

IBM fait breveter un système cognitif destiné à gérer les véhicules autonomes

PARIS - 31 mars 2017: IBM a annoncé que ses scientifiques ont obtenu un brevet pour un système de *Machine Learning* permettant d'échanger de façon dynamique le contrôle d'un véhicule autonome entre un conducteur humain et un processeur de contrôle du véhicule en cas d'urgence, offrant ainsi une mesure de sécurité qui peut contribuer à la prévention d'accident.

Les chercheurs d'IBM ont développé un système breveté en utilisant leur compréhension de la biologie cognitive et de la génération de comportement par le cerveau. Leurs antécédents en tant que neuro-scientifiques informatiques ont conduit les inventeurs à concevoir un modèle cognitif et une technique qui emploie des capteurs et de l'intelligence artificielle pour déterminer dynamiquement les potentiels problèmes de sécurité ainsi que pour contrôler si les véhicules sont dirigés de manière autonome ou par un être humain.

Les chercheurs d'IBM ont breveté de nombreuses inventions qui, entre autres choses, peuvent aider les véhicules à devenir :

- 1) Auto apprenant - alimentés par une capacité cognitive qui apprend continuellement et donne des conseils basés sur le comportement du conducteur, des passagers et d'autres véhicules
- 2) Auto socialisant - connexion avec d'autres véhicules et le monde autour d'eux
- 3) Auto-conduisant - passer d'une automatisation limitée à une autonomie totale
- 4) Auto configurant - s'adapter aux préférences personnelles du pilote
- 5) Intégration autonome - intégrant l'IoT, reliant le trafic, la météo et les événements de mobilité en fonction de la situation géographique.

IBM Patents Cognitive System to Manage Self-Driving Vehicles

Invention expands IBM's portfolio of patents on autonomous vehicles

Armonk, N.Y. - 30 Mar 2017: IBM (NYSE: [IBM](#)) today announced that its scientists have been granted a patent around a machine learning system that can dynamically shift control of an autonomous vehicle between a human driver and a vehicle control processor in the event of a potential emergency, providing a safety measure that can contribute to accident prevention.

IBM researchers developed the patented system using their understanding of biological cognition and behavior generation in the brain. Their background as computational neuroscientists led the inventors to devise a cognitive model and technique that employs sensors and artificial intelligence to dynamically determine potential safety concerns and control whether self-driving vehicles are operated autonomously or by relinquishing control to a human driver.

For example, if a self-driving vehicle experiences an operational anomaly, e.g. a faulty braking system, a burned out headlight, poor visibility and/or road conditions, a comparison may be made by the system as to whether the on-board self-driving vehicle control processor or a human driver is in a better position to handle the operational anomaly. If the comparison determines that the vehicle control processor is better able to handle the anomaly, the vehicle is placed in autonomous mode.

IBM was granted **U.S. Patent #9,566,986: Controlling driving modes of self-driving vehicles** for this invention.

"Self-driving vehicles hold great promise and potential, but protecting the safety of passengers and other drivers remains a top priority for vehicle developers and manufacturers," said James Kozloski, manager, Computational Neuroscience and Multiscale Brain Modeling, IBM Research and co-inventor on the patent. "We are focused on finding new ways to leverage our understanding of the human brain and inventing systems that can help those enterprises improve the safety of autonomous vehicles on the road."

While IBM's newly patented machine learning invention addresses the complexity of dynamically enabling safe operation modes of an autonomous vehicle, other patented IBM inventions are focused on helping self-driving vehicles better anticipate and respond to actions of human drivers. For example **U.S. Patent #9,361,409: Automatic driver modeling for integration of human-controlled vehicles into an autonomous vehicle network** describes a machine learning system that models human driving techniques. The invention also employs a common interface that enables self-driving vehicles to communicate with one another, learn and better understand how to interact with human drivers as the models become more informed.

According to the [IBM Institute for Business Value](#), automobiles are evolving from a mode of transport to a moving data center outfitted with sensors and computers that capture information about the vehicle, its driver, occupants and surroundings. At the same time, conversational interfaces are enabling drivers to interact with their vehicles more naturally and, with machine learning, automobiles can learn about their

drivers and personalize the driving experience accordingly.

IBM inventors have patented numerous inventions that, among other things, can help vehicles become:

- 1) Self-learning** - powered by cognitive capability that continuously learns and gives advice based on behavior of the driver, passengers, and other vehicles
- 2) Self-socializing** - connecting with other vehicles and the world around them
- 3) Self-driving** - moving from limited automation to becoming fully autonomous
- 4) Self-configuring** - adapting to a driver's personal preferences
- 5) Self-integrating** - integrating into the IoT, connecting traffic, weather, and mobility events with changing location

IBM has topped the list of U.S. patent recipients for 24 consecutive years. More information about IBM's invention and patent leadership is available [here](#).

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