



Requirements beyond classic simulation

ASAM concept project discussion group



Mehr Wert.
Mehr Vertrauen.

Add value.
Inspire trust.

Agenda

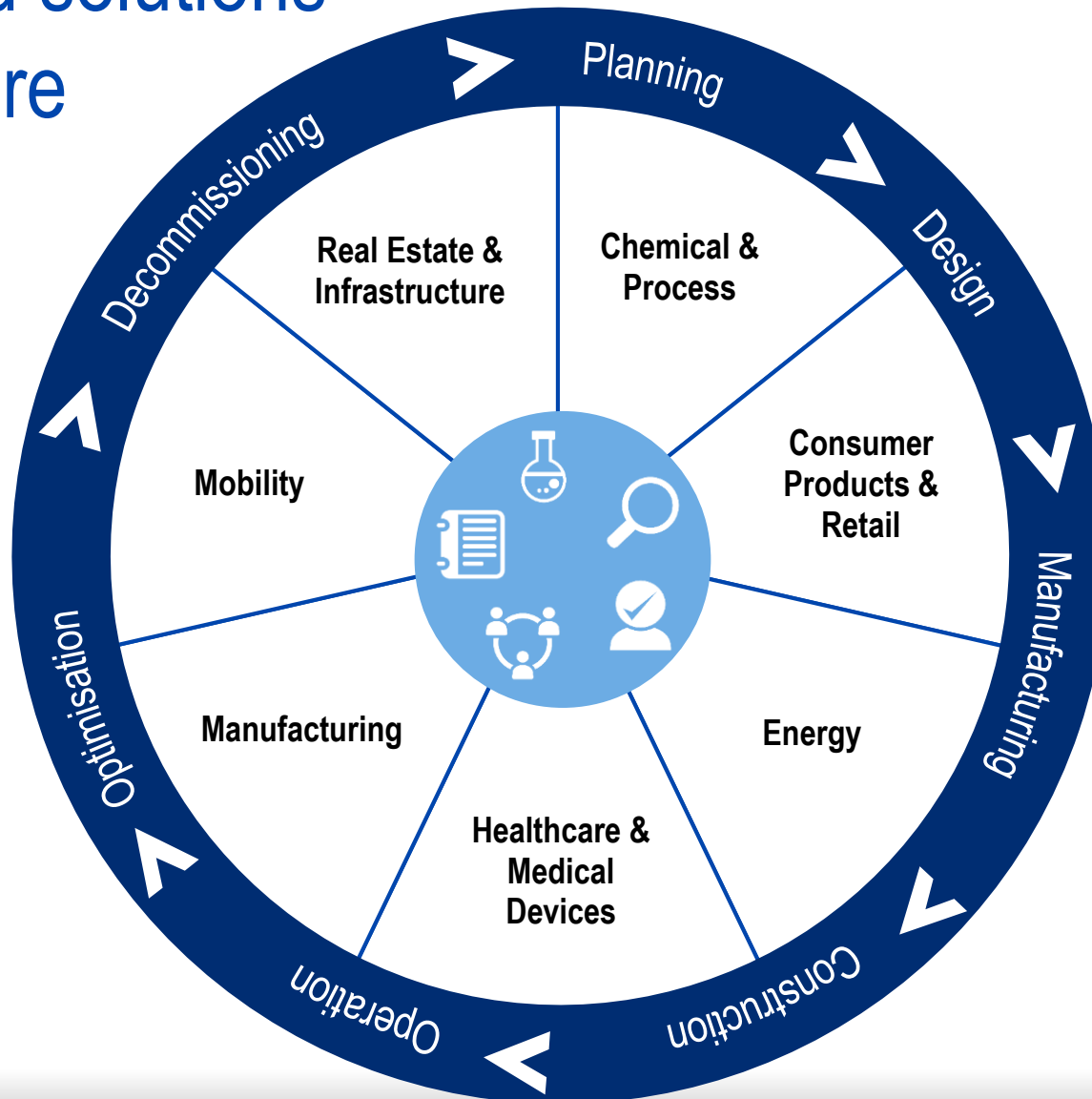
Introduction of TUV SUD

Use cases of TUV SUD

Summary / Requirements beyond classic simulation



End-to-end solutions for the entire business lifecycle



SERVICES



TESTING AND PRODUCT
CERTIFICATION



INSPECTION



AUDITING AND SYSTEM
CERTIFICATION



KNOWLEDGE
SERVICES



TRAINING

Mobility sector

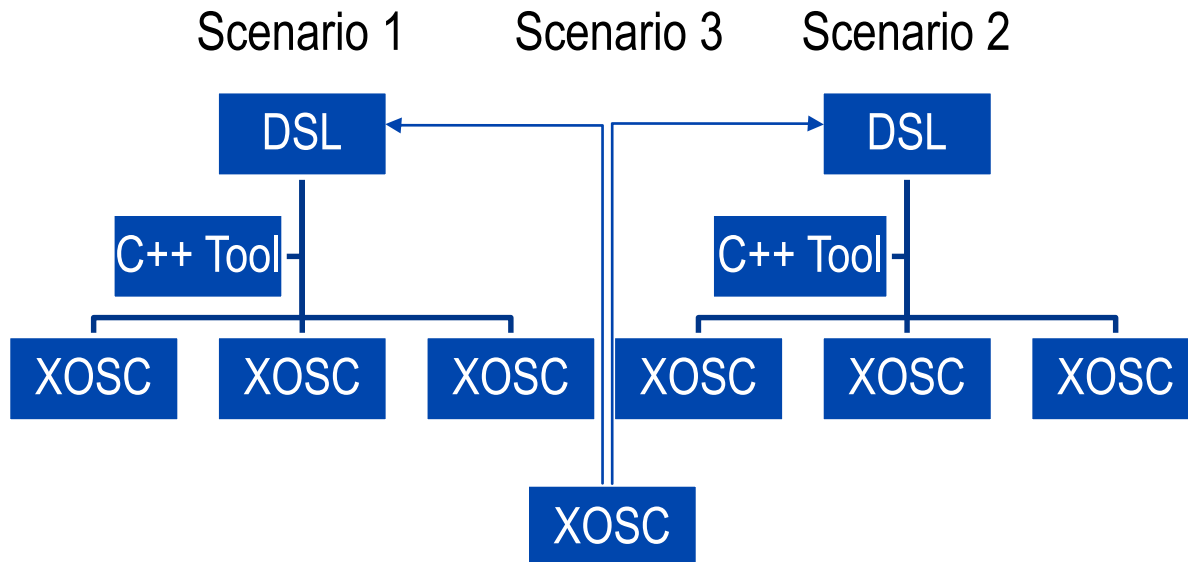
Key services for the Automotive, Rail and e-Mobility industries

- Car dealership and fleet management
- Component and full-vehicle testing
- International regulatory compliance (Homologation)
- Periodic technical inspection
- Road safety and traffic solutions



Use Case of TUV SUD (I)

Simulation as a service



Derived requirements

- The DSL is a chance to make sharing and storing of openSCENARIO files easier.
- Correlation between DSL and openSCENARIO format must be deterministic in both directions
- *Discussion during presentation and edited after presentation:*
 - Advantage when you derive DSL from XOSC is that you can see if your new XOSC fills any gaps you had between your previous XOSC
 - Deriving DSL from XOSC should be possible in order to see from which origin it comes.

Use Case of TUV SUD (II)

UNECE Regulations

- **UN R 79 Annex 8 [e.g. LKA Systems]**
- 3.2. Tests for ACSF Category B1 Systems
- 3.2.1. Lane keeping functional test
- 3.2.1.1. The vehicle speed shall remain in the range from V_{smin} up to V_{smax} .
- The test shall be carried out for each speed range specified in paragraph 5.6.2.1.3. of this Regulation separately or within contiguous speed ranges where the $a_{y_{smax}}$ is identical.
- 3.2.1.3. The vehicle manufacturer shall demonstrate to the satisfaction of the **Technical Service** that the requirements for the whole lateral acceleration and speed range are fulfilled. This may be achieved on the basis of appropriate documentation appended to the test report.

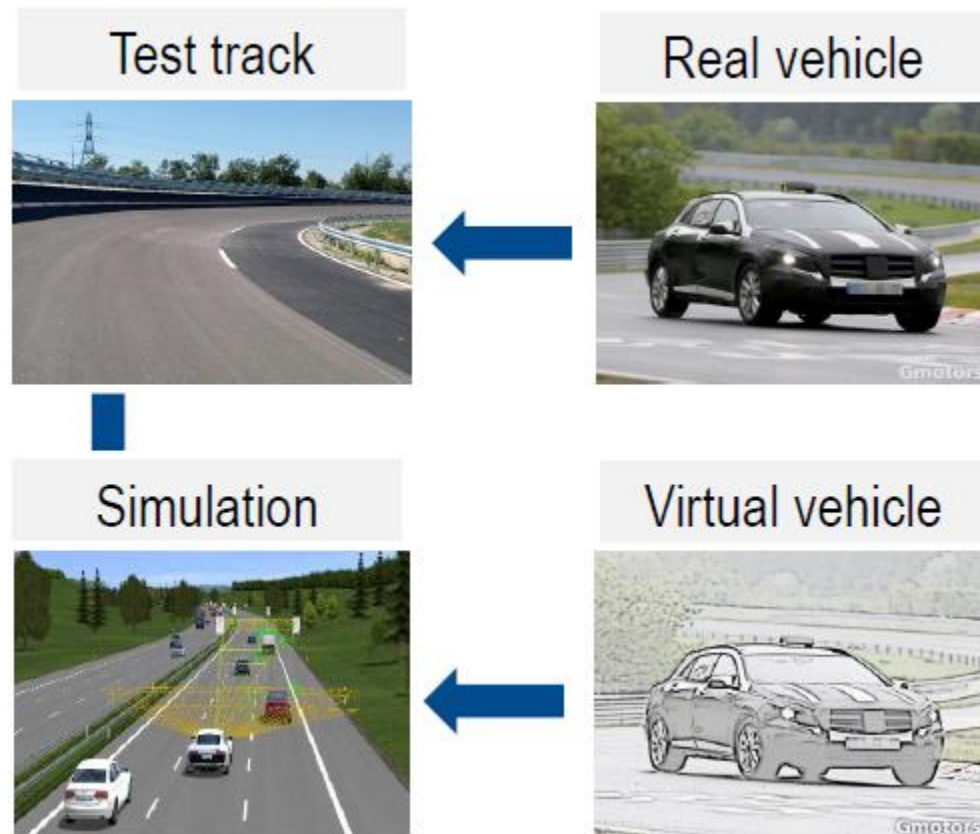
- **UN R 131 [e.g. AEBS]**
- 6.5. Warning and activation test with a moving target
- 6.5.1. The subject vehicle and the moving target shall travel in a straight line, in the same direction, for at least two seconds prior to the functional part of the test, with a subject vehicle to target centreline offset of not more than 0.5m.
- The functional part of the test shall start with the subject vehicle travelling at a speed of 80 ± 2 km/h, the moving target at speed of the value specified in Table I, column H of Annex 3, and a separation distance of at least 120 m between them.

Derived requirements

- No concrete scenario but logical scenario
→ Need for high level scenario description
- Certain parameters and conditions should be part of a DSL
- Need for a state of the art scenario description that covers whole parameter ranges
- DSL has the chance to be sufficient for test case descriptions

Use Case of TUV SUD (III)

Simulation validation



Derived requirements

- Validation of simulators with a high level description of scenarios (in addition to concrete XOSC) would allow different simulation results (that's desirable)
- Triggers are essential (e.g. relative distances, THW, speed, acceleration, timing, absolute position, synchronization points)
- Ranges for parameters are more important than concrete values
- DSL and openSCENARIO must be suitable across all kinds of simulation
 - Comparison of simulation results against test track results is possible

Outlook for autonomous driving vehicles











Full video: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=01PqZ4um62g>



Requirements beyond classic simulation

- Simulation has many faces; DSL should cover all of them
- Possibility to derive XOSC from DSL and other way around
- Test case description by UNECE should be used as one input for DSL
- Scenario description with DSL should be possible in such detail (with triggers), that it might imply test specifications
- Outlook: There might be more requirements beyond testing of autonomous vehicles

Classic simulation	*  Software-in-the-loop	*  Driver-in-the-loop	*  Abbildung (Quelle: © Daimler AG) Driver-in-the-loop
	*  Hardware-in-the-loop	*  Abbildung (Quelle: © VeHIL Labor TNO, Helmond (NL)) Vehicle-Hardware-in-the-loop	*  Abbildung (Quelle: Institut für Regelungstechnik, TU Braunschweig) Vehicle-in-the-loop
	*  Abbildung (Quelle: © Daimler AG) Automated coordinated driving on test track	<p>Replay from real world:</p>  Field operation test	

*Pictures taken from Schuldt, F.: Towards testing of automated driving functions in virtual driving environments



Thank you for your
attention!

Christoph Miethaner

Testing methods

Autonomous Driving & ADAS

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