

New levels at comfort, safety & efficiency



Driver Assistance and Autonomous Driving

Opportunities, Challenges, Solutions

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Content

Levels of ADAS and Autonomous Driving

- Motivation for ADAS and AD
- Challenges
- Solutions:
 - Human centric approach with objective assessment
 - Combined road and virtual development approach
 - Cloud based ADAS/AD testing, application and validation
- Conclusion, questions, discussion



Levels of Autonomous Driving

	0	1	2	3	4	5				
	No Automation	Driver Assistance	Partial Automation	Conditional Automation	High Automation	Full Automation				
SAE Zero autonomy; the driver performs all driving tasks.		Vehicle is controlled by the driver, but some driving assist features may be included in the vehicle design. Vehicle has combined automated functions, like acceleration and steering, but the driver must remain engaged with the driving task and monitor the environment at all times.		Driver is a necessity, but is not required to monitor the environment. The driver must be ready to take control of the vehicle at all times with notice. 2019 ?	The vehicle is capable of performing all driving functions under certain conditions. The driver may have the option to control the vehicle.	The vehicle is capable of performing all driving functions under all conditions. The driver may have the option to control the vehicle.				
	Driver controls the function Machine controls function									
NHTSA USA	No Automation	Function- specific Automation	Combined Function Automation	Limited Self- Driving Automation		Full Self-Driving Automation				
BASt D	Driver only	Driver Assistance	Partial Automation	Highl Automation	Full Automation					

Motivation for Autonomous Driving





► Safety ("zero fatalities")

95% of all accidents happen today due to human errors

THE MAIN THREE DRIVERS



► Comfort, services & business

Germans spend 560 million hours per year searching parking space Use free time to work, eat, sleep, ...

Emission and energy reduction

Intelligent routing, platooning, efficient operation





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	Drive	<mark>controls the</mark>	e function	Machine controls function			
					Driver has free		
						K	
					Driver can do different activities		

5



New car usage with levels 3-5

Living Room



Relax

Shopping



Work

Give the customer Time ...

Passenger

from A to B

transport

plus ...







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ADAS/AD challenges

Human acceptance



- Do we trust the machine ?
- Fun and comfort being driven ?
- Perceived safety

Safety & security



- Functional safety
- Data security
- Safety

AVL of

Development time & cost



- Validation effort (L3+)
- High number of scenarios
- Calibration effort
- Time to market, cost



Content

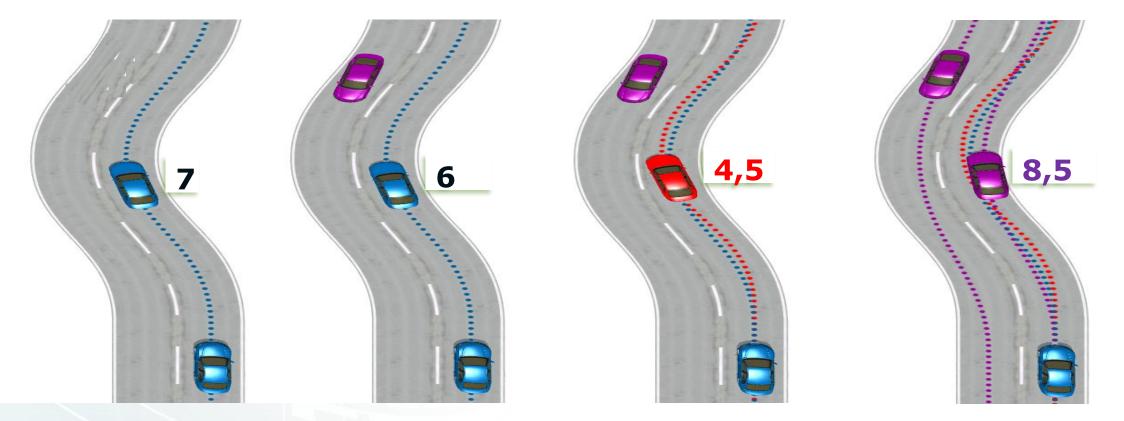
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Human centric approach

Understand human demands, 2. Objectify human feeling
Apply objective methods in the complete development process



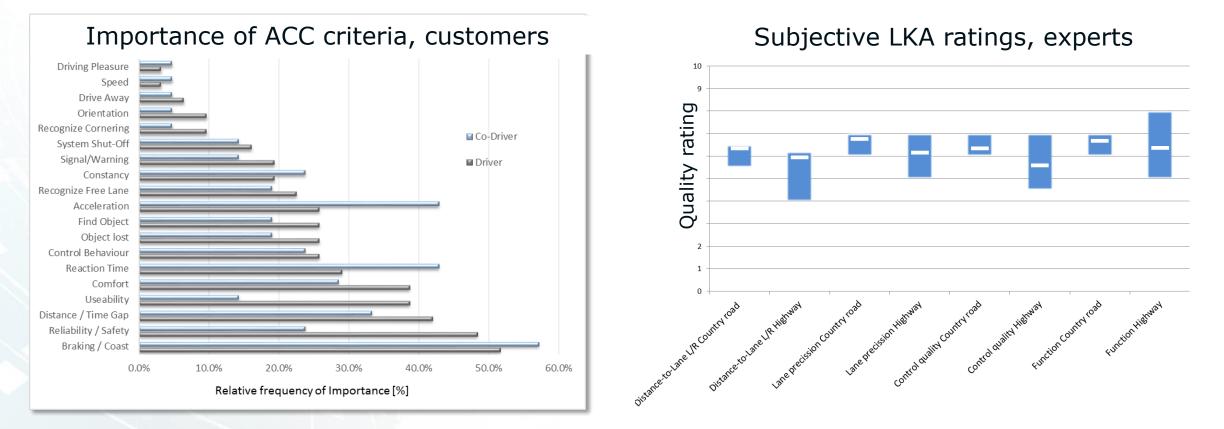
Permanent lane centering is not perceived well
A good lateral control informs about object detection (e.g. via small path correction)



Human centric approach

1. Understand human demands, 2. objectify human feeling

3. Apply objective methods in the complete development process



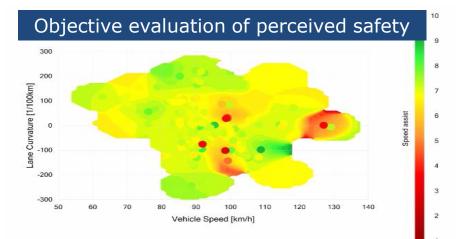
Perceived safety, safety and comfort are the most important criteria



Objective ADAS/AD Assessment



Automatic scenario trigger, criteria evaluation 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 TOF switch cut GO free lane cut GO switch cut-li EGO free lane c OF free lane cu Follow drive TOF switch ollow vehic OF free lane llow dece TOF ap TOF cut-



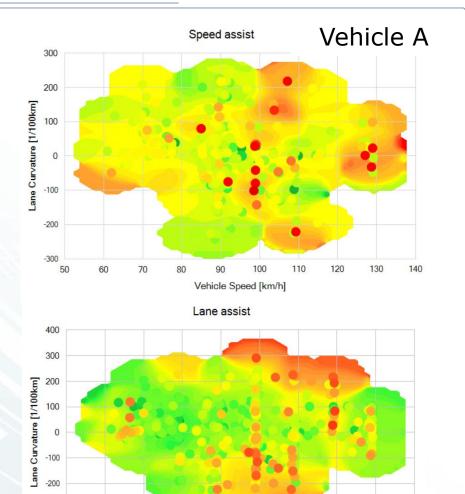
- Automatic real time evaluation of L2-L5
 - Safety, perceived safety, comfort
 - Automatic evaluation, one click reporting



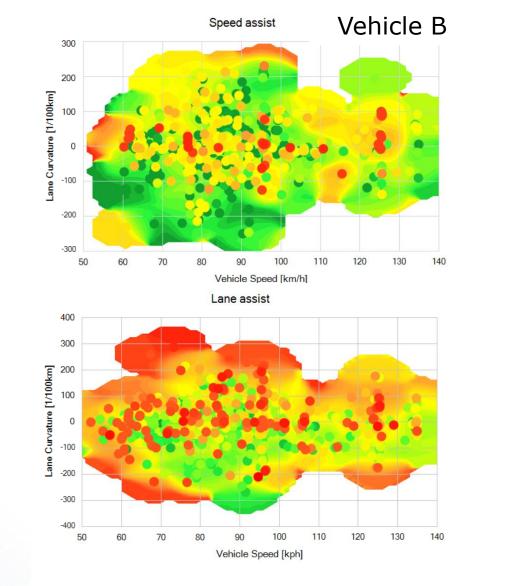


Response delay

Perceived quality rating comparison



Vehicle Speed [kph]

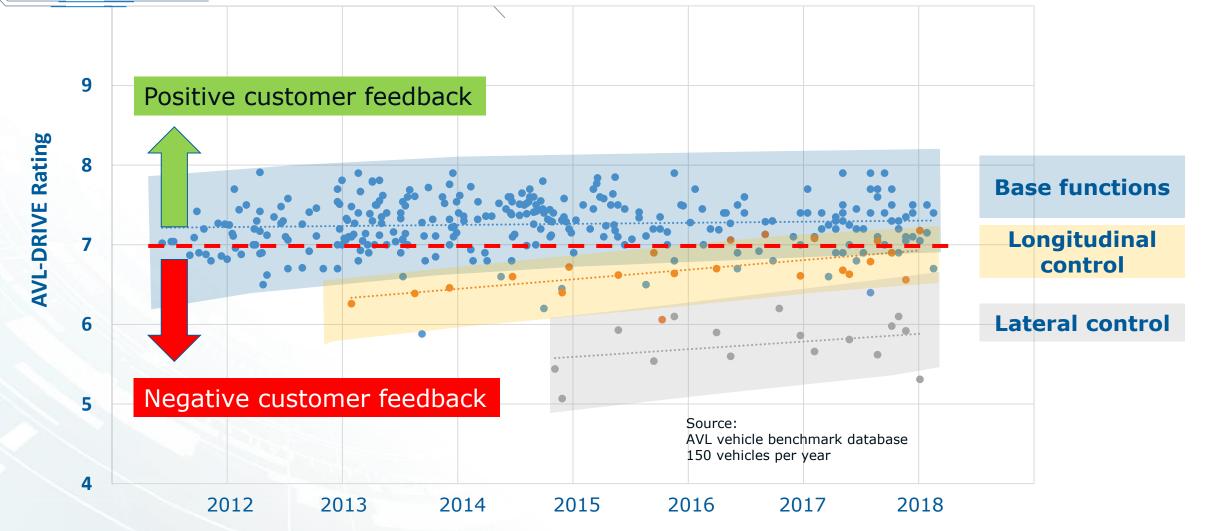


-300

-400



AVL Vehicle Benchmark Database



Many lateral control systems are still critical in terms of perceived safety and comfort



ADAS/AD challenges

Human acceptance



- Do we trust the machine ?
- Fun and comfort being driven ?
- Perceived safety

Safety & security



- Functional safety
- Data security
- Safety

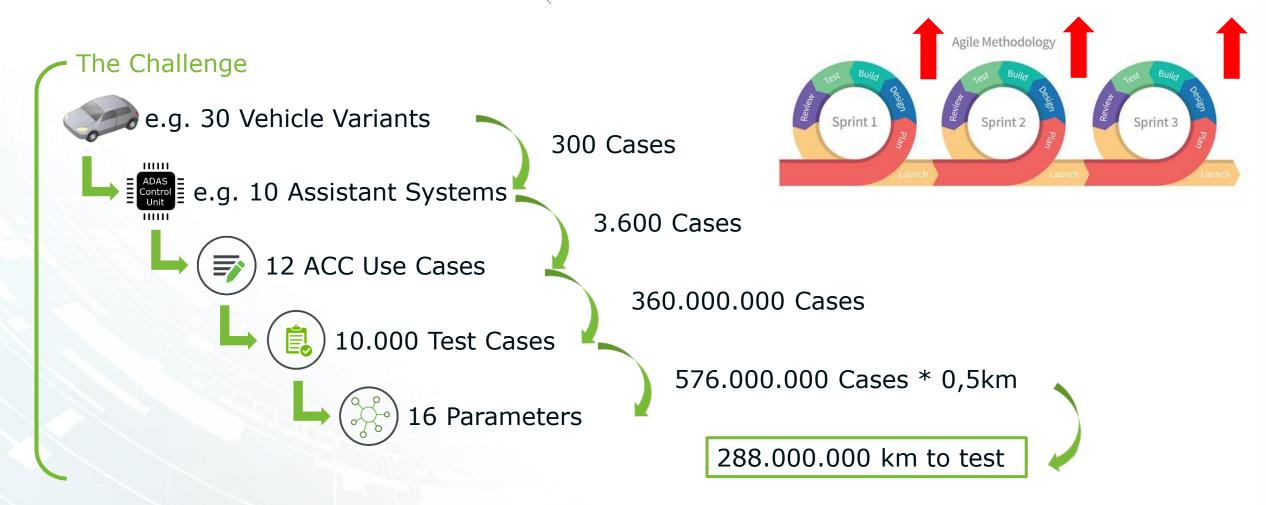
Development time & cost



- High number of scenarios
- Huge calibration effort
- Validation effort (L3+)
- Time to market, cost

Why so much testing necessary for Level 3+ ? 1/2





Why so much testing necessary for Level 3+ ? 1/2



Safety of human driving - 2015

Road safety - the vital statistics

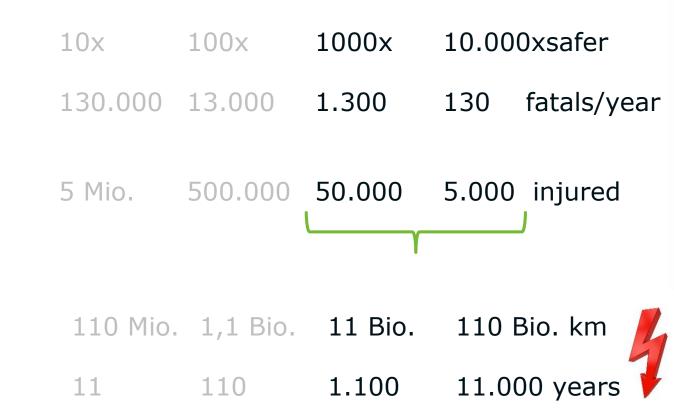


1.3 million people die each year as a result of road traffic accidents

50 million people are injured globally as a result of road traffic accidents



How much safer must AD drive than humans ?



1 fatal accident per 11 Mio. km in Germany Necessary AD testing

Testing duration: 100 cars, 10⁵km/car/year:

Traditional testing approach not applicable -> New solutions required !

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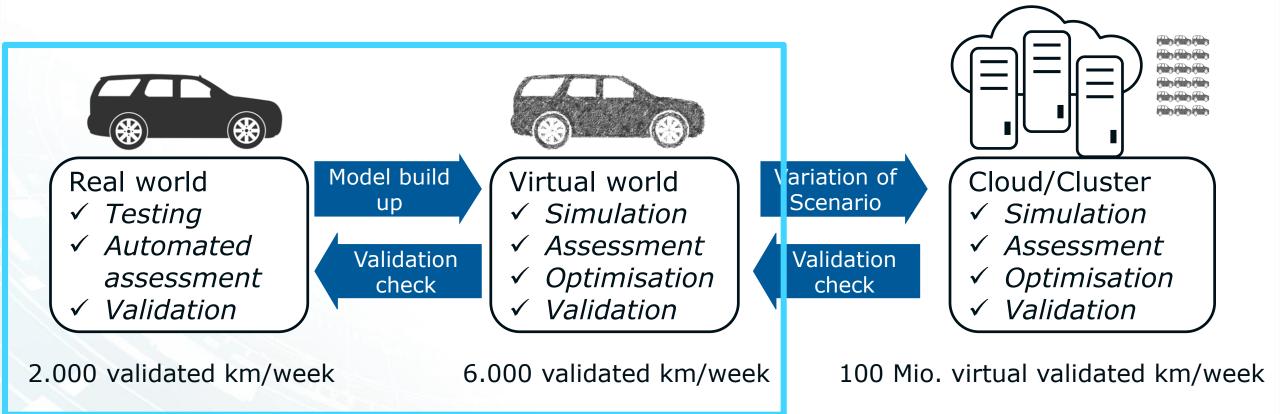


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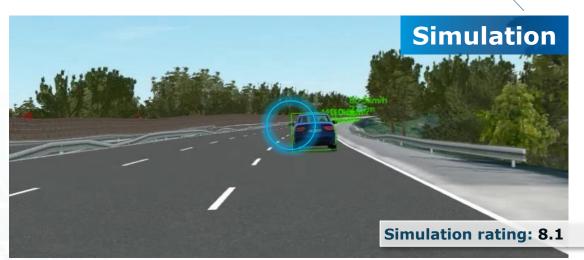
AVL Approach for Combined Road and Virtual Development



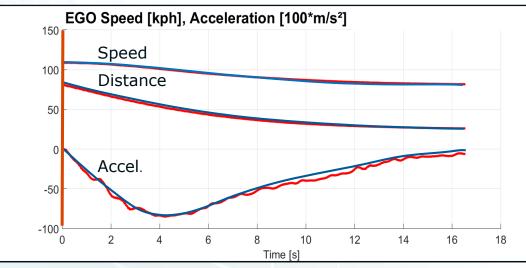


Human centric scenarios plus safety relevant scenarios (NCAP)





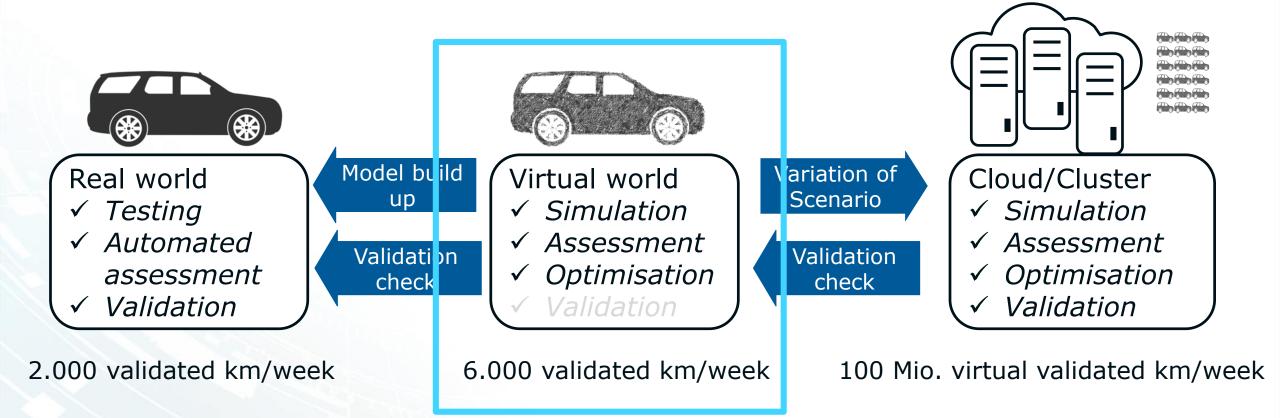




CDITEDIA	ACC					
CRITERIA	PERCEIVE	D SAFETY	COMFORT			
Response Delay	8.2	8.5	7.7	8.0		
Min. Acceleration	8.3	8.5	7.4	7.8		
Fallback Distance	8.7	8.2	8.2	7.9		
Control time	-	-	6.8	7.2		
Ax Roughness	-	-	8.1	8.7		
	Road	Simulation	Road	Simulation		

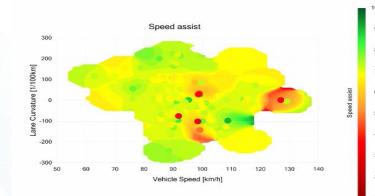
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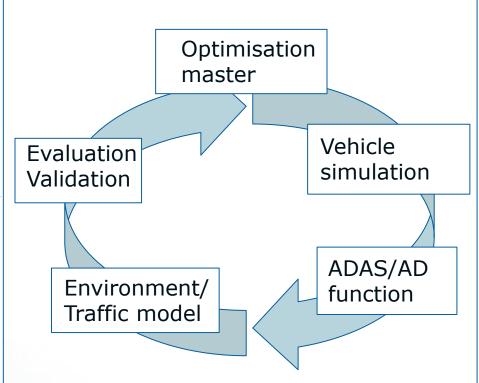
Closed loop approach for virtual testing, optimization, application and validation



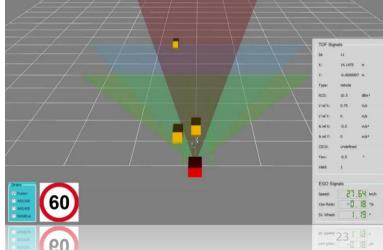




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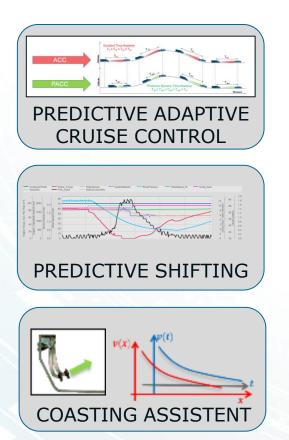






Combined energy consumption minimizing and ADAS control using simulation



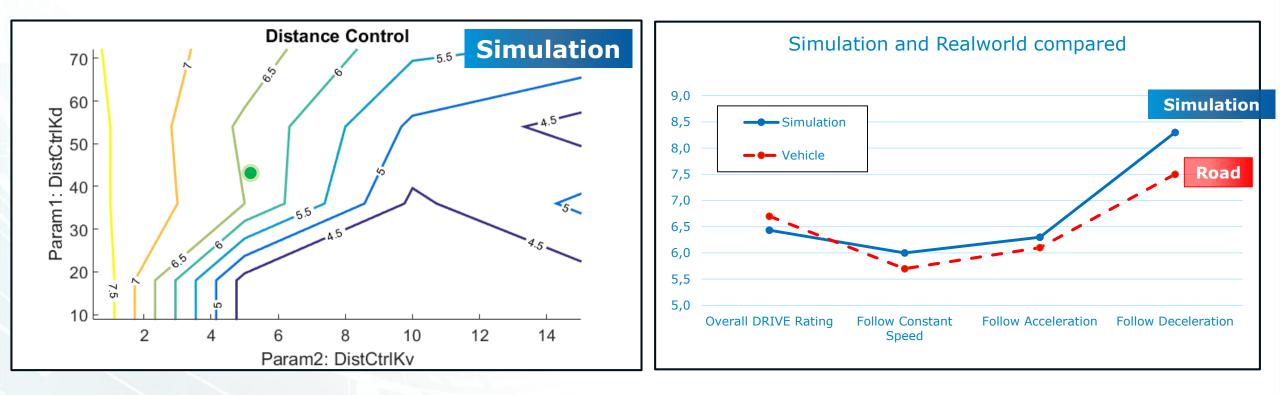




3% fuel saving with predictive adaptive cruise control plus acceptable perceived safety for all

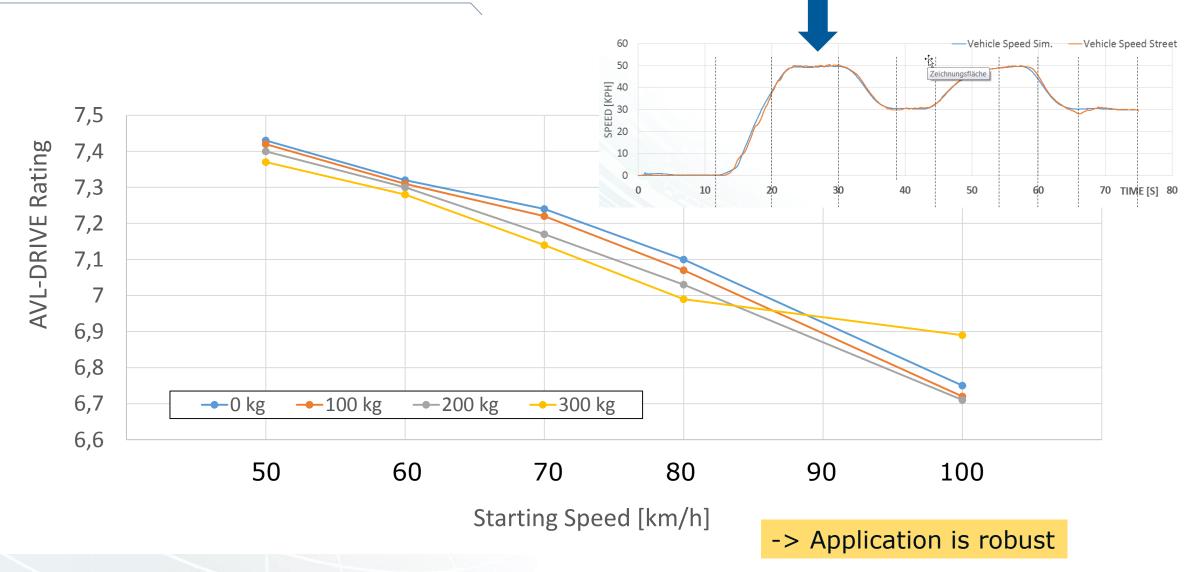
Virtual optimisation / application of ACC parameters

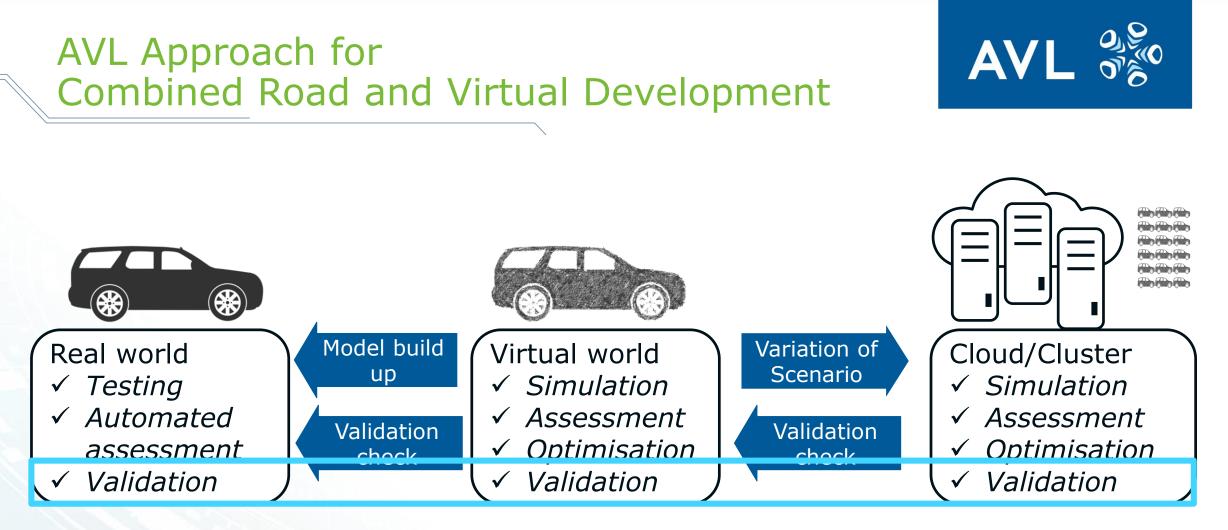






Robustness test of ADAS function





2.000 validated km/week

6.000 validated km/week

100 Mio. virtual validated km/week

ADAS Quality Validation in AVL-DRIVE ADAS



Sub-Level Validation Status -100 Lateral control quality Sub-Level Validation Status 100 Ö -100 e -200 Lateral control quality Sub-Level Validation Status

Vehicle Speed (kph)

Longitudinal control quality



Overall Validation Status

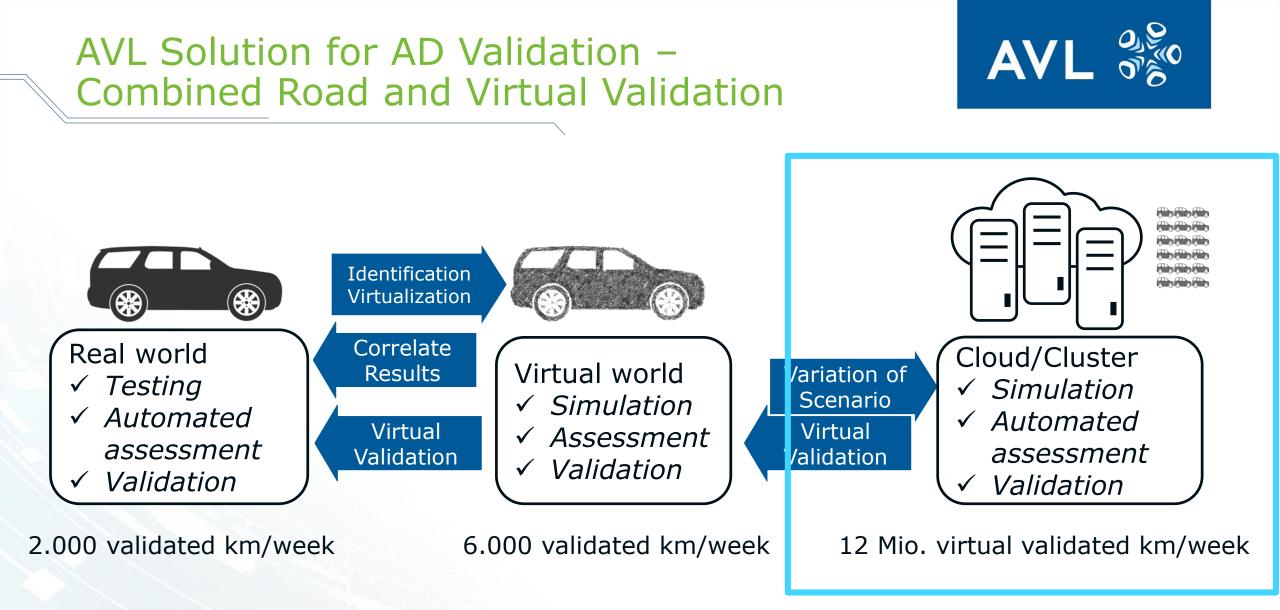
Objective automated real time validation is key for time saving virtual development

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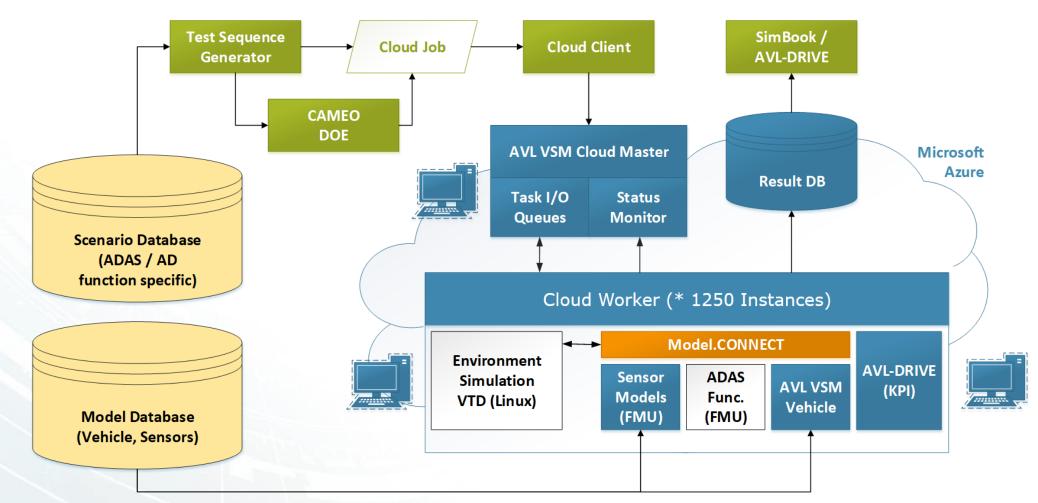
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Combined road and virtual validation enables L3+ validation at reasonable cost and time

Block diagram for closed loop cloud based development with 5000 cores

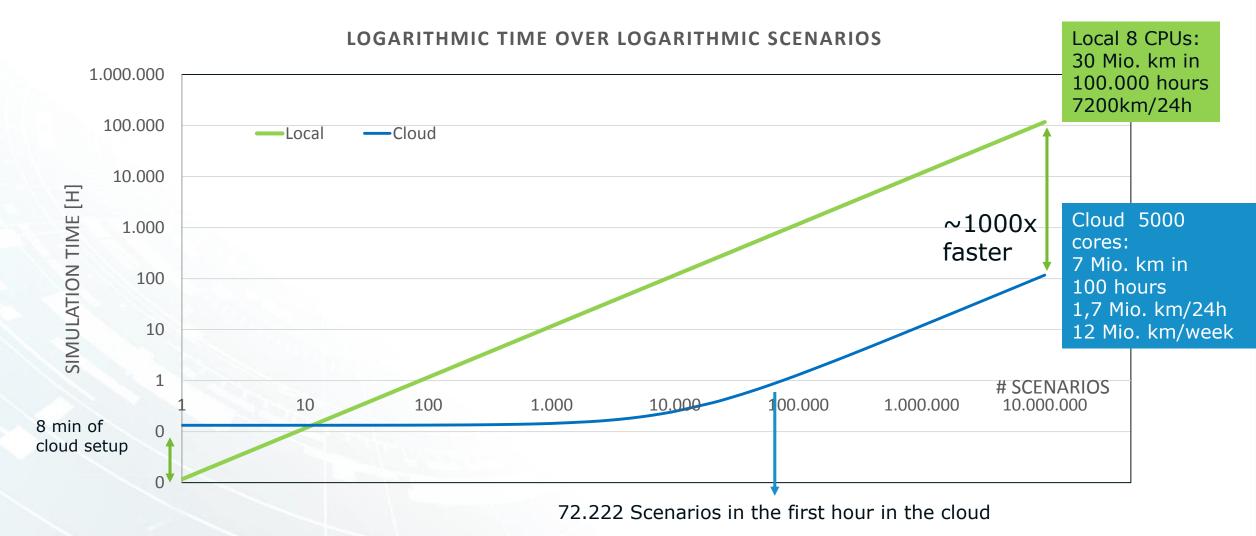




Used for testing, assessment, application and validation

Simulation speed example between local CPU versus cloud with 5000 cores

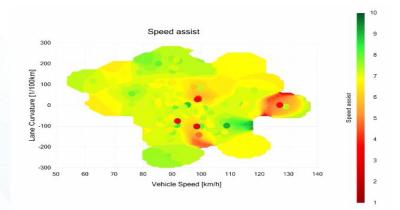




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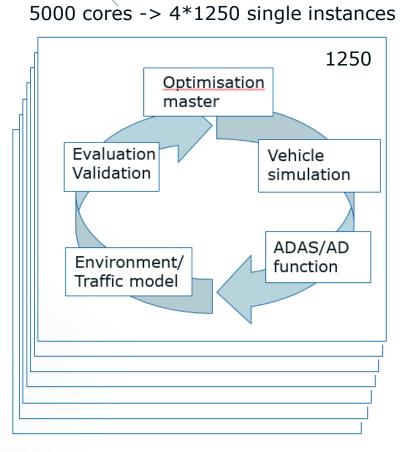


Quality validation in the cloud

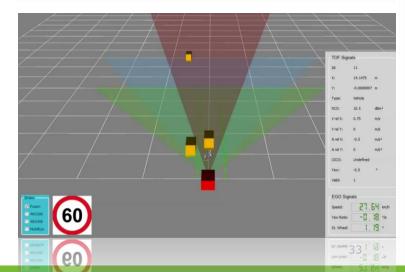




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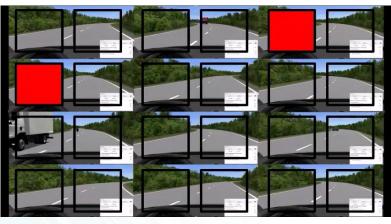




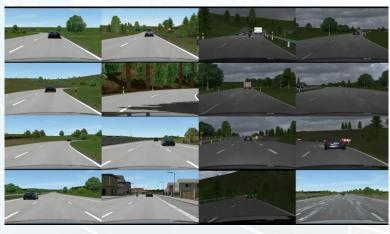


Quality validation in the cloud

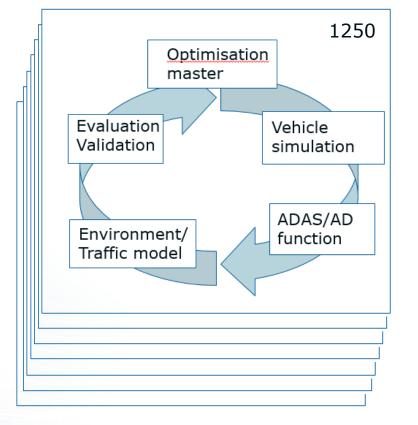
1250 cores for quality validation



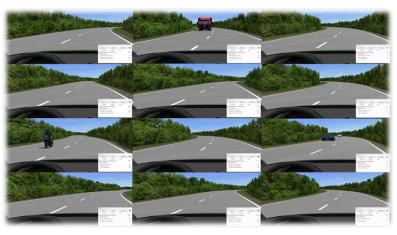
1250 cores for environment/traffic model



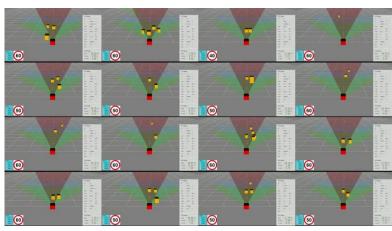
5000 cores -> 4*1250 single instances



Status 6/2018: 1,7 Mio. virtual validated km/day 12 Mio. virtual validated km/week 1250 cores for vehicle simulation



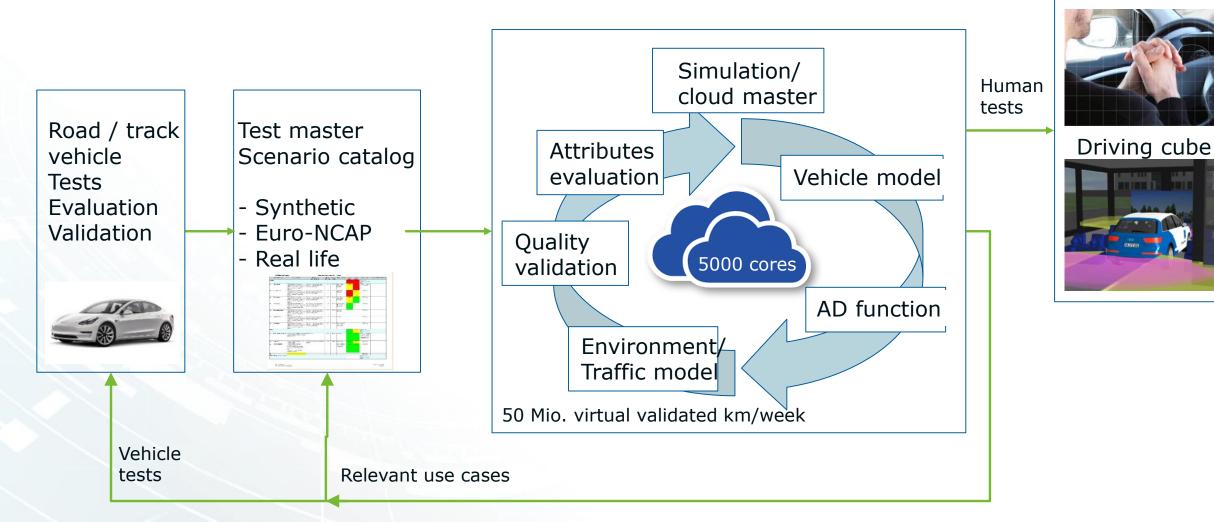
1250 cores for environment detection



Development Workflow in the AVL ADAS Development Center



Driver simulator





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- The challenges development time and cost, validation effort
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- Autonomous Driving will be a game changer (Time, safety, CO₂, emissions)
- Many challenges: Safety, customer, development time
- Vehicle testing not any more possible (12.000 years) Virtual solutions
- Objective methods for evaluation, application and validation
- Customer centric approach: Perceived safety, customer centric scenarios
- Combination with simulation, cloud/cluster for virtual development



Thank you for your attention ! AVL, Peter Schoeggl, June, 7th 2018

Conclusion

