2 防碰撞预警实验

汽车行驶时,本车驾驶员对前车驾驶员的下一刻行为是无法预知的。综合考虑本车行驶速度和驾驶员的知觉、行为反应特性,计算本车当前车速下的紧急制动距离,建立前车预警纵向安全距离,同时结合根据车道线得出的横线距离,构建一块安全预警

区域,对可能发生的追尾碰撞事故进行预警。

马自达 CX-4 车辆自带一套前方碰撞预警(forward obstruction warning, FOW)系统,以毫米波雷达感知前方车辆,通过提示音警告追尾风险。本文将该车型作为测试车辆,在车辆正中间放置一个高清摄像头,并连接至 PC 端。使用本文方法进行防追尾预警,通过对比实验,验证本文方法的有效性。在长深高速实测时,当两侧来车,本文方法可以进行语音提示,告知注意来车方向,避免变道引起侧向碰撞,预警效果如图 7(a)所示,此时 FOW 系统没有预警。当有两侧车辆进入安全预警区域时,与 FOW 系统相比,本文方法提前 0.8 s 告知保持车距,避免发生追尾碰撞事故,预警效果如图 7(b)所示。当驾驶员行驶速度过快,与前方车辆距离小于当前车速的紧急制动距离时,本文方法先于 FOW 系统发出警报,提醒减速慢行,预警效果如图 7(c)所示。上述实验结果说明了本文方法的有效性。



图7 防碰撞预警效果

Fig. 7 Effect of anti-collision warning ((a) lateral vehicle appears; (b) vehicle lane changes; (c) excessive speed)

5 结 论

本文提出车路视觉协同的高速公路防碰撞预警算法对路况视频图像进行处理。首先对图像中的车道线进行检测追踪,然后基于视频计算出当前车辆的行驶速度,结合驾驶员的知觉反应特性和行为反应特性,使用本文提出的安全区实时计算技术来构建本车与前车的安全距离模型,在图像中绘制一块随车速变化的安全预警区域,将其与 YOLOv3 车辆检测技术相结合,对高速公路上可能发生的追尾碰撞事故进行有效预测。实验结果表明,本文算法在检测速度、准确性和碰撞预警方面均取得了良好效果,与传统的基于毫米波雷达的防碰撞预警系统相比,预警准确率高。但本文系统仍存在一些问

题,例如构建安全距离模型时,可以增加测量路面附着系数和车路减速度的辅助传感器,这样可以使得模型更加准确。另外,本系统对车道线检测的研究仅限于良好的天气条件,下一步将对雨天、雾天、夜间等可视程度较差情况下的安全预警区域进行研究。

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