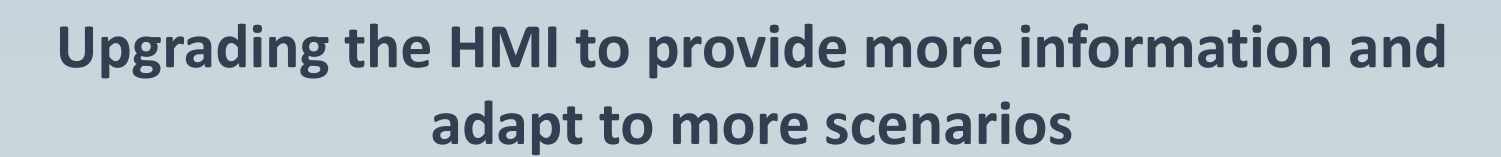
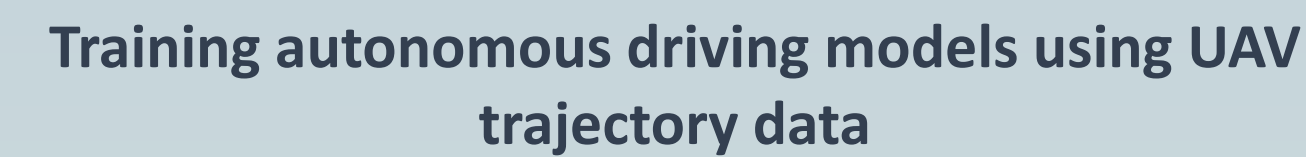
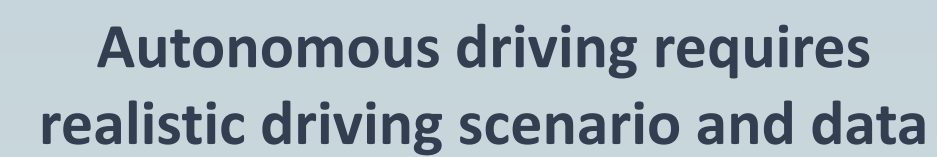


This research leverages UC-win/Road as a simulation platform, integrating autonomous driving and Human-Machine Interface (HMI) technologies for the development of a digital twin system. High-fidelity Unmanned Aerial Vehicle observation data facilitates realistic traffic flow simulation. Scene fidelity is enhanced by integrating road-specific Building Information Models (BIM) and satellite imagery. Furthermore, autonomous driving plugins enabling networked communication, learning, decision-making, planning, and control were developed, alongside a LUA-scripted HMI system, constituting a next-generation digital twin framework.

Creating the next-generation digital technology leading to the Web 4.0 era



The figure illustrates the overall architecture of the autonomous driving system, showing the integration of various data sources and models into a central autonomous driving simulator.

Data Sources and Models:

- Satellite image** and **BIM Model** feed into **UC-win/Road**.
- UC-win/Road** exchanges data with **CarSim Model**.
- UC-win/Road** feeds into the **UC-win/Road Plugin**.
- Aerial Data** and **Hxd** feed into **Python+LLM**.
- Python+LLM** feeds into the **Autonomous Driving Simulator**.

Core Components:

- Autonomous Driving Simulator**: The central component that integrates data from various sources and models.
- UC-win/Road Plugin**: A plugin that interfaces with the simulator.
- Autonomous Driving and HMI System**: A system that manages the driving process and provides a human-machine interface.

Interfaces:

- Auto Controller Interface**: An interface for controlling the autonomous driving system.
- HMI Controller Interface**: An interface for the human-machine interface.