Deep Learning for Safe Autonomous Driving: Current Challenges and Future Directions

Khan Muhammad, Member, IEEE, Amin Ullah, Student Member, IEEE, Jaime Lloret, Senior Member, IEEE, Javier Del Ser, Senior Member, IEEE, Victor Hugo C. de Albuquerque, Senior Member, IEEE

Abstract—Advances in information and signal processing technologies have a significant impact on autonomous driving (AD), improving driving safety while minimizing the efforts of human drivers with the help of advanced artificial intelligence (AI) techniques. Recently, deep learning (DL) approaches have solved several real-world problems of complex nature. However, their strengths in terms of control processes for AD have not been deeply investigated and highlighted yet. This survey highlights the power of DL architectures in terms of reliability and efficient real-time performance and overviews state-of-the-art strategies for safe AD, with its major achievements and limitations. Furthermore, it covers major embodiments of DL along the AD pipeline including measurement, analysis, and execution, with a focus on road, lane, vehicle, pedestrian, drowsiness detection, collision avoidance, and traffic sign detection through sensing and vision-based DL methods. In addition, we discuss on the performance of several reviewed methods by using different evaluation metrics, with critics on their pros and cons. Finally, this survey highlights the current issues of safe DL-based AD with a prospect of recommendations for future research, rounding up a reference material for newcomers and researchers willing to join this vibrant area of Intelligent Transportation Systems.

Index Terms—Autonomous Driving, Artificial Intelligence, Deep Learning, Decision Making, Vehicular Safety, Vehicular Technology, Intelligent Sensors

I. INTRODUCTION

Recently, significant improvements have been reported in the development of vehicular sensors for performing different simple and complex tasks including object detection [1], localization [2], tracking [3], and activity recognition [4] for numerous applications. Such advancements have improved the sensing and computing processes of autonomous driving [5]. Despite this, AD demands further attention of industry and academia due to its sensitive nature and key role in reducing the number of accidents and saving human lives. For instance, only in USA 6 million car accidents happen on average every year, out of which around 3 million people get injured and around 2 million experience permanent injuries [6]. Besides injuries, more than 90 people die in car accidents every day. The main reasons of these accidents include alcoholic (40%), speeding (30%), and reckless driving (33%). Similarly, distracted driving also results in huge number of accidents [7]. According to a report, more than 9 people are killed each day due to distracted driving in USA [8]. Similarly, more than 1060 people are injured in crashes due to driver distraction. These crashes can be dramatically reduced by using driverless vehicle technology as supporting tools to drivers or in full automation. Furthermore, the disabled community can be greatly benefitted from this technology [9].

Khan Muhammad is with the Department of Software, Sejong University, Seoul 143-747, Republic of Korea (Email: khan.muhammad@ieee.org)

Amin Ullah, is with Intelligent Media Laboratory, Digital Contents Research Institute, Sejong University, Seoul 143-747, Republic of Korea (Email: aminullah@ieee.org)

Javier Del Ser is with TECNALIA, Spain, University of the Basque Country (UPV/EHU), Spain, and Basque Center for Applied Mathematics (BCAM), Spain (Email: javier.delser@tecnalia.com)

Jaime Lloret is with the Universitat Politecnica de Valencia, Spain (Email: jlloret@dcom.upv.es)

Victor Hugo C. de Albuquerque is with Department of Computer Science, Federal Institute of Education, Science and Technology of Ceará, Fortaleza, CE 60040-215, Brazil and Department of Teleinformatics Engineering, Federal University of Ceará, Fortaleza CE 60020-181, Brazil (Email: victor.albuquerque@ieee.org)

Figure 1: The successes achieved by top twenty-five countries so far in race of AD in terms of policy and legislation, technology and innovation, and infrastructure.

Due to the wide range of benefits the governments and companies worldwide are taking interest in AD. For instance, top twenty-five countries are evaluated in [10] for AD readiness and given scores in terms of policy and legislation, technology and innovation, and infrastructure. As depicted in Figure 1, Singapore is leading in the policy and legislation, Israel in technology and innovation, and Netherlands in the

infrastructure for AD. The countries like UAE with good infrastructures are limited to advanced technologies to operate AD in their roads.

Literature shows that autonomous vehicles have five different levels of automation as defined by SAE International standard with a range 0~5 [11]. This level-based roadmap is visualized in Figure 2. Level 0 vehicles are those which are under the full control of drivers [12]. Level 1 allows performing minor tasks of acceleration or steering by car and rest of the control is with human driver e.g., adaptive cruise control [13]. Level 2 car can take some safety actions such as emergency breaking but still driver needs to be alert while driving. Tesla's autopilot or Nissan's ProPilot can be regarded as level 2 because they can keep the car in the desired lane. At level 3, the car can automatically drive in certain conditions by monitoring the surrounding environment, but human driver needs to be still on command for taking control if the autonomous system fails [14]. Audi claimed that its A8 models featuring Traffic Jam Pilot has Level 3. In case of Level 4, the car can safely take control and proceed accordingly if its request for human intervention is not responded [15]. Level 4 cars are not recommended to be driven in uncertain weather conditions or unmapped areas. Lastly, level 5 vehicles cover full automation in all conditions and modes [16].

To date, several efforts and initiatives have been triggered by major industries to mature the AD technology. For instance, the famous DARPA Grand Challenge of 2004 [17] for covering a 150 miles road using a driverless car, which was failed by all the 15 vehicles participating in the challenge. A further improvement was made thereafter, and 5 out of 23 participants passed the challenge in the 2005 edition of the contest. Another event "DARPA Urban Challenge" [18] was later initiated in 2007, in which six participants completed the mission. Other noteworthy events include "Intelligent Vehicle Future Challenge" [19] (2009~2013), "Hyundai Autonomous Challenge" [20] 2010, and "Public Road Urban Driverless-Car Test" [21], 2013. Most recently, in 2015~2016, Google self-driving car and Tesla's autopilot system [22] were introduced as commercial examples. Apart from these milestones, different famous companies are planning to announce their autonomous vehicles of different levels in the near future. For instance, Ford has plan to deliver a "Level 4" driverless vehicle in 2021. Similarly, BMW is targeting "Level 4" or "Level 5" autonomous car in 2021 [23].

Despite the aforementioned achievements, several issues still restrict the usefulness of AD technology for numerous environments such as the maturity of Artificial Intelligence (AI) methods – particularly, those relying on Deep Learning – for visual sensors, dependency of performance of individual parts of AD system, and social acceptance at large scale [24]. Among these, the first two are important aspects and key enablers for AD system, which can significantly increase its safety and consequently result in huge public appreciation. Indeed, safety is a key requirement of AD, assisting drivers and minimizing the risks of potential accidents. This requirement can be mainly ensured by seven key tasks including road detection [25], lane detection [26], vehicle detection [27], pedestrian detection [28], drowsiness detection [29], collision avoidance [30], and traffic sign detection [31] for which numerous hand-crafted and learned representation based methods are presented. The current literature contains surveys of traditional methods on different aspects of AD such as planning and controls [32], traffic light recognition [33], and vehicle localization [34]. Many others have emphasized on the paramount role of DL in the ITS domain [35-38]. However, a detailed study on DL methods for safe AD is missing, which is considered as a backbone for AD and its safety.

This survey aims to cover this literature gap by analyzing the most recent DL works related to the aforementioned seven tasks for safe AD. We encapsulate the seven tasks into a three-step pipeline of measurement, analysis, and execution, and enlist their major achievements and key limitations. Our work also highlights the current issues of safe AD with several research recommendations focused on enhancing the applicability of DL methods in realistic vehicular environment, with safety at their primary requirement. We complement our critical analysis of the existing literature with an excerpt of empirical results of different DL model architectures for several safety-related AD tasks, which shed light on the enormous potential of these models.

Roadmap to Autonomous Driving

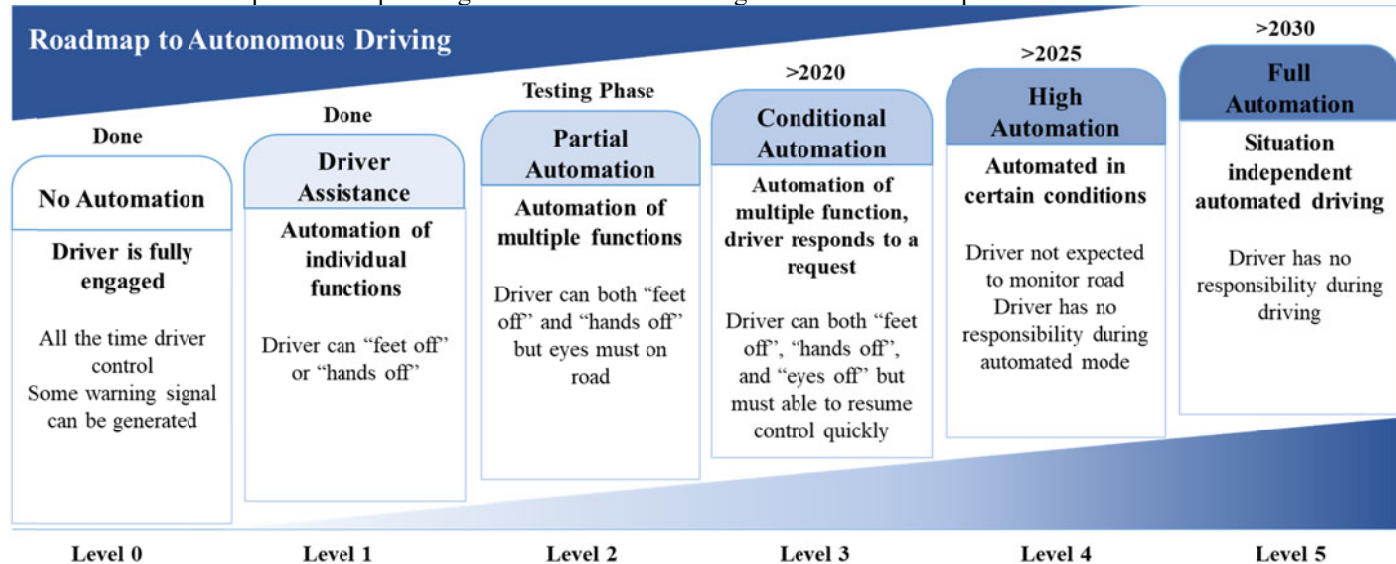|		**Testing Phase**	**>2020**	**>2025**	**>2030**
Done	**Done**	**Partial Automation**	**Conditional Automation**	**High Automation**	**Full Automation**
No Automation	**Driver Assistance**				**Situation independent automated driving**
Driver is fully engaged	**Automation of individual functions**	**Automation of multiple functions**	**Automation of multiple function, driver responds to a request**	**Automated in certain conditions**	
All the time driver control Some warning signal can be generated	Driver can "feet off" or "hands off"	Driver can both "feet off" and "hands off" but eyes must on road	Driver can both "feet off", "hands off", and "eyes off" but must able to resume control quickly	Driver not expected to monitor road Driver has no responsibility during automated mode	Driver has no responsibility during driving
Level 0	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Level 4**	**Level 5**

Figure 2: Roadmap of the autonomous driving technologies from level 0 to level 5.

We end up with a discussion on current research areas in the DL realm that remain insufficiently studied to date, despite their straightforward connection to safety issues in this particular application field.

The remainder of this article is structured as follows: Section 2 briefly describes the major control processes of AD. Section 3 provides details of the recent DL approaches, their strengths and limitations for AD systems. In Section 4, the major challenges of safe AD are discussed, and future directions are suggested in Section 5. In Section 6, we conclude the survey with some concluding remarks and an outlook.

II. MAJOR EMBODIMENTS OF AUTONOMOUS DRIVING AND RELATED STUDIES

This section aims to briefly describe the three-step pipeline of measurement, analysis, and execution (MAE) and presents several related studies associated with AD. "Measurement" refers to data collection from the surrounding environment via sensors, cameras, or radars and processing associated to detecting road, lane, vehicle, and pedestrian etc. [39]. To this end, all the methods of this survey associated to these tasks

will be covered under "M". "Analysis" phase uses more advanced algorithms for filtering, tracking, and other concrete steps for fulfilling a certain set of optimization requirements for AD. As a result of analysis, the "execution" part uses certain actuators to trigger an alarm or revoke control of vehicle. In this phase, automatic braking can be enabled to save the vehicle to avoid collision, thus ensuring safety on roads for AD systems.

Studies show that MAE is the necessary pipeline to control the automatic behavior of such vehicles and thus it is covered in this survey. Other aspects of such systems are already covered in detail by different surveys mentioned in Table 1. For instance, state-of-the-art associated with vision based recognition of traffic light for AD, is covered in [33]. Similarly, the planning and control aspect of AD for urban settings is investigated in [16]. To the best of our knowledge, an in-depth study of DL approaches for safe AD is missing in current literature and is thus presented in this paper with its overview in Figure 3.

Table 1. Details of existing surveys related to autonomous driving and our proposal. The surveys covered in this table are selected based on relevancy to the main theme "MAE", publication year, reputation of the publisher, and endorsement of associated research community in terms of citations.

Reference survey	Year	Theme	Remarks
Deep Learning for Safe Autonomous Driving: Current Challenges and Future Directions (**Ours**)	2019	Investigating deep learning-based methods for safe autonomous driving	-Only most recent and Deep Learning approaches -Complete trend analysis of DL strategies -Experimental evaluation of state-of-the-art with key findings -Detailed highlights about major challenges and recommendations for handling them.
"On the Safe Road Toward Autonomous Driving" [5]	2019	Discussing radar signal processing for functional safety in autonomous vehicles	-Analysis of the impact of the phase noise on radar performance. -Introduced state-of-the-art methods for phase noise estimation. -Covered the literature only related to radar signal processing.
"Autonomous vehicles that interact with pedestrians: a survey of theory and practice" [40]	2019	Understanding the interaction and behavior of pedestrian	-Investigated the interaction of pedestrian with traffic -Discussed the practical systems that understand the pedestrian behavior and communicate with them.
"The rise of radar for autonomous vehicles: signal processing solutions and future research directions" [24]	2019	Focused on radar signal technologies for detection and controlling	-Overviewed conventional signal processing methods for AD -Practical roadway scenarios and signal processing based future research directions are highlighted
"Enhancing transportation systems via deep learning: A survey" [41]	2019	Applications and shortcomings of Deep Learning in ITS	-Presented a comprehensive converge for applications of Deep Learning in ITS. -Summarized the evolving trends of Deep Learning based technology.
"Deep Learning for Large-Scale Traffic-Sign Detection and Recognition" [42]	2019	Investigation of large-scale traffic sign detection datasets and Deep Learning based	-Surveyed large-scale datasets with huge number of traffic sign categories -Recommended several improvements for traffic signs detection that resulted in improved

3

		solutions	performance.
"A survey on 3D object detection methods for autonomous driving applications" [43]	2019	Analysis of dept information for object detection and collision avoidance	-Studied all aspects of 3D object detection for AD -Expensive comparison of 2D and 3D object detection for AD
"Networking and communications in autonomous driving: a survey" [44]	2018	Inter- and intra-vehicle networks communications	-Covers important aspects related to wired and wireless networking in AD -Highlighted new trends of communication technologies in AD -Major focus is on networking for AD
"A survey of the state-of-the-art localization techniques and their potentials for autonomous vehicle applications" [45]	2018	Evaluating state-of-the-art vehicle localization methods with their applicability to autonomous vehicles	-Traditional vision- and sensors-based approaches, not DL -Certain challenges and recommendations are described in some paras but not in detail.
"Driving style recognition for intelligent vehicle control and advanced driver assistance: A survey" [46]	2018	Driving style characterization and recognition for AD	-Majority traditional approaches with two methods based on neural networks -No detailed challenges and recommendations are provided; however, necessary directions are given while describing applications of intelligent vehicles
"A survey of scene understanding by event reasoning in autonomous driving" [47]	2018	Understanding the surrounding scenes of autonomous vehicle	-Focused on scene representation and event detection -Analysis of traffic scene in autonomous driving
"Vehicles of the future: A survey of research on safety issues" [23]	2017	ICT-assisted services for safe future connected vehicles	-Only traditional approaches, not DL -Three areas are recommended for further research
"Simultaneous localization and mapping: A survey of current trends in autonomous driving" [34]	2017	Simultaneous localization and mapping for AD	-Hand-crafted methods and one Deep Learning approach -Besides other recommendations, deep CNNs are suggested as future directions.
"An overview of traffic sign detection and classification methods" [48]	2017	Overview of efficient techniques for traffic sign detection	-Discussed image processing and learning based methods for traffic sign detection.
"A survey on the coordination of connected and automated vehicles at intersections and merging at highway on-ramps" [49]	2017	Coordination of connected autonomous vehicle for mitigating traffic accidents	-Discussed the problem of coordination of CAVs on intersections and at highway on-ramps -Investigated the centralized and decentralized approaches in the coordination of CAVs.
"Computer vision for autonomous vehicles: problems, datasets and state-of-the-art" [50]	2017	Exploring computer vision related AD technologies	-Covered the wide range of various computer vision techniques related to AD. -Issues and current research challenges are discussed in topics such as tracking, motion estimation, end-to-end learning, etc.
"Vision for looking at traffic lights: Issues, survey, and perspectives" [33]	2016	Vision based traffic light recognition with construction of a new dataset	-Majority traditional approaches with two methods based on neural networks -No detailed challenges and recommendations
"A survey of motion planning and control techniques for self-driving urban vehicles" [16]	2016	Planning and control algorithms with focus on urban settings	-Only traditional approaches, not DL -Major challenges and recommendations are not properly highlighted except few lines in the future work

"A review of motion planning techniques for automated vehicles" [39]	2015	Navigation and motion planning techniques	-Motion planning techniques for automated driving -Path selection, planning, and optimization methods for urban vehicles
"Vision-Based traffic sign detection and analysis for intelligent driver assistance Systems: Perspectives and Survey" [51]	2012	Segmentation, feature extraction, and final sign detection	-Features extraction methods for traffic sign patterns representation -Covered driver assistance context and traffic sign recognition systems

III. PROPOSED METHODOLOGY

In this section, the state-of-the-art DL approaches mentioned in Table 2 are briefly described, considering the target seven tasks. Despite the fact that there are many studies about different parts of the AD system such as sensing, image processing, and communication etc., which work collectively for enabling it to drive itself, certain parts have achieved more attraction due to its huge impact on the overall performance of such vehicles. The most important parts are the seven tasks associated to MAE, in context of which the concerned studies are explored as follows:

A. Road Detection

This task aims at detecting round boundaries and areas where autonomous vehicle can possibly drive. In this context four representative works are selected. The first framework [52] applies CNNs to estimate longer distance road course for augmented reality applications. The second one investigates cascaded end-to-end CNN (CasNet) for accurate road detection and localization of centerline in the presence of complex backgrounds and significant occlusions of trees and cars as given in [53]. The other works present a Siamese fully convolutional network based framework for accurate detection of road boundaries using RGB images, semantic contours, and location priors [54] and a completely end-to-end model called as RBNet [55] for road as well road boundary detection in a single network.

B. Lane Detection

Lane detection has a key role in ensuring the safety of autonomous vehicles via lane keeping and lane departure control systems, enabling them to be on their specified lane, minimizing the chances of collision. In this context, four DL recent approaches are selected as examples. In the first approach, [56] utilized multi-sensor data and passed it through a deep neural network for lane detection in 3D space. The second approach investigates waveforms and CNNs for detecting lane markings for safe AD as discussed in detail in [57]. In the third work, an energy-friendly lane detection and classification strategy is proposed using stereo vision and CNN for lateral positioning of ego-car and issuing forward collision warning for safe AD [58]. In the next work [59], a recurrent neural network is utilized for road lane detection. Thus, it ensures both lane detection as well as collision avoidance.

C. Vehicle Detection

In order to avoid possible accident, the autonomous vehicle needs to detect and track other vehicles on the road. For this task, it needs to estimate different aspects of surrounding vehicles such as its shape, relative speed, size, and 3-dimensional locations. In this context, some of the state-of-the-art techniques are described as an example from recent literature. The first one is an automatic approach for vehicle detection and counting using convolutional regression neural network for traffic management and safe AD with detailed discussion in [60]. Chen et al. [61] presented a framework for 3D object detection by utilization of deep CNN model for object, location, and contextual boxes prediction. Similarly, Rajaram et al. [2] presented a mathematical strategy for object localization. They utilized Faster-RCNN along with RefineNet and region of interest pooling for vehicle detection and localization. Another work is a vehicle detection framework using multi-task deep CNN and voting strategy of region-of-interest [62]. Both enable the autonomous vehicle to detect other on-road car vehicles to initiate safety measures, thus increasing the safety level of AD.

D. Pedestrian Detection

Vehicle-to-pedestrian accident is a common scenario and mostly happen on roads. For autonomous vehicle, it is necessary to differentiate other objects from humans due to their higher importance. Thus, visual cameras are installed on autonomous vehicle for detection, tracking, and possible recognition of pedestrians for avoiding collision and different other purposes. For instance, Ouyang et al. [63] presented a joint framework of deep features extraction, handling deformation and occlusion, and classification for pedestrian detection that helps increasing the safety of AD. Another approach presented by Cai et al. [64] formulated complexity aware cascade training for pedestrian detection. They integrated cascade with the CNN to enable accurate pedestrian detection at a faster speed. Similarly, Wang et al. [65] proposed a pedestrian detection approach by investigating body part semantics and contextual information with complex handling of occlusions, achieving highly accurate localization results, which consequently increase the safety of AD.

E. Drowsiness Detection

This task is related to drivers and especially for level 1 to level 3 autonomous vehicles as level 4 and level 5 vehicles are fully driverless. It is one of the key contributors for safety applications as it can automatically take necessary action once driver seems distracted or any drowsy state is detected. To do

so, several approaches exist in literature. For instance, Lye et al. [66] proposed a multi-granularity based deep framework by intelligent usage of CNN and LSTM drowsiness detection in videos. Vijayan and Sherly [67] presented three CNN architectures including ResNet50, VGG16, and InceptionV3

for drowsiness detection in first person driver videos. These models are trained together by fusing them using a feature fused architecture layer. A similar approach is followed by Park et al.
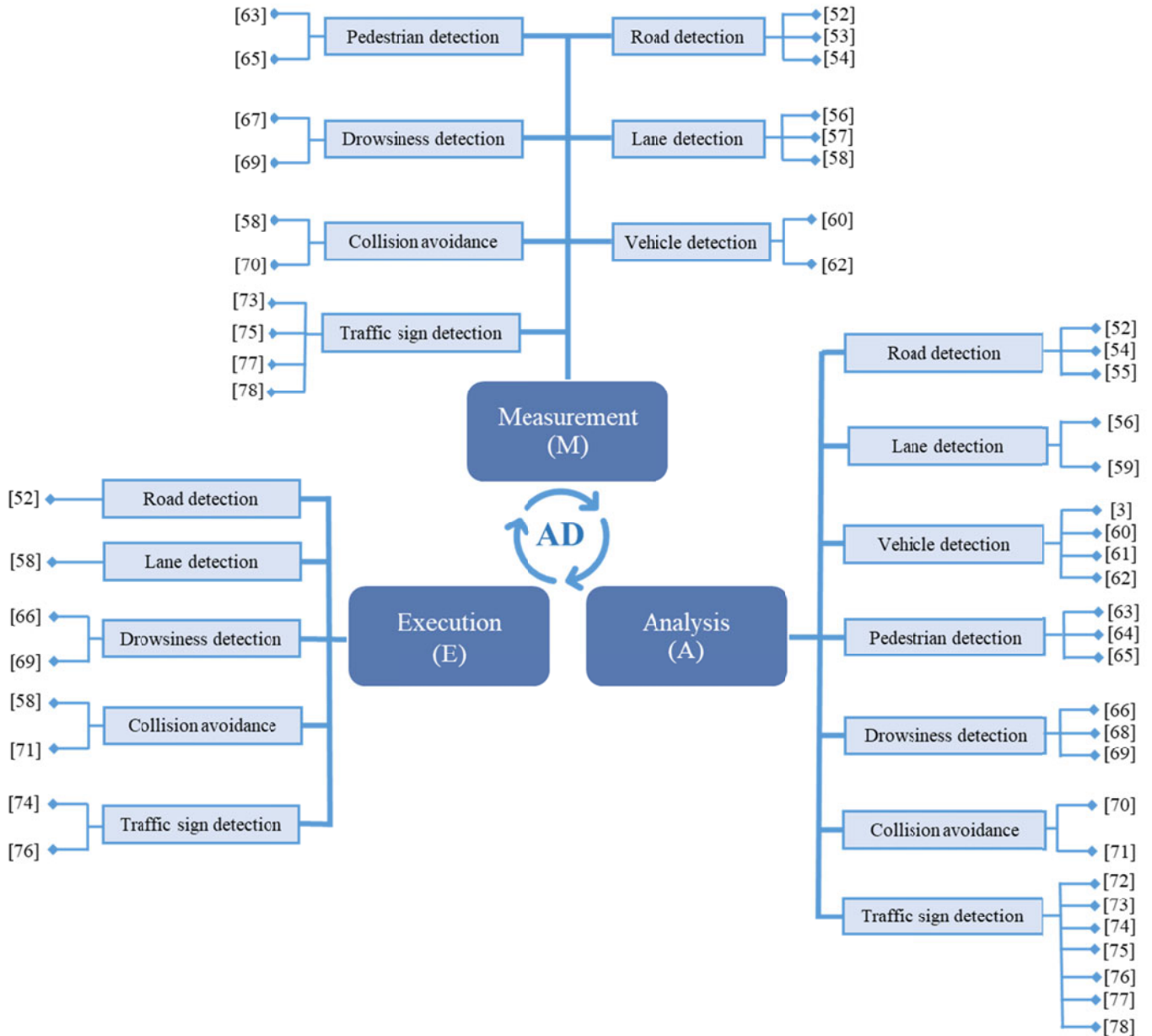

Figure 3. Distribution of Deep Learning approaches for major embodiments (measurement, analysis, execution-MAE) of the autonomous driving systems.

[68], where they integrated the results achieved by AlexNet, VGG-FaceNet, and FlowNet by fully connected layers for drowsiness detection. In another similar work, Guo et al. [69] investigated CNN and LSTM for drowsiness detection.

F. Collision Avoidance

It is obvious from the previous tasks that the important objects associated with autonomous vehicles can be tracked and detected by them, however, they are not enough to take a decision. The important decision and action are taken by

collision avoidance system. Thus, it is a higher-level task on which the safety of AD is heavily dependent and numerous studies are conducted in this direction. For example, Song et al. [58] can detect both lane and avoid collision by taking necessary action. Similarly, Nguyen et al. [70] proposed a system, which detects the obstacles, recognize them using autoencoder, TCNN, and R-TCNN based deep learning architecture, and finally track them to avoid the chances of collision during AD. In another approach, Long et al. [71]

proposed a novel end-to-end collision avoidance system using deep neural network from noisy sensory measurements.

G. Traffic Sign Detection

This task is mainly related to the control of the vehicles from collisions at zebra crossing and road junctions, to reduce speed at speed jumps, notify the driver before turns, and suggest about U-turn, etc. Its function is simple, yet very important and challenging to make decision as discussed in several studies. For instance, Y. Zhu et al. [72] developed an object proposal-based framework for traffic sign detection and recognition. The searching area for traffic signs is reduced through CNN and then the detection and classification are performed using R-CNN and EdgeBox methods. X. Li et al. [73] proposed traffic light sign recognition model for on-vehicle cameras by using prior frame information that keeps the previous frame detection record and aggregate channel features that analyze the interframe information. G. Wang et al. [74] recognized traffic light signs in dynamic images using a lightweight deep learning model. A dual-channel mechanism is proposed for traffic light detection in dark frames and a lightweight CNN model is developed to classify them in real-time. For dark channel saliency model is developed to extract light from different colors simultaneously. Jensen et al. [75]

applied real-time object detector algorithm for traffic light signs detection using various YOLO versions and achieved state-of-the-art results over challenging datasets. Z. Ouyang et al. [76] used heuristic candidate region selection module for traffic light sign identification and developed a lightweight traffic light detection (TDL) model for its classification. The model is evaluated on both collected and benchmark datasets. Also, the model is tested through offline simulation and an on-road test. The model is integrated with Nvidia Jetson for on-road testing in normal traffic over a bus and car. Y. Yuan et al. [77] developed VSSA-NET architecture for traffic sign detection and treated it as a regression and sequence classification task. The network architecture is based on vertical spatial sequence attention and multi resolution feature learning module. Also, the contextual information are extracted through regression and classification with attention procedure. In a similar method, D.Tabernek et al. [78] used mask R-CNN object detection algorithm with different adaptation of the network to achieve the final detection. For better performance, appearance and geometric distortion distributions are applied as data augmentation to increase the data. All these tasks contribute to the overall safety of AD and thus researchers are increasingly investigating these areas.

Table 2. Summary of Deep Learning strategies in terms of MAE for the target seven missions for safe AD systems

Domain	Ref	Measurement	Analysis	Execution	Theme
Road detection	[52]	✓	✓	✓	A road prediction system for augmented reality-based navigation applications via CNNs and suitable to work in night scenarios is presented.
	[53]	✓	-	-	Investigation of cascaded end-to-end CNN (CasNet) for accurate road detection and localization of centerline in the presence of complex backgrounds and significant occlusions of trees and cars.
	[54]	✓	✓	-	A Siamese fully convolutional network-based framework for accurate detection of road boundaries using RGB images, semantic contours, and location priors.
	[55]	-	✓	-	A specific neural network (RBNet) designed for road and road boundary detection in a single process.
Lane detection	[56]	✓	✓	-	A novel deep neural network for LiDAR and camera sensors to estimate the lane area effectively.
	[57]	✓	-	-	Investigation of waveforms and CNN for detecting lane markings for safe AD.
	[58]	✓	-	✓	An energy-friendly lane detection and classification strategy is proposed using stereo vision and CNN for lateral positioning of ego-car and issuing forward collision warning for safe AD.
	[59]	-	✓	-	A multitask deep convolution neural network for several objectives and a recurrent neural network that automatically detects lane boundaries.
Vehicle detection	[60]	✓	✓	-	An automatic approach for vehicle detection and counting using convolutional regression neural network for traffic management and safe AD.

	[61]	-	✓	-	A CNN pipeline for 3D object detection using a monocular image.
	[2]	-	✓	-	A framework combines Faster R-CNN with RefineNet and region of interest pooling for vehicle detection.
	[62]	✓	✓	-	A vehicle detection framework using multi-task deep CNN and voting strategy of region-of-interest.
Pedestrian detection	[63]	✓	✓	-	A joint framework of deep features extraction, handling deformation and occlusion, and classification for pedestrian detection.
	[64]	-	✓	-	Complexity-aware cascaded pedestrian detectors are investigated using combining features of very different complexities.
	[65]	✓	✓	-	A pedestrian detection approach via body part semantics and contextual information with complex handling of occlusions, achieving highly accurate localization results.
Drowsiness detection	[66]	-	✓	✓	A multi-granularity based deep framework by intelligent usage of CNN and LSTM drowsiness detection in videos.
	[67]	✓	-	-	Three different state-of-the-art CNN models are fused for the recognition of driver's drowsiness using facial landmarks.
	[68]	-	✓	-	A DDD network consisting of three Deep Learning models for driver drowsiness detection in RGB videos
	[69]	✓	✓	✓	Investigation of CNN and LSTM for drowsiness detection.
Collision avoidance	[58]	✓	-	✓	Apart from lane detection and classification, this work can forward collision warning, increasing the safety of AD.
	[70]	✓	✓	-	An intelligent Deep Learning system to detect obstacles and then recognize and track them to avoid collision.
	[71]	-	✓	✓	A novel end-to-end collision avoidance system using deep neural network from noisy sensory measurements.
Traffic Sign Detection	[72]	-	✓	-	A dual deep learning component model is developed for traffic sign detection and recognition, consisting of fully convolutional network and deep convolutional neural network.
	[73]	✓	✓	-	A traffic light recognition method is developed by integrating interframe analysis and prior frame features.
	[74]	-	✓	✓	Developed a lightweight deep learning model for traffic light recognition which is based on HDR images and can perform recognition in both bright and dark images.

[75]	✓	✓	-	Utilized YOLO object detection algorithm for traffic light detection over different illuminations and weather condition images.
[76]	-	✓	✓	Investigated several deep learning models for real time traffic light detection and developed lightweight CNN model which is tested in both simulation and real word scenarios.
[77]	✓	✓	-	Developed an end-to-end deep learning model for traffic sign detection based on vertical spatial sequence attention and multi resolution feature learning module.
[78]	✓	✓	-	Proposed traffic sign detection and recognition based on RNN integrated with CNN.

IV. PERFORMANCE EVALUATION OF THE SAFE AUTONOMOUS DRIVING

This section has been organized for the performance comparison of different state-of-the-art DL models when applied to tasks closely related to AD safety. Each task is evaluated using multiple evaluation methods including F-measure, precision, recall, overall accuracy, average precision (AP), area under the curve (AUC), and runtime. However, we have discussed only those evaluation results which are achieved via a common assessment criterion. For instance, majority of the road detection techniques are assessed using the F-measure score. F-measure is also known as F1-score which considers both precision and recall, calculating a harmonic mean of both values and captures the trade-off between them. It can be calculated using the formula given in Eq. 1.

$$F1 = 2 * \frac{Precision*Recall}{(Precision+Recall)} \tag{1}$$

Similarly, the mainstream techniques for lane detection utilized AP and AUC for its evaluation. AP (also known as mean average precision (mAP)) is a performance evaluation metric for object detectors, which computes the AP value from precision (Eq. 2) for recall (Eq. 3) values 0 to 1. More generally, AP is used to find area under the precision-recall curve in the range 0 to 1.

$$Precision = \frac{True\ positive}{(True\ positive+False\ positive)} \tag{2}.$$

$$Recall = \frac{True\ positive}{(True\ positive+False\ negative)} \tag{3}$$

Likewise, AUC is used for the analysis of AI models where true positives are plotted against false positive rate in order to know that at which threshold the trained model performs well. Figure 4 (a) visualizes the state-of-the-art results achieved by different Deep Learning models on KITTI's [79] benchmark dataset. This dataset is one of the challenging datasets for AD tasks such as road detection, lane detection, pedestrian detection on road, and vehicle detection. It is divided into three sets, which are urban marked (easy), urban multiple marked lanes (moderate) and urban unmarked (hard) and has 289 training images and 290 testing images. For instance, RBNet [55] has achieved the current highest F-

measure score. It resorts to five convolutional layers, DCNN for feature extraction, followed by post-processing for road boundary detection. The model is trained for 100k epochs with a learning rate equal to 0.01, amounting to 0.18 seconds per processed frame. The DNN [80], s-FCN-loc [81], and Up Conv [82] have achieved 93.43%, 93.26%, and 93.83% F-measure score, respectively. Furthermore, the DNN [80] and s-FCN-loc [81] utilized very deep CNN architectures, followed by complex post-processing. As a result, they require 2 and 0.4 seconds of processing time per frame, respectively. The Up Conv [82] takes only 0.083 seconds per processed frame, but its accuracy is lower than that of the RBNet [55].
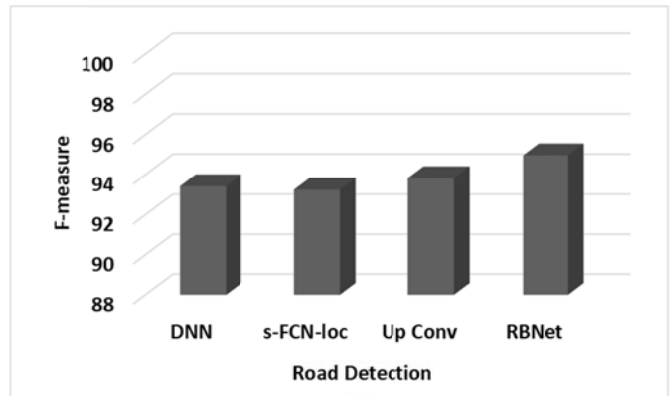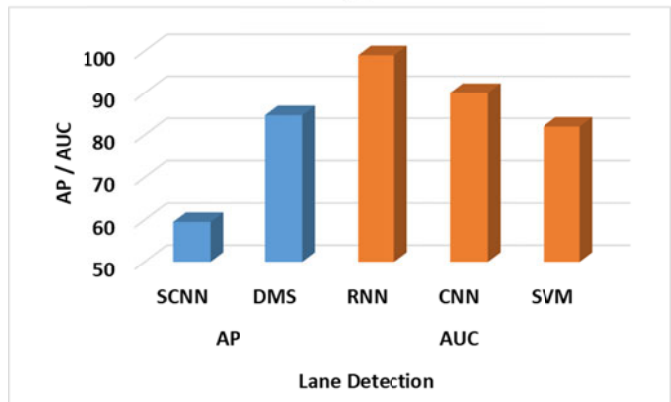
Figure 4: (a) The comparison of the road detection techniques including DNN [80], s-FCN-loc [81] , Up Conv [82], and RBNet [55] (b) comparison of the lane detection techniques

including SNN [83] and DMS [56] using AP score and RNN [84], CNN [84], and SVM [84] using AUC values.

Figure 4 (b) shows the compassion of different state-of-the-art methods for lane detection using AP and AUC scores. They used the Caltech lanes dataset [85] for experiments which contains 1225 challenging images taken in the busy streets of Pasadena. The SNN [83] and DMS [56] utilized AP score for the evaluation of their techniques and achieved 59.5 and 84.7 scores, respectively. The SNN [83] utilized the VGG16 CNN architecture as its backend, with three additional fully connected layers added for road detection. They have trained this extended model with a learning rate of 0.01 and a weight decay of 0.0001 using "poly" learning rate policy. Their model is not efficient for real time processing because it requires 0.115 seconds of processing time due to the VGG16 backbone. Similarly, Li et al. [84] utilized two convolutional layers and fully connected layers architecture followed by multitask object detection, where the first task detects object and the second one estimates the geometry output. They experimented RNN, CNN, and SVM after the features extracted from fully connected layers for multitask learning, where the RNN performed well and reached the highest AUC value of 0.99. We represented 0.99 as 99 in the graph because the AUC values are between 0 and 1. However, due to the graph representation we have normalized the scores just for visualization.
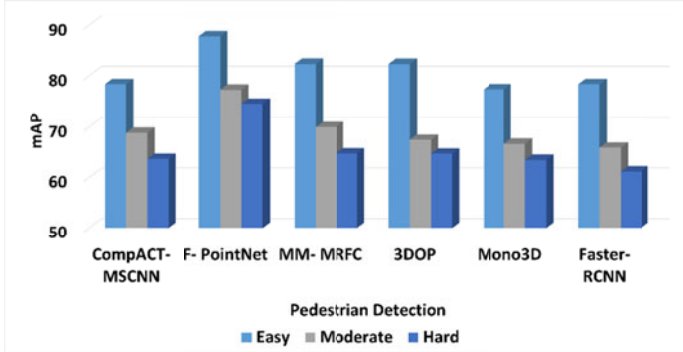

Figure 5: Performance comparison of different pedestrian detection methods including CompACT-MSCNN [86], F-PointNet [87], MM-MRFC [88], 3DOP [89], Mono3D [61], and Faster-RCNN [90] with respect to mAP for easy, moderate, and hard scenarios.

The pedestrian detection techniques given in Figure 5 have been evaluated using the mean average precision (mAP) scores on KITTI's [79] benchmark dataset. In state-of-the-art, three scenarios have been chosen for pedestrian detection evaluation including easy, moderate, and hard as defined by the benchmark datasets. In the easy scenarios, the minimum bounding box height for the object is 40 pixels and the objects are fully visible without any occlusion. In the moderate level data, the minimum bounding box height is 25 pixels and the objects are partly occluded. In the hard scenarios, the objects are very much occluded and difficult to see, where the minimum height of the bounding box for the object is 25 pixels. For easy, moderate, and hard data, the F-PointNet [87] has achieved maximum mAP scores of 87.81, 77.25, and 74.46, respectively. They utilized 2D and 3D CNN

architectures and their fusion for pedestrian detection. The MM-MRFC [88] utilized color, motion, and depth features and achieved the second highest accuracy with per frame processing time of 0.05 seconds. The overall performance of the state-of-the-art in easy scenarios is around 85%, for moderate it is under 70% and 80%, and for the hard case it is less than 65%. Therefore, this is a very challenging issue for safe and trustworthy AD, where the accuracy of pedestrian detection should reach the level of human perception for easy, moderate, and hard levels.
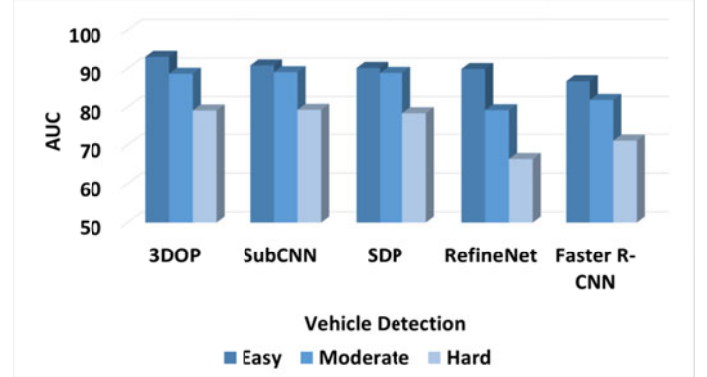

Figure 6: Comparison of different Deep Learning approaches for vehicle detection in easy, moderate, and hard scenarios i.e., 3DOP [89], SubCNN [91], SDP [92], RefineNet [93], and Faster R-CNN [90].l

Similar to pedestrian detection, the evaluation of vehicle detection is also performed in easy, moderate, and hard scenarios of KITTI's [79] benchmark dataset as given in Figure 6. The evaluation of these methods for vehicle detection has been performed using the AUC. The mainstream methods have performed well in the easy cases, reaching a maximum of 93.04 by 3DOP [89], for moderate and hard cases 88.64 and 79.27 maximum AUC values achieved by SubCNN [91]. The 3DOP [89] encodes object size priors, ground plane as well as several depth informed features that reason about free space, point cloud densities and distance to the ground. They utilized structured SVM, which takes input-output pairs and learns the parameters by their proposed optimization function. SubCNN [91] exploited two very deep CNNs architectures based Fast R-CNN; 1) region proposal network and 2) object detection network. The processing time is not discussed in the article, but it is greatly agreed that multiple CNNs based methods are not well suited for real-time processing due to huge computational complexity, thus of limited importance to AD.

$$Overall\ accuracy = \frac{Number\ of\ correct\ preictions}{Total\ number\ of\ predictions\ made} \quad (4)$$
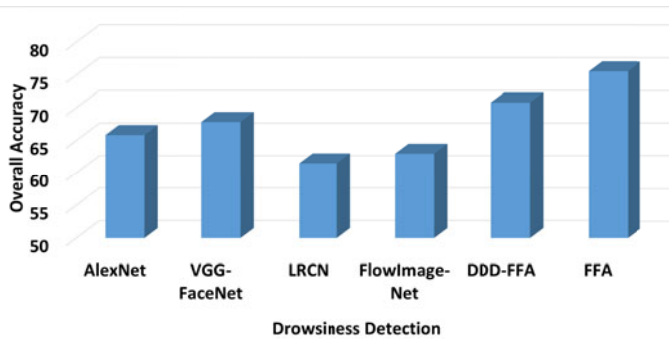
Figure 7: Comparison of the state-of-the-art Deep Learning models for drowsiness detection i.e., AlexNet [94], VGG-FaceNet [95], LRCN [96], FlowImageNet [96], DDD-FFA [68], and FFA [97].

Drowsiness detection is assisted using overall accuracy matric and the results of well-known Deep Learning methods are compared in Figure 7. The overall accuracy tells us "out of all test samples, what proportion were mapped correctly" as given in Eq. 4. The overall accuracy is usually expressed as a percent, with 100% accuracy being a perfect model. Drowsiness detection is very challenging task even for human to detect it is very difficult and the average accuracy of human in day and night scenarios are only 80% [68]. The FFA reached the maximum accuracy of 75.57 which is the highest so far achieved in drowsiness detection. Furthermore, the AlexNet [94], VGG-FaceNet [95], LRCN [96], FlowImageNet [96], and DDD-FFA [68] achieved 65.85%, 67.85%, 61.5%, 62.99%, and 70.81%, respectively. The AlexNet [94] and VGG-FaceNet [95] are very deep CNN architectures, containing 60 and 138 million parameters, respectively which is not efficient for real time task like AD. The FlowImageNet [96] is originally trained for action recognition but it is fine-tuned for drowsy states such as face and head gestures from the input image sequence. It has five convolutional and two fully connected layers and the final layer is changed in fine tuning process from 101 to 4 classes. It is fast but not effective enough for trustable AD. DDD-FFA [68] and FFA [97] features from the FC layers of three CNN models are ensembled for drowsiness detection. This strategy has increased the overall accuracy; however, the processing time has also increased up to three times. Drowsiness is very dangerous in driving and is a frequent reason for accidents. Therefore, its accuracy should be considered to improve in the future work for safe AD, jointly with other aspects in predictive modeling that are often overlooked, such as the quantification of the model's output confidence, the explainability of the knowledge captured by the model or the accountability of predictions. Since in safe AD decisions may put at risk human life, the need for explaining what a model observes in its input for producing its output becomes a critical factor for the sake of its viability with regulatory constraints.
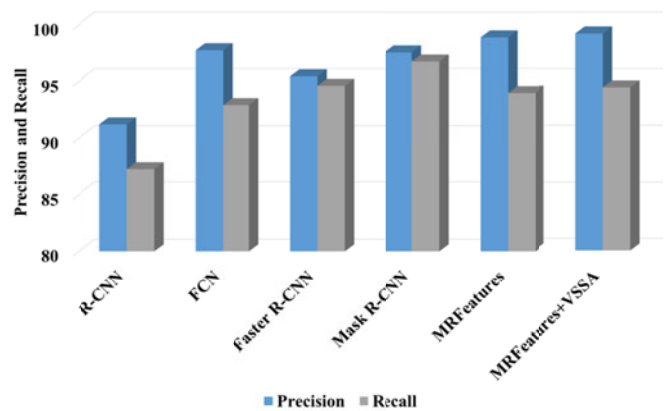

Figure 8: Precision and recall values of mainstream traffic sign detection models achieved on STSD dataset [98] including R-CNN [72], FCN [72], Faster R-CNN[78], Mask R-CNN[78], MR Features [77], and MR Features+VSSA [77].

The mainstream techniques for traffic sign detection are evaluated using precision, recall, and intersection over union (IOU). Precision and recall scores achieved on Swedish traffic-sign dataset (STSD) [98] using different models are shown in Figure 8. The STSD is very challenging dataset that contains 19236 images of 20 traffic sig categories. The R-CNN [72], FCN [72], Faster R-CNN[78], Mask R-CNN[78], MR Features [77], and MR Features+VSSA [77] achieved precision score of 91.2%, 97.7%, 95.4%, 97.5%, 98.83%, and 99.18%, respectively, and achieved recall score of 87.2%, 92.9%, 94.6%, 96.7%, 93.96%, and 94.42%, respectively. As this task is more about detection rather than classification or recognition therefore, the researchers utilized IOU. IOU evaluates the results by comparing the area of the detected bounding box and the area of ground truth to be detected. The high intersection rate means good performance of the detection model and vice versa. The performance of state-of-the-art traffic sign detection models is given in Figure 9. These results are achieved on a very challenging dataset known as VIVA [99], which is captured in extremely complex scenes and contains almost all of the traffic light signals including green, red, and their related right and left turns with short- and long-distance images in different day/night conditions and illuminations. Traffic sign detection is one of the prompt applications of the AD, where both the effectiveness of the method and its processing time are very important for decision making to control vehicles. Therefore, we investigated the results of faster yet effective methods for traffic sign detection. The very famous Yolo and its variants achieved 25%, 21%, 18%, and 16% of IOU for Yolo2 [100], Yolo2-tiny [100], Yolo3 [101], and Yolo3-tiny [101], respectively. The SSD [102] and Faster RNN [90] achieved 10% and 12% IOU and the recent Rttld detector [76] achieved the highest IOU of 44% on VIVA traffic light detection dataset [99]. From the results, we can see that several famous detectors have less accuracy on the given challenging dataset, needing serious attention from researchers. Therefore, its accuracy should be considered to improve in future works for safe AD. Furthermore, this task is related to the open environment, so the conditions are changing according to different places and

weather conditions, therefore model evaluation is an important future work to be considered for traffic sign detection.
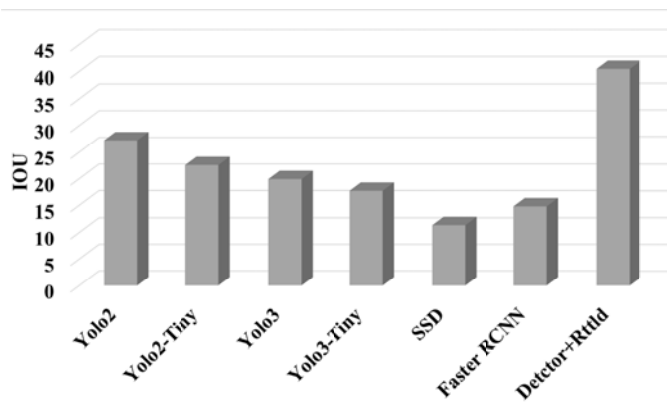

Figure 9: Performance of different state-of-the-art traffic light sign detection models on VIVA [99] dataset, including Yolo2 [100], Yolo2-tiny [100], Yolo3 [101], Yolo3-tiny [101], SSD [102], Faster RNN [90], and Detector + RTTLD [76].
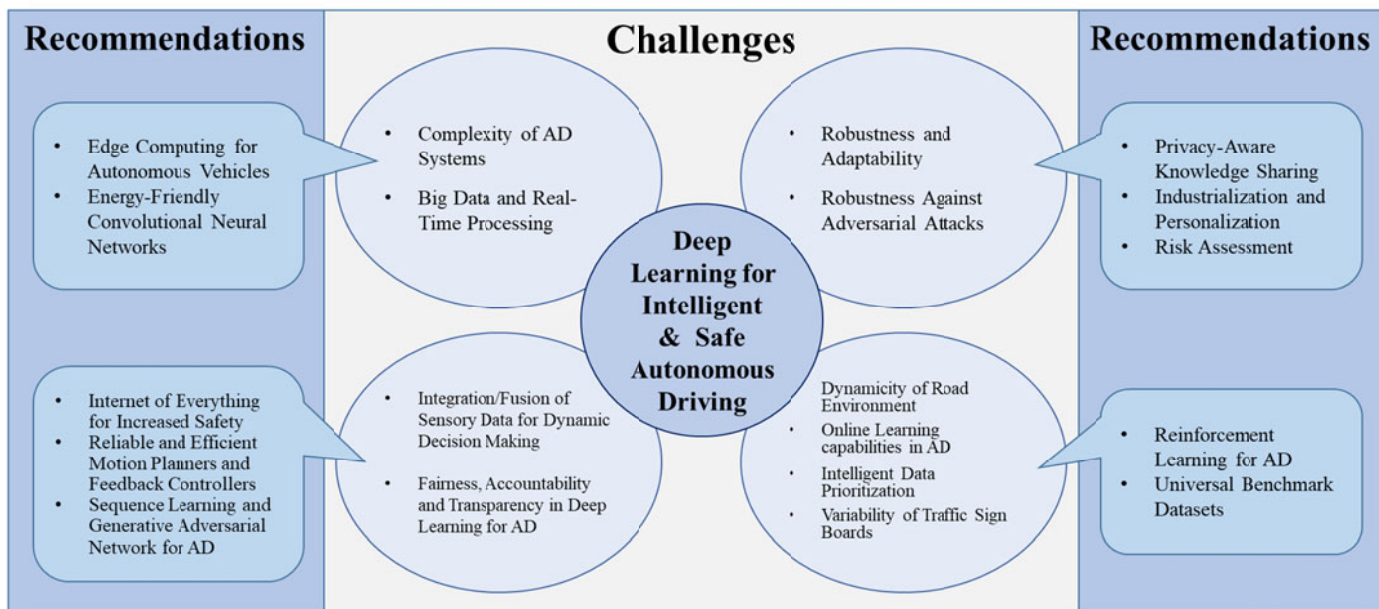

Figure 10: Major challenges and possible recommendations for intelligent and safe autonomous driving.

The competence and performance of the aforementioned techniques in the capacity of seven missions, targeting safe AD reveal many challenges. In our investigated techniques, none of them is capable to encounter measurement, analysis, and execution together. Even though these methods show promising results for their targeted mission, they are computationally very complex. Furthermore, the mainstream methods are functional with high-specs GPUs and cloud servers, which is not a realistic setting for real application environments as it neglects important aspects such as energy consumption, or prediction latency. Besides the computational complexity, there exist several other open challenges that are discussed in the next section.

V. CHALLENGES IN SAFE AUTONOMOUS DRIVING

Despite significant investment of both academia and industry in AD technology, certain aspects of these systems are still facing difficulties due to numerous challenges discussed as follows:

a) **Complexity of AD Systems:** AD systems consist of a series of decision-making problems where the solution of one problem is the input to another one. Although, significant improvement can be noted in certain parts, but overall there is dependency of individual parts on the performance of overall AD system [103]. For instance, Furda and Vlacic [104] presented a multiple criteria decision making for the selection of most suitable driving move where the decision making is divided into successive stages. The first stage in their proposal is safety critical. However, there are multiple decisions need to be taken similar to human thinking. Therefore, an efficient motion planner of AD can be compatible with only an energy-intensive feedback controller. On the other hand, simpler controllers may be less robust [105], needing less energy but will need motion-planning approach of significant detail. Thus, intelligent

frameworks need to be developed to balance such conflicting metrics and come up with an optimal solution on the fly.

b) ***Dynamicity of Road Environment:*** It is agreeable that current cities are becoming more dynamic due to significant digitization on roads with colored advertisements and illumination. Researchers have presented multiple sensors-based solutions including radar [106], vision [2], lasers [107], and different other modality-based solutions [108], however, in dynamicity of road scenarios the level of accuracy is still very low. There is also greater tendency of humans for keeping personal luxury vehicles, increasing the traffic on road. These practices make the environment of autonomous vehicles further complex, thus increase its challenges by affecting the detection, tracking, and recognition accuracy of different tasks associated with AD.

c) ***Big Data and Real-Time Processing:*** To keep the autonomous vehicle well aware of its surrounding environment, a variety of sensing devices including sensors [109], cameras [2], LIDAR [110] etc., are attached to it, capturing data continuously, resulting in big data. In addition, high quality data [111-113] (e.g., videos of higher resolution) are collected, considering the critical nature of AD. Thus, processing such huge amount of data in real-time is a big challenge, considering the accuracy, power consumption, and cost [114].

d) ***Intelligent Data Prioritization:*** As discussed, a significant amount of data of different nature is captured, resulting in big data. Literature shows that it is infeasible for an autonomous vehicle to process all captured data and thus data prioritization mechanism [115, 116] is needed to filter only important contents for further processing and discard unnecessary data. This prioritization mechanism should be intelligent enough to prioritize a variety of data captured in different environmental scenarios [117].

e) ***Robustness and Adaptability:*** Studies [56-65] suggest that it is comparatively easy to capture and process data for autonomous vehicle in certain environment. Most of the mainstream AI techniques for AD are trained on data collected in certain environment and not reliable in cross weather conditions. This issue is recently encountered by Google team and they presented an idea of all-weather autonomously driven vehicle. However, it becomes inherently challenging when the environment is uncertain with captured data affected by snow, rain [118], and fog [119]. Thus, the system for different tasks associated with MAE should be robust enough to adapt itself with the surrounding environment.

f) ***Integration/Fusion of Sensory Data for Dynamic Decision Making***: In the real-world applications, it is very hard to achieve ideal performance and target accuracy using single sensor. So, there are a wide use of the decision-making algorithms for processing fusion data acquired from multisensory [120, 121]. The two major types of sensors are used in autonomous vehicles i.e., environment perception and localization. The environment perception used to detect surrounding objects of the vehicle while localization track the location of the vehicle. The fusion algorithms are categorized into two groups: 1) machine learning methods (deep neural network) and 2) multi sensor information fusion for measuring the state i.e., Kalman filter (KF). In the literature many sensor fusion based models are proposed using various sensors and fusion algorithms. These frameworks more focused on improving the accuracy but the implementation feasibility of these methods is less explored. The main challenges in the autonomous driving: perception, real time computing and communication, and learning based controls methods. There is a huge space for efficient, lightweight, and robust fusion based pipeline for autonomous vehicle [122].

g) ***Fairness, Accountability and Transparency in Deep Learning for AD:*** Recent studies have stressed on the utmost necessity of explaining decision provided by AI models in scenarios where such decisions ultimately impact on humans' lives (e.g. health, law, etc.) [123, 124]. AD harnessing DL approaches is not an exception to this requirement for model explainability, particularly due to the black-box nature of this kind of AI models. By virtue of eXplainable AI (XAI) techniques [125], it is possible not only to shed light on the internals and knowledge learned by DL models, but also to ease the traceability and post-mortem analysis of incorrect decisions (accountability) for model refinement. Likewise, ensuring that DL models [126] for AD are not affected by severely imbalanced or scarce training samples (i.e. lack of model bias) guarantees improved generalization performance, hence a more reliable contextual awareness of the vehicle, and a compliance with eventual regulatory constraints [127]. Interpreting what the model has learned and constructing plausible counterfactuals via XAI techniques has the potential to delimit the performance boundaries of the model, unveil possible sources of bias, and analyze how decisions were made in search for possible deficiencies in the model. Without advances in model explainability, AD functionalities harnessing the powerful modeling capability of DL will be far from practicality.

h) ***Online Learning Capabilities in Autonomous Driving:*** One of the major challenges in the autonomous driving is dealing with various environments with a scalable model. For instance, a model trained for urban environment may not be applicable in rural areas, since the traffic rules are quite different in both scenarios. Similarly, this condition can be applied due to newly constructed areas, weather condition, and climates changes etc. [128]. This problem can be tackling with online learning strategy (updating model with new data). Recently, researcher apply online learning strategies in many domains such as surveillance [129] where the deep model iterative fine-tune itself and update the parameters of trained model to adopt the changed environment. Similarly, Guaranteed Safe Online Learning via Reachability (GSOLR) [130], Stochastic Online Learning [131], and Online Learning via meta-learning [132] are the recent approaches which can be adopted to online learning in autonomous driving cars to update different Deep models using maps, weather conditions and visual changes accordingly.

i) ***Robustness Against Adversarial Attacks:*** analogously to the above, much has been lately said around the weakness of

DL models against intelligently crafted examples that even if visually imperceptible, lead them to incorrect decisions (e.g. misclassification [133]). Adversarial attacks pose enormous challenges in the vehicular domain, as has been exemplified with traffic signs being wrongly classified by vehicular cameras due to physical adversarial modifications in the form of printable stickers [134]. Although the activity around defense strategies against adversarial attacks is vibrant at the time, definitely there is still road ahead in regard to the compliance of its effectiveness with design specifications and admissible risk limits.

j) *Variability of Traffic Sign Boards:* The object detection models are usually trained with fixed size resolution data. However, most of the traffic signs appear to be very small and when high resolution images are resized to the required input size of the model, large size sign board can be easily captured in the resized image, however, this leads to the misdetection problem of small size traffic sign boards [42]. Furthermore, when the vehicle travels with a very high speed i.e., 100 km/h, such high-speed camera motion destroys the structure of small size sign boards. This is a very challenging task to detect and recognize all types of traffic sign boards, which can be possibly achieved by using high resolution images as input to the model and not the resized images.

VI. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE RESEARCH

In the light of challenges raised in Section 5 and literature, a list of important areas for further research in safe AD is presented with brief details for industry and academia. Improvement in these directions can increase the significance of AD systems and can contribute to their safety and reliability.

a) *Energy-Friendly Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs):* A study of several surveys shows that CNNs have obtained state-of-the-art achievements in various computer vision tasks associated to AD such as tracking [2, 135], speed control [136], and obstacles avoidance [137, 138] etc. However, their high memory requirement and computational complexity limit their usefulness. Thus, energy-friendly and efficient CNN models should be designed for improving the driving safety of AD technology.

b) *Reinforcement Learning for Autonomous Driving*: Reinforcement learning is an active research focus in various domains of AD, such as control [139, 140] and path planning [141, 142]. Reinforcement learning techniques have at no doubt achieved good performance levels, evincing the capability of these techniques to learn near-optimal policies to efficiently operate different subsystems of the autonomous vehicle. Nevertheless, most research contributions reported so far in the literature have been conducted on various simulators or restricted trial environments due to a manifold of reasons, ranging from established regulatory restrictions to the availability of vehicle prototypes, or the earliness of research outcomes. As a result, current RL models cannot fully cope with real-world environments, which are full of uncertainties that hinder the provision of safety guarantees [143]. Even though simulators allow generating driving scenarios at a low cost, models are trained off-line over virtual environments, but cannot be expected to perform that effectively in real conditions, and ultimately cannot be deployed directly. Therefore, further research is needed towards ensuring good generalization properties of RL models when used in simulated and real environments. To this end, several directions should be targeted in the near future, such as increasingly higher levels of realism attained by vehicular simulation software (e.g. procedural generation of urban scenarios), the latest advances in data augmentation methods (to e.g. imprint varying meteorological conditions on data captured on driving tests), or specific algorithmic proposals aimed at improving the generalization of RL models to unseen environments and/or tasks (Meta Reinforcement Learning [144], with initial findings in the ITS domain appearing very recently [145].

c) *Sequence Learning and Generative Adversarial Network for AD:* Vision sensors deployed on AV capture pedestrians performing different activities. The patterns underlying these activities cannot be captured from a single frame, but they rather require learning over a sequence of consecutive frames [129]. This augmented information substratum requires efficient techniques for sequence learning for pedestrian activity recognition in the AV surroundings, considering additional elements of complexity such as partial occlusions or different camera angles over time. To this end, data augmentation techniques capable of imprinting these effects in the data from which sequence learning models are built constitute a promising path to follow. Similarly, generative adversarial networks (GAN) can be investigated to generate accurate environments in simulation for training self-driving car policies. GANs can learn to re-render a scene from a different viewpoint, which could be useful for laying new learning environments for Reinforcement Learning methods, and ultimately producing more generalizable policies for self-driving cars.

d) *Reliable and Efficient Motion Planners and Feedback controllers*: Motion planner and feedback controller are one of the critical parts of AD systems as they have a key role in the overall running time of the system [146]. However, they are working in an inverse way as described in Section 4. Thus, further investigation is needed to come up with a reliable and efficient motion planner and feedback controller to balance the computational burden, speed, and safety [147].

e) *Universal Benchmark Datasets:* Despite the available datasets [148-151] for evaluating different individual aspects of AD systems (such as KITTI benchmark [79] and publicly accessible datasets [152]), there is a need to make universal benchmark datasets to measure the overall performance of AD prototypes. Such efforts will make AD a hot topic for both academia and industries, helping in benchmarking and arranging competitions for the concerned research community to improve different individual aspects as well as overall performance of AD systems.

14

f) *Industrialization and Personalization:* Although significant research is in progress for improving almost every aspect of AD such as tracking [153-155], velocity control [156, 157], localization and mapping [34, 158], path planning [159-162], and visual guidance [103, 163], such systems are yet not globally recognized and adoptable due to safety risks and lack of large-scale industrialization. Thus, AD models should be made mature enough to be universally trusted and adoptable at large scales. Further, personalization (such as preliminary explorations for cruise control [164] and lane departure [165, 166]) can be another interesting research direction for users to adjust their preferences in terms of safety, speed limit, available features, and cost. As an example, companies like Google and NVIDIA are building powerful AI-based self-driving cars, investing resources towards dedicated high-processing GPU and TPU devices for AD that can efficiently run Deep Learning models as the ones addressed in this study.

g) *Edge Computing for Autonomous Vehicles:* To guarantee the safety and robustness of AD, AV are equipped with various smart sensors and high-computing embedded devices. Data acquired from these sensors are processed through DL models for accurate decisions. In this context, one of the main challenges is to properly balance the tradeoff between the cost of processing devices and the competence of the computational model [167, 168]. In general, manufacturing industries prioritize the fabrication of sensors at minimum costs with maximum performance [169]. This paves an unprecedented opportunity for Edge Computing to contribute to safe AD. Edge Computing for deep learning [170] require research for online training over the Edge because vehicular data dynamically changes over time [171]. The traditional training process is often performed on devices with high computational resources, and then, once trained, they are installed on the edge. This strategy is far from effective when adopted for tasks associated to AD, due to the need for refreshing the knowledge captured by the model. This is challenging research direction, requiring effective and optimized online learning mechanisms for training Deep Learning models over the edge [172].

This is challenging research direction, requiring effective and optimized online learning mechanisms for training Deep Learning models over the edge. Specifically, there is a growing need for mature software frameworks capable of federating Deep Learning models learned locally across different distant contexts, without compromising protected data. This federated learning scenario fits perfectly in safe AD, wherein models can be enriched by sharing model information among vehicles rather than the captured data themselves. The relative youth of this research area deserves further attention from the community towards extrapolating the early findings achieved with already existing frameworks to the automotive domain, placing an emphasis on crucial implementation aspects such as latency, reliability/reputation of the federated models and the obsolescence of the model [173].

h) *Privacy-Aware Knowledge Sharing:* In safety matters, human is the last asset to put at risk. Therefore, the community should synergistically aim at more accurate models. Unfortunately, the huge variability of vehicular situations and environments makes it complicated to build DL models capable of maintaining their performance levels across diverse environmental scenarios. In this context, a need emerges for feeding models with diverse datasets that can represent as many practical safety-critical situations as possible. However, technical aspects aside and despite ultimately targeting an increase of safety, this workaround becomes complex to implement in competitive markets with stakeholders reluctant to share the data acquired from their portfolio of clients. Bearing this in mind, the focus should be drifted onto Federated Learning [174], a new distributed computing paradigm with DL at their core, by which locally trained models deployed at vehicles can share their knowledge (embodied in their adjusted parameters delivered to a central server), and exploit it locally towards improving their performance [175]. Interestingly, this distributed computation is accomplished without compromising the privacy of the data from where local models were trained. We foresee an exciting application scenario of federated DL in vehicular perception, allowing manufacturers to attain unprecedented levels of vehicular perception without major concerns with respect to the privacy and confidentiality of their datasets.

i) *Internet of Everything for Increased Safety:* In the future smart cities [176], different entities associated with roads such as vehicles, sign-boards, traffic lights, etc., will be connected with each other for sharing useful information [177, 178]. Of course, they need to be interoperable and thus, a diverse set of communication standards need to be investigated for autonomous vehicles so that there is no interoperability issue [179, 180]. This will enable autonomous vehicles to get necessary information about traffic jams, real-time best available route suggestions, and expected collisions and can increase the safety of AD.

j) *Risk Assessment:* One of the goals of AD is to reduce road fatalities and eliminate human error on roads. However, AVs are not completely risk-free due to the prevalence of real-world uncertainties. Therefore, risk assessment is crucial in order to improve the safety of AD. A plentiful strand of literature has focused on the various aspects of the AD including path planning, motion planning, scene segmentation and understanding, DL based solutions, and pedestrian's receptivity towards fully AVs to reduce the risk of AD in real environments. For instance, Martin et al. [181] studied the ethical framings of AD technology to reduce the risk. Further, the challenge of the AD relies in how AVs perceive the external environment to understand different situations that could minimize the overall risk of the AD. A survey conducted on the road and lane detection by Bar et al. [182], suggests that path planning for AVs involves two strategies: 1) bounding-box detection, maximizing the likelihood of detecting an object inside the box and 2) semantic segmentation by classifying each pixel in the input frames. However, for both the scenarios, the performance of the neural networks is dominantly successful in AVs that could efficiently segment the lanes to follow road up to the final destination. Moreover, there is a high probability of

risks when AVs are exposed to drive autonomously on a completely new environment. To minimize the risk of AD in such environments, new large scale datasets have been proposed [183] for benchmarking the scene understanding. For example, SYNTHIA dataset [184] containing images for scene understanding, and [185] algorithm for real time scene segmentation in AVs to reduce risks in AD. Furthermore, Johnson-Roberson et al. [186] gathered more than 200,000 images of the computer game "Grand Theft Auto V", for the vehicle detection and speed optimization of AVs to reduce the risk in real environments. The experimental results showed that using virtual environment images in training process significantly reduced the risk of AVs in real-world environments.

Besides the significant achievements of DL in AVs, a large limitation of DL-based perception systems is the inadequate feedback of uncertainty. Martin et al. [187] reviewed the challenges of AI based decision making, its risks, and societal benefits. Bayesian DL is the bridge between DL and Bayesian probability that offers principled risks analysis within DL. Furthermore, the uncertainty assessment of the model can be measured using Monte Carlo dropout sampling via circulating the input data through the network multiple times with various dropout weights. Furthermore, as suggested by McAllister et al. [188], using the Bayesian network to estimate and propagate the risk assessment would enable AVs to cope with uncertainty. Other techniques related to risk assessment should be inspected further in the years to come towards addressing this issue.

Another risk factor of AD is the autonomous vehicle itself because it involves certain complex tasks where several motors and cognitive actions are simultaneously applied and sometimes in a quick succession. Also, the performance of the AVs is profoundly dependent on the varying weather, lightning condition, and road surface. Moreover, the pedestrian behavior is also a critical factor that imprints additional uncertainty to the vehicle's decisional environment [189]. Due to these challenges, it is perhaps not surprising that if anything goes wrong, the cost it does will be very high. For the reliability of AVs in public, they must be driven for billions of miles in complex environments and varying conditions.

VII. CONCLUSION

The recent emergence of sensing, perception, and signal processing technologies have brought significant improvement to the maturity of autonomous driving, thereby reducing human drivers' efforts and contributing to the overall safety of autonomous driving. Deep Learning strategies recently solved numerous complex problems related to different areas in general and autonomous driving, however, their detailed investigation on control processes for autonomous driving is not covered by current literature. This article pointed out the key strengths of Deep Learning methods and surveyed state-of-the-art approaches for safe autonomous driving, covering both their major achievements and limitations. In addition, this survey identified the major embodiments of autonomous driving pipeline i.e., measurement, analysis, and execution (also known as control processes) and investigated the performance of Deep Learning methods for several safety-related AD tasks, including road, lane, vehicle, pedestrian, drowsiness detection, collision avoidance, and traffic sign detection. Lastly, this paper highlighted the major challenges and issues faced by autonomous driving community and suggested recommendations for future research in further development towards safe AD.

Research on safe AD has been on the spotlight of the ITS community of decades. Deep Learning experts are in continuous race to reach a sufficient level of maturity in the AVs domain to make vehicles achieve a thorough, reliable context awareness through sensors endowed with this family of powerful modeling approaches. We advocate for a new time in which investigations should not only aim at improving the accuracy of modern Deep Learning flavors, but also inspect aspects related to their usability and practicability [190], such as the need for explanations, robustness to adversarial attacks, the assessment of epistemic uncertainty and risk characterizing such models, or the derivation of neural architectures capable of lowering their energy consumption. Unless these directions are actively pursued by the research community, Deep Learning will remain relegated to academic research and controlled trial environments, and vehicular safety will not harness the enormous potential of this branch of Artificial Intelligence.

REFERENCES

[1] C. D. Prakash, F. Akhbari, and L. J. Karam, "Robust obstacle detection for advanced driver assistance systems using distortions of inverse perspective mapping of a monocular camera," *Robotics and Autonomous Systems,* vol. 114, pp. 172-186, 2019.

[2] R. N. Rajaram, E. Ohn-Bar, and M. M. Trivedi, "Refinenet: Refining object detectors for autonomous driving," *IEEE Transactions on Intelligent Vehicles,* vol. 1, no. 4, pp. 358-368, 2016.

[3] A. Brunetti, D. Buongiorno, G. F. Trotta, and V. Bevilacqua, "Computer vision and deep learning techniques for pedestrian detection and tracking: A survey," *Neurocomputing,* vol. 300, pp. 17-33, 2018.

[4] A. Ullah, K. Muhammad, J. D. Ser, S. W. Baik, and V. H. C. d. Albuquerque, "Activity Recognition Using Temporal Optical Flow Convolutional Features and Multilayer LSTM," *IEEE Transactions on Industrial Electronics,* vol. 66, no. 12, pp. 9692-9702, 2019.

[5] M. Gerstmair, A. Melzer, A. Onic, and M. Huemer, "On the Safe Road Toward Autonomous Driving: Phase noise monitoring in radar sensors for functional safety compliance," *IEEE Signal Processing Magazine,* vol. 36, no. 5, pp. 60-70, 2019.

[6] J. D. Aydelotte *et al.*, "Crash fatality rates after recreational marijuana legalization in Washington and Colorado," *American journal of public health,* vol. 107, no. 8, pp. 1329-1331, 2017.

[7] I. Lana, J. Del Ser, M. Velez, and E. I. Vlahogianni, "Road traffic forecasting: recent advances and new

challenges," *IEEE Intelligent Transportation Systems Magazine,* vol. 10, no. 2, pp. 93-109, 2018.

[8]   V. S. Motor. (2019). *Distracted Driving.* Available: https://www.cdc.gov/motorvehiclesafety/distracted_driving/index.html

[9]   V. Petrov, S. Andreev, M. Gerla, and Y. Koucheryavy, "Breaking the Limits in Urban Video Monitoring: Massive Crowd Sourced Surveillance over Vehicles," *IEEE Wireless Communications,* 2018.

[10]   I. KPMG. (2019). *2019 Autonomous Vehicles Readiness Index, Assessing countries' preparedness for autonomous vehicles.* Available: https://home.kpmg/xx/en/home/insights/2019/02/2019-autonomous-vehicles-readiness-index.html

[11]   B. Goldfain *et al.*, "AutoRally: An Open Platform for Aggressive Autonomous Driving," *IEEE Control Systems Magazine,* vol. 39, no. 1, pp. 26-55, 2019.

[12]   A. Skarbek-Żabkin and M. Szczepanek, "Autonomous vehicles and their impact on road infrastructure and user safety," in *2018 XI International Science-Technical Conference Automotive Safety*, 2018, pp. 1-4.

[13]   A. Shaout, D. Colella, and S. Awad, "Advanced Driver Assistance Systems - Past, present and future," in *2011 Seventh International Computer Engineering Conference (ICENCO'2011)*, 2011, pp. 72-82.

[14]   T. Litman, "Autonomous vehicle implementation predictions: Implications for transport planning," 2015.

[15]   J. B. Matthew. (03/10). *Ford aims for self-driving car with no gas pedal, no steering wheel in 5 years, CEO says.* Available: https://www.cnbc.com/2017/01/09/ford-aims-for-self-driving-car-with-no-gas-pedal-no-steering-wheel-in-5-years-ceo-says.html?__source=Facebook

[16]   B. Paden, M. Čáp, S. Z. Yong, D. Yershov, and E. Frazzoli, "A survey of motion planning and control techniques for self-driving urban vehicles," *IEEE Transactions on intelligent vehicles,* vol. 1, no. 1, pp. 33-55, 2016.

[17]   H. Joseph. (2004, 2019/10/03). *From Darpa Grand Challenge 2004DARPA's Debacle in the Desert.* Available: https://www.popsci.com/scitech/article/2004-06/darpa-grand-challenge-2004darpas-debacle-desert/

[18]   M. John. (2007, 2019/10/03). *DARPA Urban Challenge (2007).* Available: https://www.nytimes.com/2007/11/05/technology/05robot.html

[19]   G. Xiong *et al.*, "Autonomous driving of intelligent vehicle BIT in 2009 Future Challenge of China," in *2010 IEEE Intelligent Vehicles Symposium*, 2010, pp. 1049-1053.

[20]   P. Cerri *et al.*, "Computer vision at the hyundai autonomous challenge," in *2011 14th International IEEE Conference on Intelligent Transportation Systems (ITSC)*, 2011, pp. 777-783.

[21]   A. Broggi *et al.*, "PROUD—Public Road Urban Driverless-Car Test," *IEEE Transactions on Intelligent Transportation Systems,* vol. 16, no. 6, pp. 3508-3519, 2015.

[22]   waymo. (03/10). *Google self-driving car* Available: https://waymo.com/journey/

[23]   C. Bila, F. Sivrikaya, M. A. Khan, and S. Albayrak, "Vehicles of the Future: A Survey of Research on Safety Issues," *IEEE Transactions on Intelligent Transportation Systems,* vol. 18, no. 5, pp. 1046-1065, 2017.

[24]   I. Bilik, O. Longman, S. Villeval, and J. Tabrikian, "The Rise of Radar for Autonomous Vehicles: Signal processing solutions and future research directions," *IEEE Signal Processing Magazine,* vol. 36, no. 5, pp. 20-31, 2019.

[25]   H. Wang, Y. Wang, X. Zhao, G. Wang, H. Huang, and J. Zhang, "Lane Detection of Curving Road for Structural Highway With Straight-Curve Model on Vision," *IEEE Transactions on Vehicular Technology,* vol. 68, no. 6, pp. 5321-5330, 2019.

[26]   X. Du and K. K. Tan, "Comprehensive and Practical Vision System for Self-Driving Vehicle Lane-Level Localization," *IEEE Transactions on Image Processing,* vol. 25, no. 5, pp. 2075-2088, 2016.

[27]   M. R. Ashouri, A. Nahvi, and S. Azadi, "Time Delay Analysis of Vehicle Handling Variables for Near-Crash Detection of Drowsy Driving Using a Bus Driving Simulator," in *2018 6th RSI International Conference on Robotics and Mechatronics (IcRoM)*, 2018, pp. 243-249.

[28]   Z. Yang, J. Li, and H. Li, "Real-Time Pedestrian Detection for Autonomous Driving," in *2018 International Conference on Intelligent Autonomous Systems (ICoIAS)*, 2018, pp. 9-13.

[29]   A. Picot, S. Charbonnier, and A. Caplier, "On-Line Detection of Drowsiness Using Brain and Visual Information," *IEEE Transactions on Systems, Man, and Cybernetics - Part A: Systems and Humans,* vol. 42, no. 3, pp. 764-775, 2012.

[30]   R. Deng, B. Di, and L. Song, "Cooperative Collision Avoidance for Overtaking Maneuvers in Cellular V2X-Based Autonomous Driving," *IEEE Transactions on Vehicular Technology,* vol. 68, no. 5, pp. 4434-4446, 2019.

[31]   H. S. Lee and K. Kim, "Simultaneous Traffic Sign Detection and Boundary Estimation Using Convolutional Neural Network," *IEEE Transactions on Intelligent Transportation Systems,* vol. 19, no. 5, pp. 1652-1663, 2018.

[32]   C. Flores, P. Merdrignac, R. d. Charette, F. Navas, V. Milanés, and F. Nashashibi, "A Cooperative Car-Following/Emergency Braking System With Prediction-Based Pedestrian Avoidance Capabilities," *IEEE Transactions on Intelligent Transportation Systems,* vol. 20, no. 5, pp. 1837-1846, 2019.

[33]   M. B. Jensen, M. P. Philipsen, A. Møgelmose, T. B. Moeslund, and M. M. Trivedi, "Vision for looking at traffic lights: Issues, survey, and perspectives," *IEEE Transactions on Intelligent Transportation Systems,* vol. 17, no. 7, pp. 1800-1815, 2016.

[34]   G. Bresson, Z. Alsayed, L. Yu, and S. Glaser, "Simultaneous localization and mapping: A survey of current trends in autonomous driving," *IEEE Transactions on Intelligent Vehicles,* vol. 2, no. 3, pp. 194-220, 2017.

[35] J. D. Ser, E. Osaba, J. J. Sanchez-Medina, I. Fister, and I. Fister, "Bioinspired Computational Intelligence and Transportation Systems: A Long Road Ahead," *IEEE Transactions on Intelligent Transportation Systems,* pp. 1-30, 2019.

[36] H. Ye, L. Liang, G. Y. Li, J. Kim, L. Lu, and M. Wu, "Machine Learning for Vehicular Networks: Recent Advances and Application Examples," *IEEE Vehicular Technology Magazine,* vol. 13, no. 2, pp. 94-101, 2018.

[37] L. Liang, H. Ye, and G. Y. Li, "Toward Intelligent Vehicular Networks: A Machine Learning Framework," *IEEE Internet of Things Journal,* vol. 6, no. 1, pp. 124-135, 2019.

[38] J. Li, H. Cheng, H. Guo, and S. Qiu, "Survey on Artificial Intelligence for Vehicles," *Automotive Innovation,* vol. 1, no. 1, pp. 2-14, 2018/01/01 2018.

[39] D. González, J. Pérez, V. Milanés, and F. Nashashibi, "A review of motion planning techniques for automated vehicles," *IEEE Transactions on Intelligent Transportation Systems,* vol. 17, no. 4, pp. 1135-1145, 2015.

[40] A. Rasouli and J. K. Tsotsos, "Autonomous Vehicles That Interact With Pedestrians: A Survey of Theory and Practice," *IEEE Transactions on Intelligent Transportation Systems,* pp. 1-19, 2019.

[41] Y. Wang, D. Zhang, Y. Liu, B. Dai, and L. H. Lee, "Enhancing transportation systems via deep learning: A survey," *Transportation Research Part C: Emerging Technologies,* vol. 99, pp. 144-163, 2019/02/01/ 2019.

[42] D. Tabernik and D. J. I. T. o. I. T. S. Skočaj, "Deep learning for large-scale traffic-sign detection and recognition," vol. 21, no. 4, pp. 1427-1440, 2019.

[43] E. Arnold, O. Y. Al-Jarrah, M. Dianati, S. Fallah, D. Oxtoby, and A. Mouzakitis, "A Survey on 3D Object Detection Methods for Autonomous Driving Applications," *IEEE Transactions on Intelligent Transportation Systems,* vol. 20, no. 10, pp. 3782-3795, 2019.

[44] J. Wang, J. Liu, and N. Kato, "Networking and communications in autonomous driving: A survey," *IEEE Communications Surveys & Tutorials,* vol. 21, no. 2, pp. 1243-1274, 2018.

[45] S. Kuutti, S. Fallah, K. Katsaros, M. Dianati, F. Mccullough, and A. Mouzakitis, "A Survey of the State-of-the-Art Localization Techniques and Their Potentials for Autonomous Vehicle Applications," *IEEE Internet of Things Journal,* vol. 5, no. 2, pp. 829-846, 2018.

[46] C. M. Martinez, M. Heucke, F. Wang, B. Gao, and D. Cao, "Driving Style Recognition for Intelligent Vehicle Control and Advanced Driver Assistance: A Survey," *IEEE Transactions on Intelligent Transportation Systems,* vol. 19, no. 3, pp. 666-676, 2018.

[47] J.-R. Xue, J.-W. Fang, and P. Zhang, "A survey of scene understanding by event reasoning in autonomous driving," *International Journal of Automation and Computing,* vol. 15, no. 3, pp. 249-266, 2018.

[48] Y. Saadna and A. J. I. j. o. m. i. r. Behloul, "An overview of traffic sign detection and classification methods," vol. 6, no. 3, pp. 193-210, 2017.

[49] J. Rios-Torres and A. A. Malikopoulos, "A Survey on the Coordination of Connected and Automated Vehicles at Intersections and Merging at Highway On-Ramps," *IEEE Transactions on Intelligent Transportation Systems,* vol. 18, no. 5, pp. 1066-1077, 2017.

[50] J. Janai, F. Güney, A. Behl, and A. Geiger, "Computer vision for autonomous vehicles: Problems, datasets and state-of-the-art," *arXiv preprint arXiv:1704.05519,* 2017.

[51] A. Mogelmose, M. M. Trivedi, and T. B. J. I. T. o. I. T. S. Moeslund, "Vision-based traffic sign detection and analysis for intelligent driver assistance systems: Perspectives and survey," vol. 13, no. 4, pp. 1484-1497, 2012.

[52] M. Limmer, J. Forster, D. Baudach, F. Schüle, R. Schweiger, and H. P. Lensch, "Robust deep-learning-based road-prediction for augmented reality navigation systems at night," in *2016 IEEE 19th International Conference on Intelligent Transportation Systems (ITSC)*, 2016, pp. 1888-1895: IEEE.

[53] G. Cheng, Y. Wang, S. Xu, H. Wang, S. Xiang, and C. Pan, "Automatic road detection and centerline extraction via cascaded end-to-end convolutional neural network," *IEEE Transactions on Geoscience and Remote Sensing,* vol. 55, no. 6, pp. 3322-3337, 2017.

[54] Q. Wang, J. Gao, and Y. Yuan, "Embedding structured contour and location prior in siamesed fully convolutional networks for road detection," *IEEE Transactions on Intelligent Transportation Systems,* vol. 19, no. 1, pp. 230-241, 2018.

[55] Z. Chen and Z. Chen, "Rbnet: A deep neural network for unified road and road boundary detection," in *International Conference on Neural Information Processing*, 2017, pp. 677-687: Springer.

[56] M. Bai, G. Mattyus, N. Homayounfar, S. Wang, S. K. Lakshmikanth, and R. Urtasun, "Deep Multi-Sensor Lane Detection," in *2018 IEEE/RSJ International Conference on Intelligent Robots and Systems (IROS)*, 2018, pp. 3102-3109: IEEE.

[57] Y. Y. Ye, X. L. Hao, and H. J. Chen, "Lane detection method based on lane structural analysis and CNNs," *IET Intelligent Transport Systems,* 2018.

[58] W. Song, Y. Yang, M. Fu, Y. Li, and M. Wang, "Lane Detection and Classification for Forward Collision Warning System Based on Stereo Vision," *IEEE Sensors Journal,* vol. 18, no. 12, pp. 5151-5163, 2018.

[59] J. Li, X. Mei, D. Prokhorov, and D. Tao, "Deep neural network for structural prediction and lane detection in traffic scene," *IEEE transactions on neural networks and learning systems,* vol. 28, no. 3, pp. 690-703, 2016.

[60] H. Tayara, K. G. Soo, and K. T. Chong, "Vehicle Detection and Counting in High-Resolution Aerial Images Using Convolutional Regression Neural Network," *IEEE Access,* vol. 6, pp. 2220-2230, 2018.

[61] X. Chen, K. Kundu, Z. Zhang, H. Ma, S. Fidler, and R. Urtasun, "Monocular 3d object detection for autonomous driving," in *Proceedings of the IEEE Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition*, 2016, pp. 2147-2156.

[62] W. Chu, Y. Liu, C. Shen, D. Cai, and X.-S. Hua, "Multi-task vehicle detection with region-of-interest voting," *IEEE Transactions on Image Processing,* vol. 27, no. 1, pp. 432-441, 2018.

[63] W. Ouyang, H. Zhou, H. Li, Q. Li, J. Yan, and X. Wang, "Jointly Learning Deep Features, Deformable Parts, Occlusion and Classification for Pedestrian Detection," *IEEE Transactions on Pattern Analysis and Machine Intelligence,* vol. 40, no. 8, pp. 1874-1887, 2018.

[64] Z. Cai, M. J. Saberian, and N. Vasconcelos, "Learning Complexity-Aware Cascades for Pedestrian Detection," *IEEE Transactions on Pattern Analysis and Machine Intelligence,* pp. 1-1, 2019.

[65] S. Wang, J. Cheng, H. Liu, F. Wang, and H. Zhou, "Pedestrian Detection via Body Part Semantic and Contextual Information With DNN," *IEEE Transactions on Multimedia,* vol. 20, no. 11, pp. 3148-3159, 2018.

[66] J. Lyu, Z. Yuan, and D. Chen, "Long-term multi-granularity deep framework for driver drowsiness detection," *arXiv preprint arXiv:1801.02325,* 2018.

[67] V. Vijayan and E. Sherly, "Real time detection system of driver drowsiness based on representation learning using deep neural networks," *Journal of Intelligent & Fuzzy Systems,* no. Preprint, pp. 1-9, 2019.

[68] S. Park, F. Pan, S. Kang, and C. D. Yoo, "Driver drowsiness detection system based on feature representation learning using various deep networks," in *Asian Conference on Computer Vision*, 2016, pp. 154-164: Springer.

[69] J.-M. Guo and H. Markoni, "Driver drowsiness detection using hybrid convolutional neural network and long short-term memory," *Multimedia Tools and Applications,* pp. 1-29, 2018.

[70] V. D. Nguyen, H. V. Nguyen, D. T. Tran, S. J. Lee, and J. W. Jeon, "Learning Framework for Robust Obstacle Detection, Recognition, and Tracking," *IEEE Transactions on Intelligent Transportation Systems,* vol. 18, no. 6, pp. 1633-1646, 2017.

[71] P. Long, W. Liu, and J. Pan, "Deep-Learned Collision Avoidance Policy for Distributed Multiagent Navigation," *IEEE Robotics and Automation Letters,* vol. 2, no. 2, pp. 656-663, 2017.

[72] Y. Zhu, C. Zhang, D. Zhou, X. Wang, X. Bai, and W. Liu, "Traffic sign detection and recognition using fully convolutional network guided proposals," *Neurocomputing,* vol. 214, pp. 758-766, 2016.

[73] X. Li, H. Ma, X. Wang, and X. Zhang, "Traffic light recognition for complex scene with fusion detections," *IEEE Transactions on Intelligent Transportation Systems,* vol. 19, no. 1, pp. 199-208, 2017.

[74] J.-G. Wang and L.-B. Zhou, "Traffic light recognition with high dynamic range imaging and deep learning," *IEEE Transactions on Intelligent Transportation Systems,* vol. 20, no. 4, pp. 1341-1352, 2018.

[75] M. B. Jensen, K. Nasrollahi, and T. B. Moeslund, "Evaluating state-of-the-art object detector on challenging traffic light data," in *Proceedings of the IEEE Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition Workshops*, 2017, pp. 9-15.

[76] Z. Ouyang, J. Niu, Y. Liu, and M. Guizani, "Deep CNN-based real-time traffic light detector for self-driving vehicles," *IEEE transactions on Mobile Computing,* vol. 19, no. 2, pp. 300-313, 2019.

[77] Y. Yuan, Z. Xiong, and Q. Wang, "VSSA-NET: vertical spatial sequence attention network for traffic sign detection," *IEEE transactions on image processing,* vol. 28, no. 7, pp. 3423-3434, 2019.

[78] D. Tabernik and D. Skočaj, "Deep learning for large-scale traffic-sign detection and recognition," *IEEE Transactions on Intelligent Transportation Systems,* vol. 21, no. 4, pp. 1427-1440, 2019.

[79] A. Geiger, P. Lenz, and R. Urtasun, "Are we ready for autonomous driving? the kitti vision benchmark suite," in *2012 IEEE Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition*, 2012, pp. 3354-3361: IEEE.

[80] R. J. a. p. a. Mohan, "Deep deconvolutional networks for scene parsing," 2014.

[81] Q. Wang, J. Gao, and Y. J. I. T. o. I. T. S. Yuan, "Embedding structured contour and location prior in siamesed fully convolutional networks for road detection," vol. 19, no. 1, pp. 230-241, 2017.

[82] O. G. Leivas, W. Burgard, and T. Brox, "Ef-ficient deep methods for monocular road segmentation," in *IEEE/RSJ International Conference on Intelligent Robots and Systems (IROS 2016)*, 2016.

[83] X. Pan, J. Shi, P. Luo, X. Wang, and X. Tang, "Spatial as deep: Spatial cnn for traffic scene understanding," in *Thirty-Second AAAI Conference on Artificial Intelligence*, 2018.

[84] J. Li, X. Mei, D. Prokhorov, D. J. I. t. o. n. n. Tao, and l. systems, "Deep neural network for structural prediction and lane detection in traffic scene," vol. 28, no. 3, pp. 690-703, 2016.

[85] M. Aly, "Real time detection of lane markers in urban streets," in *2008 IEEE Intelligent Vehicles Symposium*, 2008, pp. 7-12: IEEE.

[86] Z. Cai, M. J. Saberian, N. J. I. t. o. p. a. Vasconcelos, and m. intelligence, "Learning Complexity-Aware Cascades for Pedestrian Detection," 2019.

[87] C. R. Qi, W. Liu, C. Wu, H. Su, and L. J. Guibas, "Frustum pointnets for 3d object detection from rgb-d data," in *Proceedings of the IEEE Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition*, 2018, pp. 918-927.

[88] A. Daniel Costea, R. Varga, and S. Nedevschi, "Fast boosting based detection using scale invariant multimodal multiresolution filtered features," in *Proceedings of the IEEE Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition*, 2017, pp. 6674-6683.

[89] X. Chen *et al.*, "3d object proposals for accurate object class detection," in *Advances in Neural Information Processing Systems*, 2015, pp. 424-432.

[90] S. Ren, K. He, R. Girshick, and J. Sun, "Faster r-cnn: Towards real-time object detection with region proposal networks," in *Advances in neural information processing systems*, 2015, pp. 91-99.

[91] Y. Xiang, W. Choi, Y. Lin, and S. Savarese, "Subcategory-aware convolutional neural networks for

object proposals and detection," in *2017 IEEE winter conference on applications of computer vision (WACV)*, 2017, pp. 924-933: IEEE.

[92] F. Yang, W. Choi, and Y. Lin, "Exploit all the layers: Fast and accurate cnn object detector with scale dependent pooling and cascaded rejection classifiers," in *Proceedings of the IEEE conference on computer vision and pattern recognition*, 2016, pp. 2129-2137.

[93] R. N. Rajaram, E. Ohn-Bar, and M. M. J. I. T. o. I. V. Trivedi, "Refinenet: Refining object detectors for autonomous driving," vol. 1, no. 4, pp. 358-368, 2016.

[94] A. Krizhevsky, I. Sutskever, and G. E. Hinton, "Imagenet classification with deep convolutional neural networks," in *Advances in neural information processing systems*, 2012, pp. 1097-1105.

[95] O. M. Parkhi, A. Vedaldi, and A. Zisserman, "Deep face recognition," in *bmvc*, 2015, vol. 1, no. 3, p. 6.

[96] J. Donahue *et al.*, "Long-term recurrent convolutional networks for visual recognition and description," in *Proceedings of the IEEE conference on computer vision and pattern recognition*, 2015, pp. 2625-2634.

[97] V. Vijayan, E. J. J. o. I. Sherly, and F. Systems, "Real time detection system of driver drowsiness based on representation learning using deep neural networks," no. Preprint, pp. 1-9, 2019.

[98] F. Larsson and M. Felsberg, "Using Fourier descriptors and spatial models for traffic sign recognition," in *Scandinavian conference on image analysis*, 2011, pp. 238-249: Springer.

[99] X. Li, H. Ma, X. Wang, and X. Zhang, "Traffic Light Recognition for Complex Scene With Fusion Detections," *IEEE Transactions on Intelligent Transportation Systems,* vol. 19, no. 1, pp. 199-208, 2018.

[100] J. Redmon and A. Farhadi, "YOLO9000: better, faster, stronger," in *Proceedings of the IEEE conference on computer vision and pattern recognition*, 2017, pp. 7263-7271.

[101] J. Redmon and A. Farhadi, "Yolov3: An incremental improvement," *arXiv preprint arXiv:1804.02767,* 2018.

[102] W. Liu *et al.*, "Ssd: Single shot multibox detector," in *European conference on computer vision*, 2016, pp. 21-37: Springer.

[103] S. Noh, "Decision-Making Framework for Autonomous Driving at Road Intersections: Safeguarding Against Collision, Overly Conservative Behavior, and Violation Vehicles," *IEEE Transactions on Industrial Electronics,* vol. 66, no. 4, pp. 3275-3286, 2018.

[104] A. Furda and L. Vlacic, "Enabling safe autonomous driving in real-world city traffic using multiple criteria decision making," *IEEE Intelligent Transportation Systems Magazine,* vol. 3, no. 1, pp. 4-17, 2011.

[105] K. Kaur, N. Kumar, and M. Singh, "Coordinated Power Control of Electric Vehicles for Grid Frequency Support: MILP-Based Hierarchical Control Design," *IEEE Transactions on Smart Grid,* vol. 10, no. 3, pp. 3364-3373, 2019.

[106] A. Manjunath, Y. Liu, B. Henriques, and A. Engstle, "Radar Based Object Detection and Tracking for Autonomous Driving," in *2018 IEEE MTT-S International Conference on Microwaves for Intelligent Mobility (ICMIM)*, 2018, pp. 1-4.

[107] Y. Yutong, F. Liming, and L. Bijun, "Object detection and tracking using multi-layer laser for autonomous urban driving," in *2016 IEEE 19th International Conference on Intelligent Transportation Systems (ITSC)*, 2016, pp. 259-264.

[108] S. M. Grigorescu, B. Trasnea, L. Marina, A. Vasilcoi, and T. Cocias, "NeuroTrajectory: A Neuroevolutionary Approach to Local State Trajectory Learning for Autonomous Vehicles," *IEEE Robotics and Automation Letters,* vol. 4, no. 4, pp. 3441-3448, 2019.

[109] S. Seo and J. Chung, "Outlier Detection Technique for IoT Sensor-Driven Big Data Systems," in *2019 International Conference on Electronics, Information, and Communication (ICEIC)*, 2019, pp. 1-2.

[110] A. Ibisch *et al.*, "Towards autonomous driving in a parking garage: Vehicle localization and tracking using environment-embedded lidar sensors," in *2013 IEEE Intelligent Vehicles Symposium (IV)*, 2013, pp. 829-834: IEEE.

[111] G. Cheng, Z. Wang, and J. Y. Zheng, "Modeling Weather and Illuminations in Driving Views Based on Big-Video Mining," *IEEE Transactions on Intelligent Vehicles,* vol. 3, no. 4, pp. 522-533, 2018.

[112] H. Xu, Y. Gao, F. Yu, and T. Darrell, "End-to-end learning of driving models from large-scale video datasets," in *Proceedings of the IEEE conference on computer vision and pattern recognition*, 2017, pp. 2174-2182.

[113] Y. Chen *et al.*, "Lidar-video driving dataset: Learning driving policies effectively," in *Proceedings of the IEEE Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition*, 2018, pp. 5870-5878.

[114] A. Kumari, S. Tanwar, S. Tyagi, N. Kumar, M. Maasberg, and K.-K. R. Choo, "Multimedia big data computing and Internet of Things applications: A taxonomy and process model," *Journal of Network and Computer Applications,* vol. 124, pp. 169-195, 2018/12/15/ 2018.

[115] K. Muhammad, J. Lloret, and S. W. Baik, "Intelligent and energy-efficient data prioritization in green smart cities: Current challenges and future directions," *IEEE Communications Magazine,* vol. 57, no. 2, pp. 60-65, 2019.

[116] T. Hussain, K. Muhammad, A. Ullah, Z. Cao, S. W. Baik, and V. H. C. d. Albuquerque, "Cloud-Assisted Multiview Video Summarization Using CNN and Bidirectional LSTM," *IEEE Transactions on Industrial Informatics,* vol. 16, no. 1, pp. 77-86, 2020.

[117] K. Muhammad, J. J. P. C. Rodrigues, S. Kozlov, F. Piccialli, and V. H. C. de Albuquerque, "Energy-Efficient Monitoring of Fire Scenes for Intelligent Networks," *IEEE Network,* vol. 34, no. 3, pp. 108-115, 2020.

[118] S. Zang, M. Ding, D. Smith, P. Tyler, T. Rakotoarivelo, and M. A. Kaafar, "The Impact of Adverse Weather Conditions on Autonomous Vehicles: How Rain, Snow,

Fog, and Hail Affect the Performance of a Self-Driving Car," *IEEE Vehicular Technology Magazine,* vol. 14, no. 2, pp. 103-111, 2019.

[119] C. J. Jacobus and D. Haanpaa, "All weather autonomously driven vehicles," ed: Google Patents, 2018.

[120] L. Dymova and P. Sevastjanov, "An interpretation of intuitionistic fuzzy sets in terms of evidence theory: Decision making aspect," *Knowledge-Based Systems,* vol. 23, no. 8, pp. 772-782, 2010.

[121] Y. Deng, "Generalized evidence theory," *Applied Intelligence,* vol. 43, no. 3, pp. 530-543, 2015.

[122] Z.-Q. Zhao, P. Zheng, S.-t. Xu, and X. Wu, "Object detection with deep learning: A review," *IEEE transactions on neural networks and learning systems,* vol. 30, no. 11, pp. 3212-3232, 2019.

[123] A. Barredo Arrieta *et al.*, "Explainable Artificial Intelligence (XAI): Concepts, taxonomies, opportunities and challenges toward responsible AI," *Information Fusion,* vol. 58, pp. 82-115, 2020/06/01/ 2020.

[124] K. Muhammad, S. Khan, N. Kumar, J. Del Ser, and S. Mirjalili, "Vision-based personalized Wireless Capsule Endoscopy for smart healthcare: Taxonomy, literature review, opportunities and challenges," *Future Generation Computer Systems,* vol. 113, pp. 266-280, 2020/12/01/ 2020.

[125] A. Adadi and M. J. I. A. Berrada, "Peeking inside the black-box: A survey on Explainable Artificial Intelligence (XAI)," vol. 6, pp. 52138-52160, 2018.

[126] K. Muhammad, S. Khan, J. Del Ser, and V. H. C. de Albuquerque, "Deep Learning for Multigrade Brain Tumor Classification in Smart Healthcare Systems: A Prospective Survey," *IEEE Transactions on Neural Networks and Learning Systems,* 2020.

[127] L. H. Gilpin, D. Bau, B. Z. Yuan, A. Bajwa, M. Specter, and L. Kagal, "Explaining explanations: An overview of interpretability of machine learning," in *2018 IEEE 5th International Conference on data science and advanced analytics (DSAA)*, 2018, pp. 80-89: IEEE.

[128] K. Öfjäll, M. Felsberg, and A. Robinson, "Visual autonomous road following by symbiotic online learning," in *2016 IEEE Intelligent Vehicles Symposium (IV)*, 2016, pp. 136-143: IEEE.

[129] A. Ullah, K. Muhammad, I. U. Haq, and S. W. Baik, "Action recognition using optimized deep autoencoder and CNN for surveillance data streams of non-stationary environments," *Future Generation Computer Systems,* vol. 96, pp. 386-397, 2019/07/01/ 2019.

[130] J. H. Gillula and C. J. Tomlin, "Guaranteed safe online learning via reachability: tracking a ground target using a quadrotor," in *2012 IEEE International Conference on Robotics and Automation*, 2012, pp. 2723-2730: IEEE.

[131] Q. Cui *et al.*, "Stochastic online learning for mobile edge computing: Learning from changes," *IEEE Communications Magazine,* vol. 57, no. 3, pp. 63-69, 2019.

[132] A. Nagabandi, C. Finn, and S. Levine, "Deep online learning via meta-learning: Continual adaptation for model-based rl," *arXiv preprint arXiv:1812.07671,* 2018.

[133] X. Yuan, P. He, Q. Zhu, and X. Li, "Adversarial examples: Attacks and defenses for deep learning," *IEEE transactions on neural networks and learning systems,* 2019.

[134] N. Morgulis, A. Kreines, S. Mendelowitz, and Y. Weisglass, "Fooling a Real Car with Adversarial Traffic Signs," *arXiv preprint arXiv:1907.00374,* 2019.

[135] M. Gao, L. Jin, Y. Jiang, and B. Guo, "Manifold Siamese Network: A Novel Visual Tracking ConvNet for Autonomous Vehicles," *IEEE Transactions on Intelligent Transportation Systems,* 2019.

[136] J. Niu, Y. Liu, M. Guizani, and Z. Ouyang, "Deep CNN-based Real-time Traffic Light Detector for Self-driving Vehicles," *IEEE Transactions on Mobile Computing,* 2019.

[137] W. Song, Y. Yang, M. Fu, F. Qiu, and M. Wang, "Real-time obstacles detection and status classification for collision warning in a vehicle active safety system," *IEEE transactions on intelligent transportation systems,* vol. 19, no. 3, pp. 758-773, 2017.

[138] C. Zhou, F. Li, W. Cao, C. Wang, and Y. Wu, "Design and implementation of a novel obstacle avoidance scheme based on combination of CNN-based deep learning method and liDAR-based image processing approach," *Journal of Intelligent & Fuzzy Systems,* vol. 35, no. 2, pp. 1695-1705, 2018.

[139] W. Gao, J. Gao, K. Ozbay, and Z.-P. Jiang, "Reinforcement-Learning-Based Cooperative Adaptive Cruise Control of Buses in the Lincoln Tunnel Corridor with Time-Varying Topology," *IEEE Transactions on Intelligent Transportation Systems,* vol. 20, no. 10, pp. 3796-3805, 2019.

[140] Z. Huang, X. Xu, H. He, J. Tan, and Z. Sun, "Parameterized batch reinforcement learning for longitudinal control of autonomous land vehicles," *IEEE Transactions on Systems, Man, and Cybernetics: Systems,* vol. 49, no. 4, pp. 730-741, 2017.

[141] D. Isele, R. Rahimi, A. Cosgun, K. Subramanian, and K. Fujimura, "Navigating occluded intersections with autonomous vehicles using deep reinforcement learning," in *2018 IEEE International Conference on Robotics and Automation (ICRA)*, 2018, pp. 2034-2039: IEEE.

[142] S. Wen, Y. Zhao, X. Yuan, Z. Wang, D. Zhang, and L. Manfredi, "Path planning for active SLAM based on deep reinforcement learning under unknown environments," *Intelligent Service Robotics,* pp. 1-10, 2020.

[143] S. Shalev-Shwartz, S. Shammah, and A. Shashua, "Safe, multi-agent, reinforcement learning for autonomous driving," *arXiv preprint arXiv:1610.03295,* 2016.

[144] C. Packer, K. Gao, J. Kos, P. Krähenbühl, V. Koltun, and D. J. a. p. a. Song, "Assessing generalization in deep reinforcement learning," 2018.

[145] Y. Jaafra, A. Deruyver, J. L. Laurent, and M. S. Naceur, "Context-Aware Autonomous Driving Using Meta-Reinforcement Learning," in *2019 18th IEEE International Conference On Machine Learning And Applications (ICMLA)*, 2019, pp. 450-455: IEEE.

[146] L. Claussmann, M. Revilloud, D. Gruyer, and S. Glaser, "A Review of Motion Planning for Highway Autonomous Driving," *IEEE Transactions on Intelligent Transportation Systems,* 2019.

[147] S. Sendra, L. Garcia, J. M. Jimenez, and J. Lloret, "Low-Cost Vehicle Driver Assistance System for Fatigue and Distraction Detection," in *International Conference on Future Intelligent Vehicular Technologies*, 2016, pp. 69-78: Springer.

[148] Z. Luo *et al.*, "MIO-TCD: A new benchmark dataset for vehicle classification and localization," *IEEE Transactions on Image Processing,* vol. 27, no. 10, pp. 5129-5141, 2018.

[149] B. Wang, V. Frémont, and S. A. Rodríguez, "Color-based road detection and its evaluation on the KITTI road benchmark," in *2014 IEEE Intelligent Vehicles Symposium Proceedings*, 2014, pp. 31-36: IEEE.

[150] A. Geiger, P. Lenz, C. Stiller, and R. Urtasun, "Vision meets robotics: The KITTI dataset," *The International Journal of Robotics Research,* vol. 32, no. 11, pp. 1231-1237, 2013.

[151] P. Wang, X. Huang, X. Cheng, D. Zhou, Q. Geng, and R. Yang, "The apolloscape open dataset for autonomous driving and its application," *IEEE transactions on pattern analysis and machine intelligence,* 2019.

[152] Y. Kang, H. Yin, and C. Berger, "Test Your Self-Driving Algorithm: An Overview of Publicly Available Driving Datasets and Virtual Testing Environments," *IEEE Transactions on Intelligent Vehicles,* vol. 4, no. 2, pp. 171-185, 2019.

[153] A. Rangesh and M. M. Trivedi, "No blind spots: Full-surround multi-object tracking for autonomous vehicles using cameras & lidars," *IEEE Transactions on Intelligent Vehicles,* 2019.

[154] J. Li, W. Zhan, Y. Hu, and M. Tomizuka, "Generic Tracking and Probabilistic Prediction Framework and Its Application in Autonomous Driving," *IEEE Transactions on Intelligent Transportation Systems,* 2019.

[155] C. Chatzikomis, A. Sorniotti, P. Gruber, M. Zanchetta, D. Willans, and B. Balcombe, "Comparison of Path Tracking and Torque-Vectoring Controllers for Autonomous Electric Vehicles," *IEEE Transactions on Intelligent Vehicles,* vol. 3, no. 4, pp. 559-570, 2018.

[156] S. Lefèvre, A. Carvalho, and F. Borrelli, "A learning-based framework for velocity control in autonomous driving," *IEEE Transactions on Automation Science and Engineering,* vol. 13, no. 1, pp. 32-42, 2015.

[157] H. Taghavifar, "Neural network autoregressive with exogenous input assisted multi-constraint nonlinear predictive control of autonomous vehicles," *IEEE Transactions on Vehicular Technology,* 2019.

[158] J. Choi *et al.*, "Environment-detection-and-mapping algorithm for autonomous driving in rural or off-road environment," *IEEE Transactions on Intelligent Transportation Systems,* vol. 13, no. 2, pp. 974-982, 2012.

[159] K. Chu, M. Lee, and M. Sunwoo, "Local path planning for off-road autonomous driving with avoidance of static obstacles," *IEEE Transactions on Intelligent Transportation Systems,* vol. 13, no. 4, pp. 1599-1616, 2012.

[160] M. Althoff, O. Stursberg, and M. Buss, "Model-based probabilistic collision detection in autonomous driving," *IEEE Transactions on Intelligent Transportation Systems,* vol. 10, no. 2, pp. 299-310, 2009.

[161] Y. Kuwata, J. Teo, G. Fiore, S. Karaman, E. Frazzoli, and J. P. How, "Real-time motion planning with applications to autonomous urban driving," *IEEE Transactions on Control Systems Technology,* vol. 17, no. 5, pp. 1105-1118, 2009.

[162] J. K. Subosits and J. C. Gerdes, "From the Racetrack to the Road: Real-Time Trajectory Replanning for Autonomous Driving," *IEEE Transactions on Intelligent Vehicles,* vol. 4, no. 2, pp. 309-320, 2019.

[163] E. Arnold, O. Y. Al-Jarrah, M. Dianati, S. Fallah, D. Oxtoby, and A. Mouzakitis, "A survey on 3d object detection methods for autonomous driving applications," *IEEE Transactions on Intelligent Transportation Systems,* 2019.

[164] A. P. Bolduc, L. Guo, and Y. Jia, "Multimodel Approach to Personalized Autonomous Adaptive Cruise Control," *IEEE Transactions on Intelligent Vehicles,* vol. 4, no. 2, pp. 321-330, 2019.

[165] B. Zhu, S. Yan, J. Zhao, and W. Deng, "Personalized lane-change assistance system with driver behavior identification," *IEEE Transactions on Vehicular Technology,* vol. 67, no. 11, pp. 10293-10306, 2018.

[166] W. Wang, D. Zhao, W. Han, and J. Xi, "A learning-based approach for lane departure warning systems with a personalized driver model," *IEEE Transactions on Vehicular Technology,* vol. 67, no. 10, pp. 9145-9157, 2018.

[167] S. Liu, L. Liu, J. Tang, B. Yu, Y. Wang, and W. Shi, "Edge Computing for Autonomous Driving: Opportunities and Challenges," *Proceedings of the IEEE,* vol. 107, no. 8, pp. 1697-1716, 2019.

[168] S. Garg *et al.*, "Edge Computing-Based Security Framework for Big Data Analytics in VANETs," *IEEE Network,* vol. 33, no. 2, pp. 72-81, 2019.

[169] X. Zhang, Y. Wang, S. Lu, L. Liu, and W. Shi, "OpenEI: An open framework for edge intelligence," in *2019 IEEE 39th International Conference on Distributed Computing Systems (ICDCS)*, 2019, pp. 1840-1851: IEEE.

[170] K. Muhammad, S. Khan, V. Palade, I. Mehmood, and V. H. C. De Albuquerque, "Edge intelligence-assisted smoke detection in foggy surveillance environments," *IEEE Transactions on Industrial Informatics,* vol. 16, no. 2, pp. 1067-1075, 2019.

[171] J. Tang, S. Liu, B. Yu, and W. J. a. p. a. Shi, "Pi-edge: A low-power edge computing system for real-time autonomous driving services," 2018.

[172] K. Muhammad, T. Hussain, J. Del Ser, V. Palade, and V. H. C. De Albuquerque, "DeepReS: A Deep Learning-Based Video Summarization Strategy for Resource-Constrained Industrial Surveillance Scenarios," *IEEE Transactions on Industrial Informatics,* vol. 16, no. 9, pp. 5938-5947, 2019.

[173] A. Alhilal, T. Braud, and P. J. a. p. a. Hui, "Distributed Vehicular Computing at the Dawn of 5G: a Survey," 2020.

[174] V. Smith, C.-K. Chiang, M. Sanjabi, and A. S. Talwalkar, "Federated multi-task learning," in *Advances in Neural Information Processing Systems*, 2017, pp. 4424-4434.

[175] A. Jindal, G. S. Aujla, and N. Kumar, "SURVIVOR: A blockchain based edge-as-a-service framework for secure energy trading in SDN-enabled vehicle-to-grid environment," *Computer Networks,* vol. 153, pp. 36-48, 2019/04/22/ 2019.

[176] K. Muhammad, T. Hussain, M. Tanveer, G. Sannino, and V. H. C. de Albuquerque, "Cost-effective video summarization using deep CNN with hierarchical weighted fusion for IoT surveillance networks," *IEEE Internet of Things Journal,* vol. 7, no. 5, pp. 4455-4463, 2019.

[177] S. H. Ahmed *et al.*, "Emerging Technologies for Connected and Smart Vehicles," *IEEE Communications Magazine,* vol. 56, no. 10, pp. 20-21, 2018.

[178] H. Guangjie *et al.*, "Emerging Information and Communication Technologies for Autonomous Driving," *IEEE Wireless Communications,* vol. 26, no. 4, pp. 4-5, August 2019.

[179] K. Z. Ghafoor, K. Abu Bakar, J. Lloret, R. H. Khokhar, and K. C. J. W. n. Lee, "Intelligent beaconless geographical forwarding for urban vehicular environments," vol. 19, no. 3, pp. 345-362, 2013.

[180] J. Srinivas, A. K. Das, and N. Kumar, "Government regulations in cyber security: Framework, standards and recommendations," *Future Generation Computer Systems,* vol. 92, pp. 178-188, 2019/03/01/ 2019.

[181] M. Cunneen *et al.*, "Autonomous vehicles and avoiding the trolley (dilemma): vehicle perception, classification, and the challenges of framing decision ethics," vol. 51, no. 1, pp. 59-80, 2020.

[182] A. B. Hillel, R. Lerner, D. Levi, G. J. M. v. Raz, and applications, "Recent progress in road and lane detection: a survey," *Machine Vision and Applications,* vol. 25, no. 3, pp. 727-745, 2014.

[183] M. Cordts *et al.*, "The cityscapes dataset for semantic urban scene understanding," in *Proceedings of the IEEE conference on computer vision and pattern recognition*, 2016, pp. 3213-3223.

[184] G. Ros, L. Sellart, J. Materzynska, D. Vazquez, and A. M. Lopez, "The synthia dataset: A large collection of synthetic images for semantic segmentation of urban scenes," in *Proceedings of the IEEE conference on computer vision and pattern recognition*, 2016, pp. 3234-3243.

[185] E. Romera, J. M. Álvarez, L. M. Bergasa, and R. Arroyo, "ERFNet: Efficient Residual Factorized ConvNet for Real-Time Semantic Segmentation," *IEEE Transactions on Intelligent Transportation Systems,* vol. 19, no. 1, pp. 263-272, 2018.

[186] M. Johnson-Roberson, C. Barto, R. Mehta, S. N. Sridhar, K. Rosaen, and R. Vasudevan, "Driving in the Matrix: Can virtual worlds replace human-generated annotations for real world tasks?," in *2017 IEEE International Conference on Robotics and Automation (ICRA)*, 2017, pp. 746-753.

[187] M. Cunneen, M. Mullins, and F. J. A. A. I. Murphy, "Autonomous vehicles and embedded artificial intelligence: The challenges of framing machine driving decisions," vol. 33, no. 8, pp. 706-731, 2019.

[188] R. McAllister *et al.*, "Concrete problems for autonomous vehicle safety: Advantages of bayesian deep learning," in *Proceedings of the Twenty-Sixth International Joint Conference on Artificial Intelligence, 4745-4753. https://doi.org/10.24963/ijcai.2017/661*, 2017: International Joint Conferences on Artificial Intelligence, Inc.

[189] E. Petridou and M. J. E. j. o. e. Moustaki, "Human factors in the causation of road traffic crashes," vol. 16, no. 9, pp. 819-826, 2000.

[190] I. Lana, J. J. Sanchez-Medina, E. I. Vlahogianni, and J. J. a. p. a. Del Ser, "From Data to Actions in Intelligent Transportation Systems: a Prescription of Functional Requirements for Model Actionability," 2020.

BIOGRAPHIES

Khan Muhammad (S'16–M'18) received his PhD degree in Digital Contents from Sejong University, Republic of Korea. He is currently working as an Assistant Professor at the Department of Software and Lead Researcher of Intelligent Media Laboratory, Sejong University, Seoul, South Korea. His research interests include intelligent video surveillance (fire/smoke scene analysis, transportation systems, and disaster management), medical image analysis, (brain MRI, diagnostic hysteroscopy, and wireless capsule endoscopy), information security (steganography, encryption, watermarking, and image hashing), video summarization, multimedia, computer vision, IoT, and smart cities. He has filed/published over 7 patents and 100 papers in peer-reviewed journals and conferences in these areas. He is serving as a reviewer for over 70 well-reputed journals and conferences, from IEEE, ACM, Springer, Elsevier, Wily, SAGE, and Hindawi publishers. He acted as a TPC member and session chair at more than 10 conferences in related areas. He is editorial board member of the "Journal of Artificial Intelligence and Systems" and Review Editor for the Section "Mathematics of Computation and Data Science" in the journal "Frontiers in Applied Mathematics and Statistics".

Amin Ullah (S'17) received the bachelor's degree in computer science from the Islamia College Peshawar, Peshawar, Pakistan. He is currently pursuing the M.S. leading to Ph.D. degree with the Intelligent Media Laboratory, Department of Digital Contents, Sejong University, South Korea. He has published several papers in reputed peer reviewed international journals and conferences including IEEE Transactions on Industrial Electronics, IEEE Transactions on Industrial Informatics, IEEE Internet of Things Journal, IEEE Access, Elsevier Future Generation Computer Systems, Elsevier Neurocomputing, Springer Multimedia Tools and Applications, Springer Mobile Networks and Applications, and Sensors. His major research focus is on human actions and activity recognition, sequence learning, image and video analytics, content-based indexing and retrieval, IoT and smart cities, and deep learning for multimedia understanding.

Prof. Jaime Lloret (M'07–SM'10) received his B.Sc.+M.Sc. in Physics in 1997, his B.Sc.+M.Sc. in electronic Engineering in 2003 and his Ph.D. in telecommunication engineering (Dr. Ing.) in 2006. He is a Cisco Certified Network Professional Instructor. He worked as a network designer and administrator in several enterprises. He is currently Associate Professor in the Polytechnic University of Valencia. He is the Chair of the Integrated Management Coastal Research Institute (IGIC) since January 2017and he is the head of the "Active and collaborative techniques and use of technologic resources in the education (EITACURTE)" Innovation Group. He is the director of the University Diploma "Redes y Comunicaciones de Ordenadores" and he has been the director of the University Master "Digital Post Production" for the term 2012-2016. He was Vice-chair for the Europe/Africa Region of Cognitive Networks Technical Committee (IEEE Communications Society) for the term 2010-2012 and Vice-chair of the Internet Technical Committee (IEEE Communications Society and Internet society) for the term 2011-2013. He has been Internet Technical Committee chair (IEEE Communications Society and Internet society) for the term 2013-2015. He has authored 14 books and has more than 600 research papers published in national and international conferences, international journals (more than 300 with ISI Thomson JCR). He has been the co-editor of 54 conference proceedings and guest editor of several international books and journals. He is editor-in-chief of the "Ad Hoc and Sensor Wireless Networks" (with ISI Thomson Impact Factor), the international journal "Networks Protocols and Algorithms", and the International Journal of Multimedia Communications. Moreover, he is advisory board member of the "International Journal of Distributed Sensor Networks" (both with ISI Thomson Impact factor), and he is IARIA Journals Board Chair (8 Journals). Furthermore, he is (or has been) associate editor of 46 international journals (16 of them with ISI Thomson Impact Factor). He has been involved in more than 500 Program committees of international conferences, and more than 160 organization and steering committees. He has led many local, regional, national and European projects. He was the chair of the Working Group of the Standard IEEE 1907.1 from 2013 to 2018. Since 2016 he is the Spanish researcher with highest h-index in the TELECOMMUNICATIONS journal list according to Clarivate Analytics Ranking. He has been general chair (or co-chair) of 57 International workshops and conferences. He is IEEE Senior, ACM Senior and IARIA Fellow.

Javier Del Ser (M'07-SM'12) received his first PhD in Telecommunication Engineering (Cum Laude) from the University of Navarra, Spain, in 2006, and a second PhD in Computational Intelligence (Summa Cum Laude, Extraordinary Prize) from the University of Alcala, Spain, in 2013. He has held several positions as a Professor and a Researcher at different institutions of the Basque Research Network (including the University of Mondragon, CEIT and Robotiker). Currently he is a Research Professor in Data Analytics and Optimization at TECNALIA (Spain), a visiting fellow at the Basque Centre for Applied Mathematics (BCAM) and an adjunct professor at the University of the Basque Country (UPV/EHU). He is also a Senior AI advisor at the technological startup Sherpa.AI. His research interests gravitate on data mining and optimization applied to a diversity of fields such as Energy, Transportation, Mobility, Industry 4.0, Telecommunications, and Health, among others. In these fields he has published more than 300 scientific articles, co-supervised 10 Ph.D. thesis, edited 7 books, co-authored 9 patents and participated/led more than 45 research projects. He has been involved in the organization of various national and international conferences, and serves as an associate editor in a number of indexed journals, including Information Fusion, Swarm and Evolutionary Computation, Cognitive Computation and IEEE Transactions on Intelligent Transportation Systems.

Victor Hugo C. de Albuquerque (M'17–SM'19) received the graduation degree in mechatronics technology from the Federal Center of Technological Education of Ceará, Fortaleza, Brazil, in 2006, the M.Sc. degree in tele-informatics engineering from the Federal University of Ceará, Fortaleza, in 2007, and the Ph.D. degree in mechanical engineering with emphasis on materials from the Federal University of Paraíba, João Pessoa, Brazil, in 2010. He is currently an Assistant VI Professor with the Graduate Program in Applied Informatics

at the University of Fortaleza, Fortaleza. He has experience in computer systems, mainly in the research fields of applied computing, intelligent systems, visualization and interaction, with specific interest in pattern recognition, artificial intelligence, image processing and analysis, Internet of Things, Internet of Health Things, as well as automation with respect to biological signal/image processing, image segmentation, biomedical circuits, and human/brain–machine interaction, including augmented and virtual reality simulation modeling for animals and humans.