

Toward Fully Automated Driving



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Chassis Systems Control



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Future Mobility - Automated, Connected, E



Automated mobility



Connected mobility



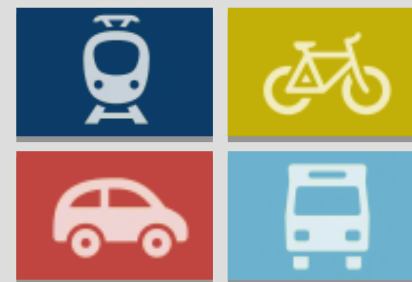
Electric mobility



Parking management



Integration of CE world



Multimodal mobility

Automated and Connected - Social

Safety

Technologies for an intelligent and forward-thinking vehicle

□ **Injury and accident-free driving**

Traffic Management

Reduced traffic jams and waiting time at intersections and lights

□ **Relaxed driving even in dense traffic**

Demographics

Reduced driver burden

□ **Allow a variety of age ranges to be mobile**

Networked Society

Vehicle as part of the driver's connected life

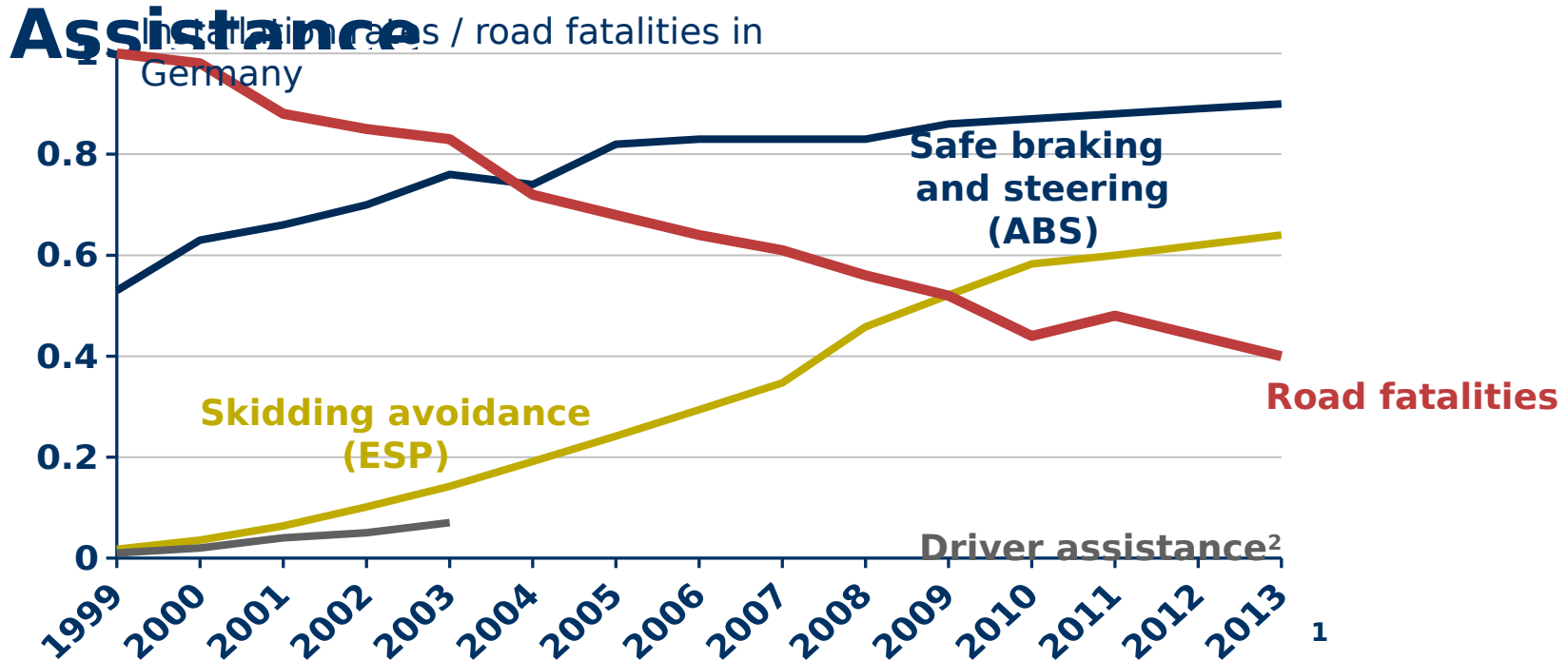
□ **Time on the road becomes more productive**

Clean Technology

Synchronizes traffic flow

→ **Improved fuel economy**

Road Safety - Influence of Driver Assistance



Number of road fatalities reduced by 60% within last 14 years

- 90% of all car accidents involving injury are caused by human error
- Introduction of further driver assistance systems will amplify positive trend

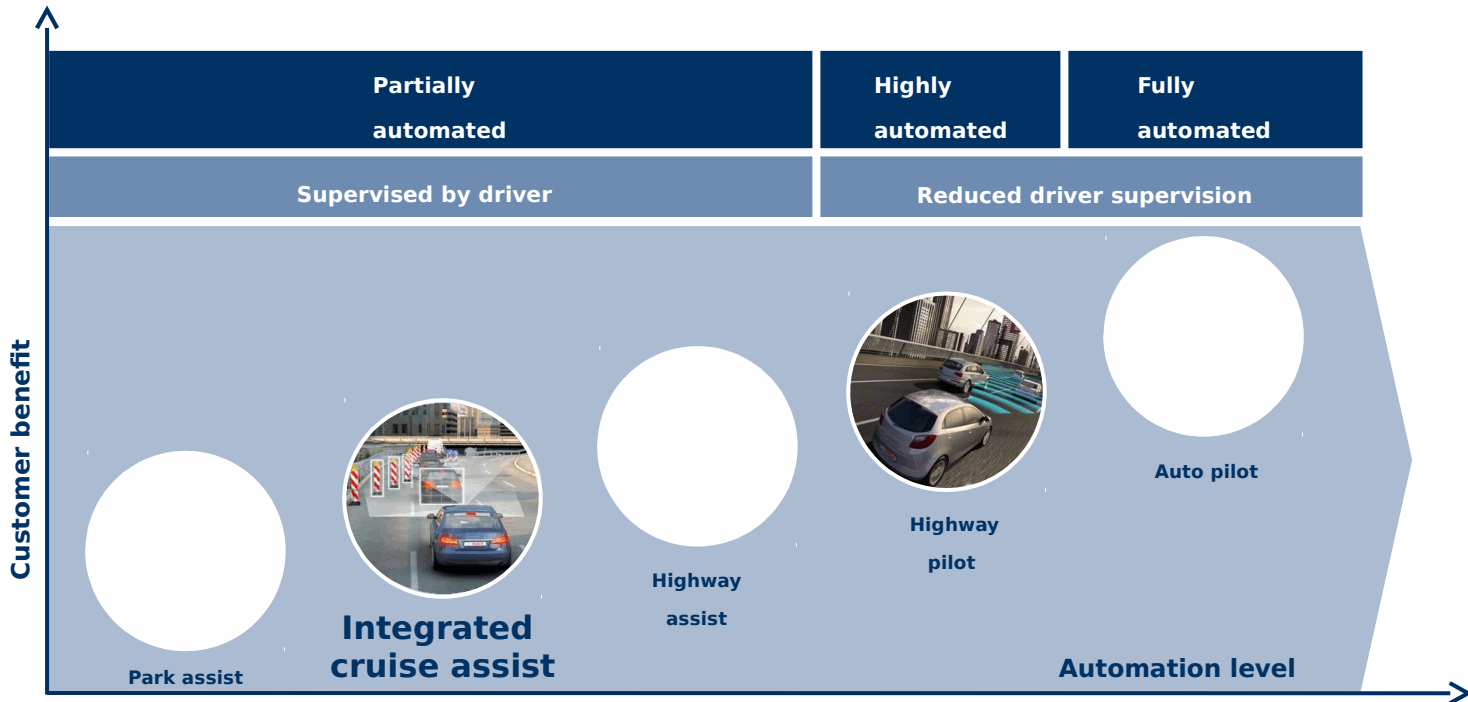
Source: Bosch, DAT, BAST. Based on total vehicle fleet. ¹ Figures estimated ² ACC and lane keeping support only

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Roadmap to Fully Automated Driving



Automated driving starts with highway driving and parking functions

- Step-by-step approach – for technological and psychological reasons
- Survey: 59% in favor of automated driving as long as it can be switched off¹

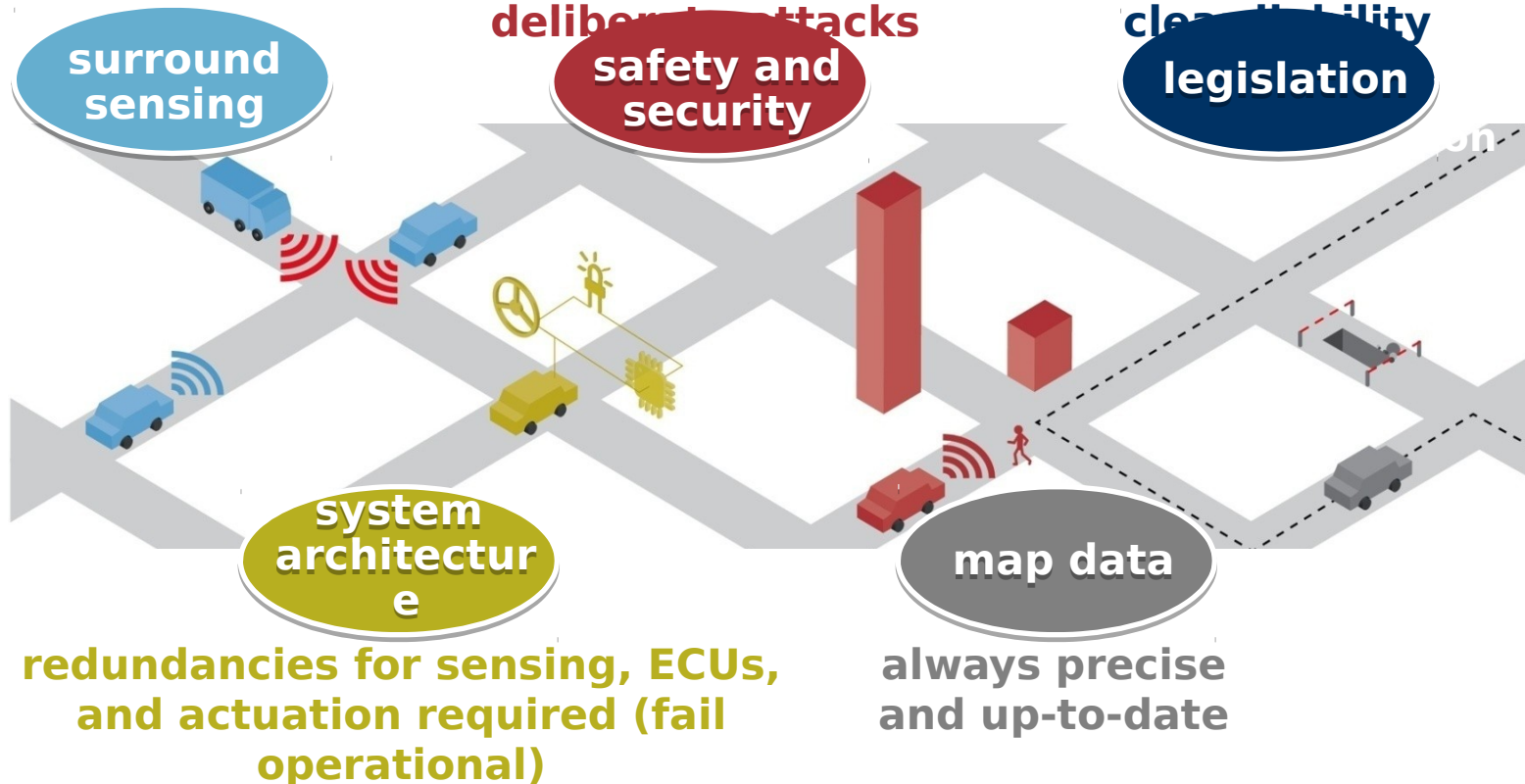
1 Source: Bosch survey 2012 (CC)

Prerequisites for Automated Driving - Overview

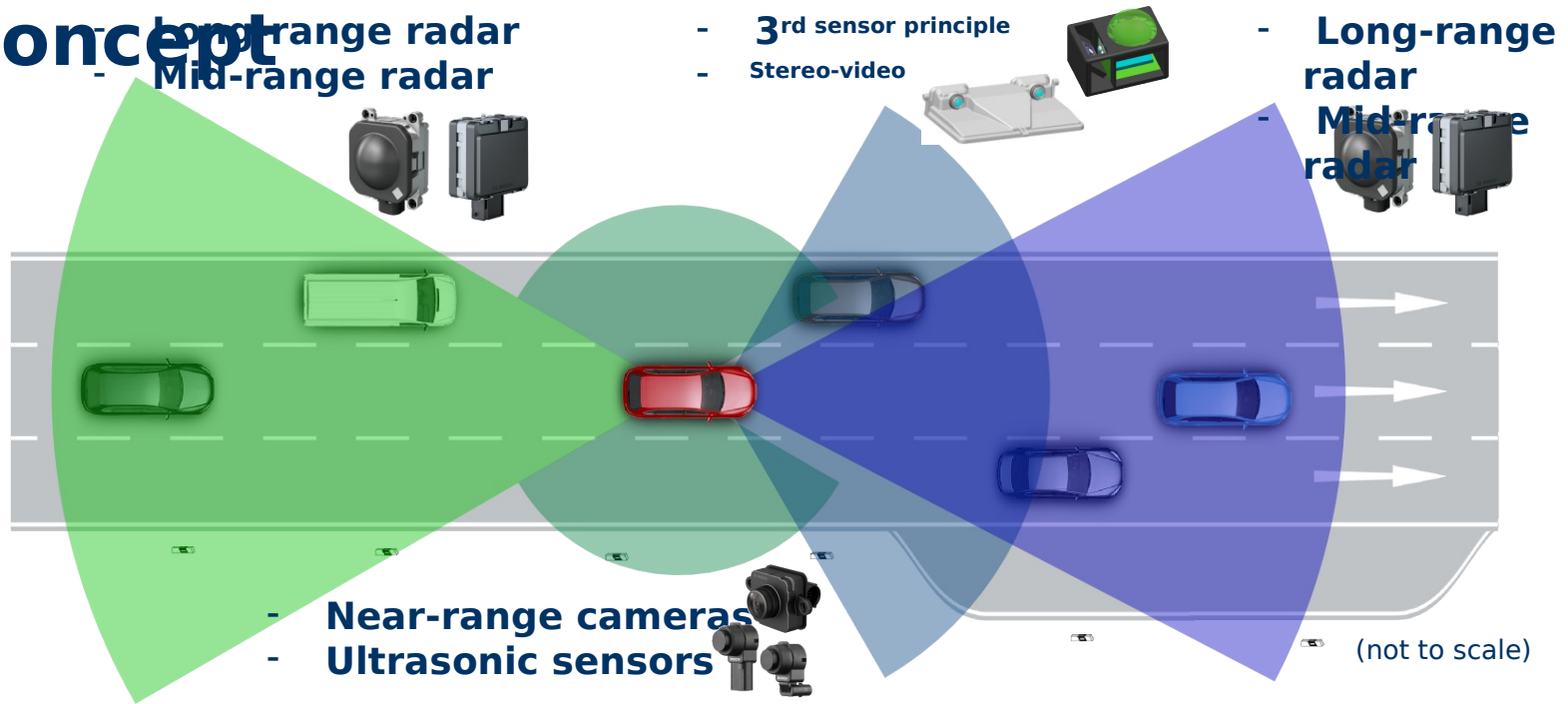
highly robust
in all use cases

protection against
technical failure and
deliberate attacks

global
standards and
clear liability
legislation



Surround sensing - vehicle sensor concept



360° surround sensing by combination of different sensors

- Long- and mid-range radar prerequisite for driving at higher speed
- Satisfy reliability requirements by using multiple sensors for each area

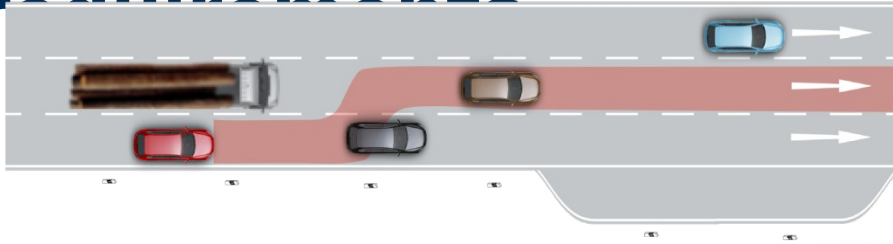
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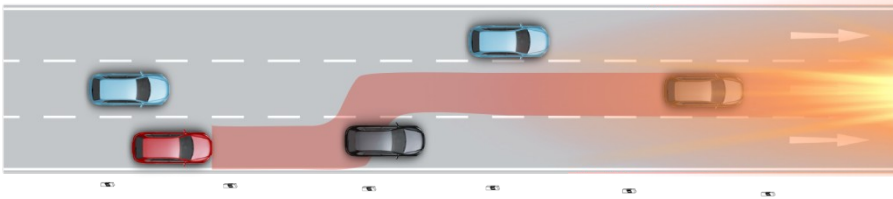
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Surround sensing - reliability

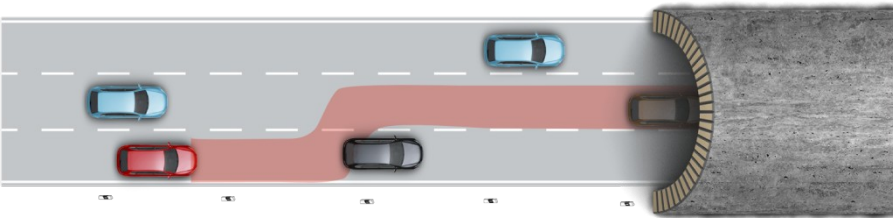
requirements



Timber transport may not be detected reliably by radar sensor



Low standing sun can fade the video sensor



Tunnel entrances can affect the radar and video sensors

Highly automated driving raises new challenges for sensor concept

· Application cases show need for a third sensor principle
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Third sensor principle - lidar strategy

Requirements 3 rd sensor principle	
Range	(0.2 .. 200) m \pm 0.1 m
Field of view (H) Field of view (V)	(50 .. 120)° \pm 0.15° (9 .. 120)° \pm 0.15°
Frame rate	~ 20 Hz
Eye safety	Class 1 (eye safe)

Solution: “time of flight” method

Requirements design elements	
Lighting	Scanner or flash
Detector	Single photon avalanche photo diodes (SPAD) / Imager
Laser	Wavelength ~ 850 - 1500 nm Pulse length ~ 10 ⁻⁹ s

Sensor principles	Design elements	Availability
Macro scanner 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Edge emitter 905 nm• Motor driven rotor• Avalanche photo diode	2016 to 2018
MEMS scanner 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Vertical emitter ~1 μm• MEMS mirror• InGaAs / new Si-technology	2020
Flash lidar 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Solid-state laser ~1.5 μm• InGaAs time-of-flight imager	2020

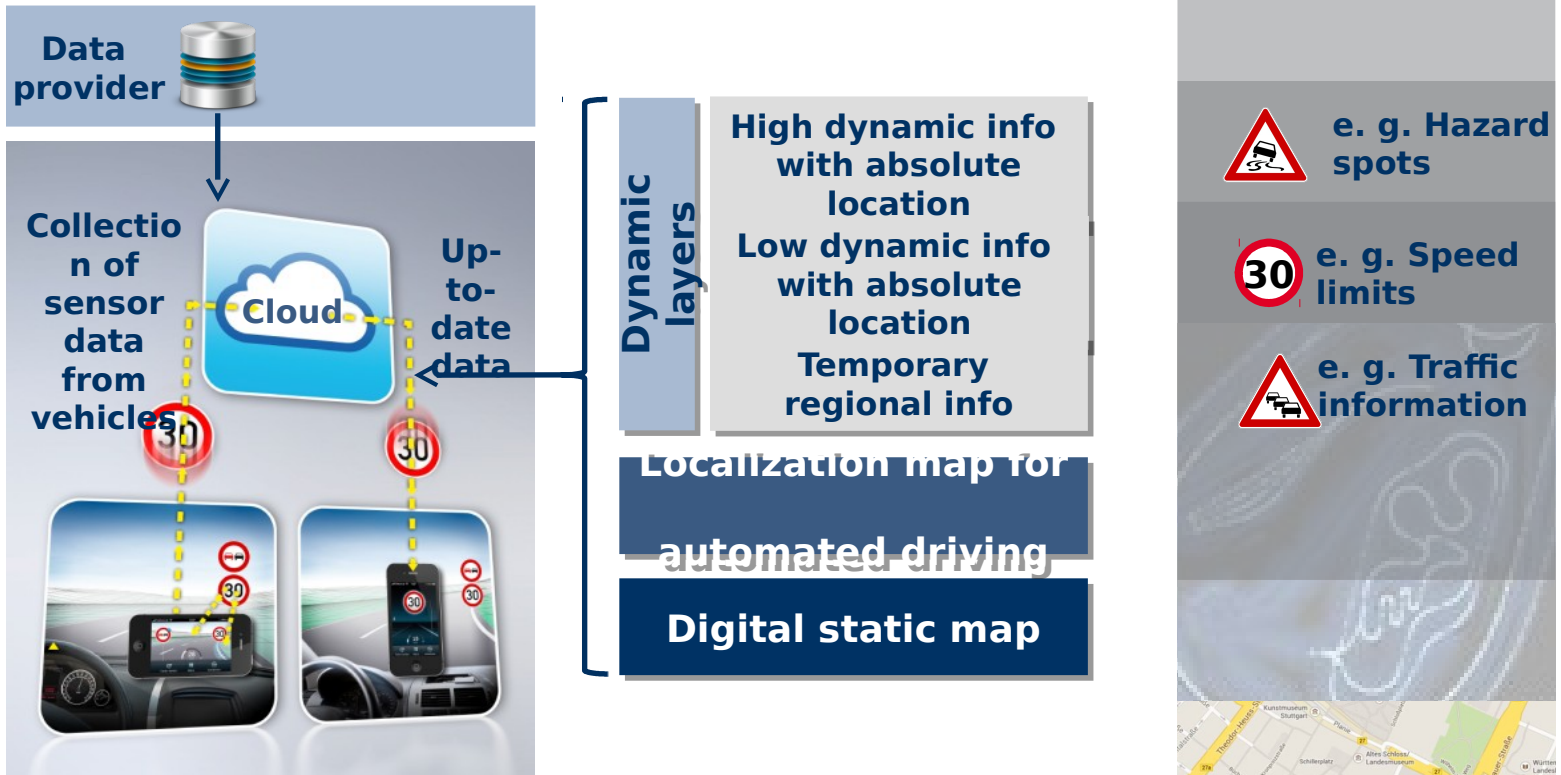
Lidar sensor is key for automated driving: three different possibilities

• Development of innovative semiconductor technologies is essential
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Dynamic map data - layered approach



Highly automated driving requires latest high-precision map data

· Aggregated information processing and delivery via the cloud
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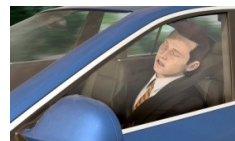
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- Car2x concepts include local danger warning and driver assistance functions



Driver Monitoring



Distraction detection

... because 80% of accidents caused by inattentive drivers¹

Drowsiness detection

... because 30% of drivers have experienced microsleep events²

Health monitoring

... because 10% of fatal accidents caused by medical conditions³

Identification

... because it enables the vehicle to adapt to the person driving

Adaptive assistance

... because it enables the vehicle to react according to the driver's state

Driver monitoring will be a key element for automated driving functions

· System has to be able to return control to the driver at any time
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Safety and security - distinction

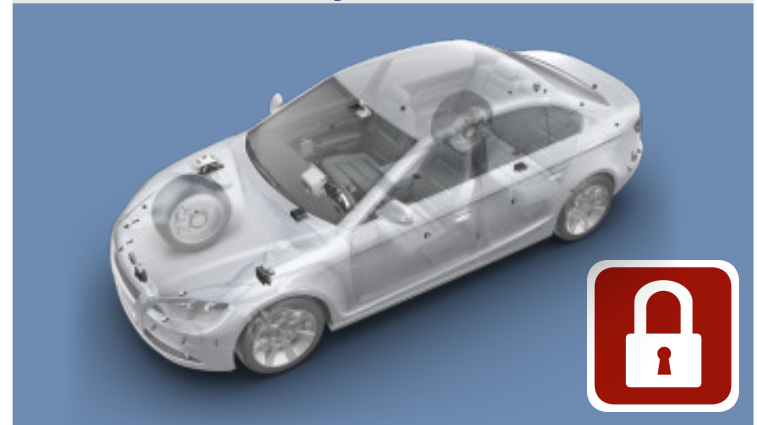
Safety

- Protection against technical failures
- Covers malfunction aspects



Security

- Blocking of deliberate attacks
- Confidentiality, integrity, availability



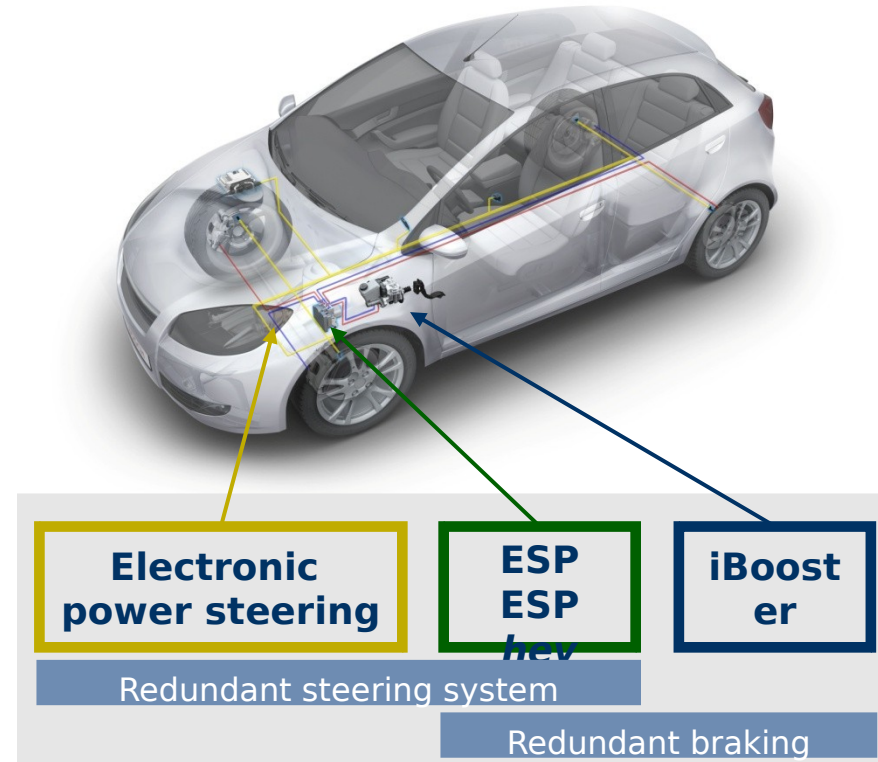
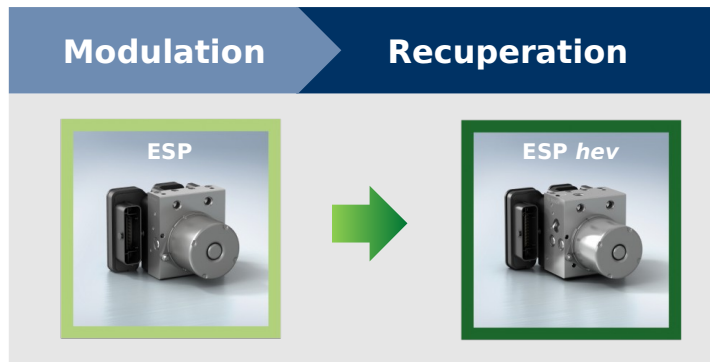
Safety (malfunction) differs in scope from security (deliberate attack)

- Leaks in security can put safety at risk
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Safety - reliable actuation elements



Redundant steering, braking, and stabilization systems required

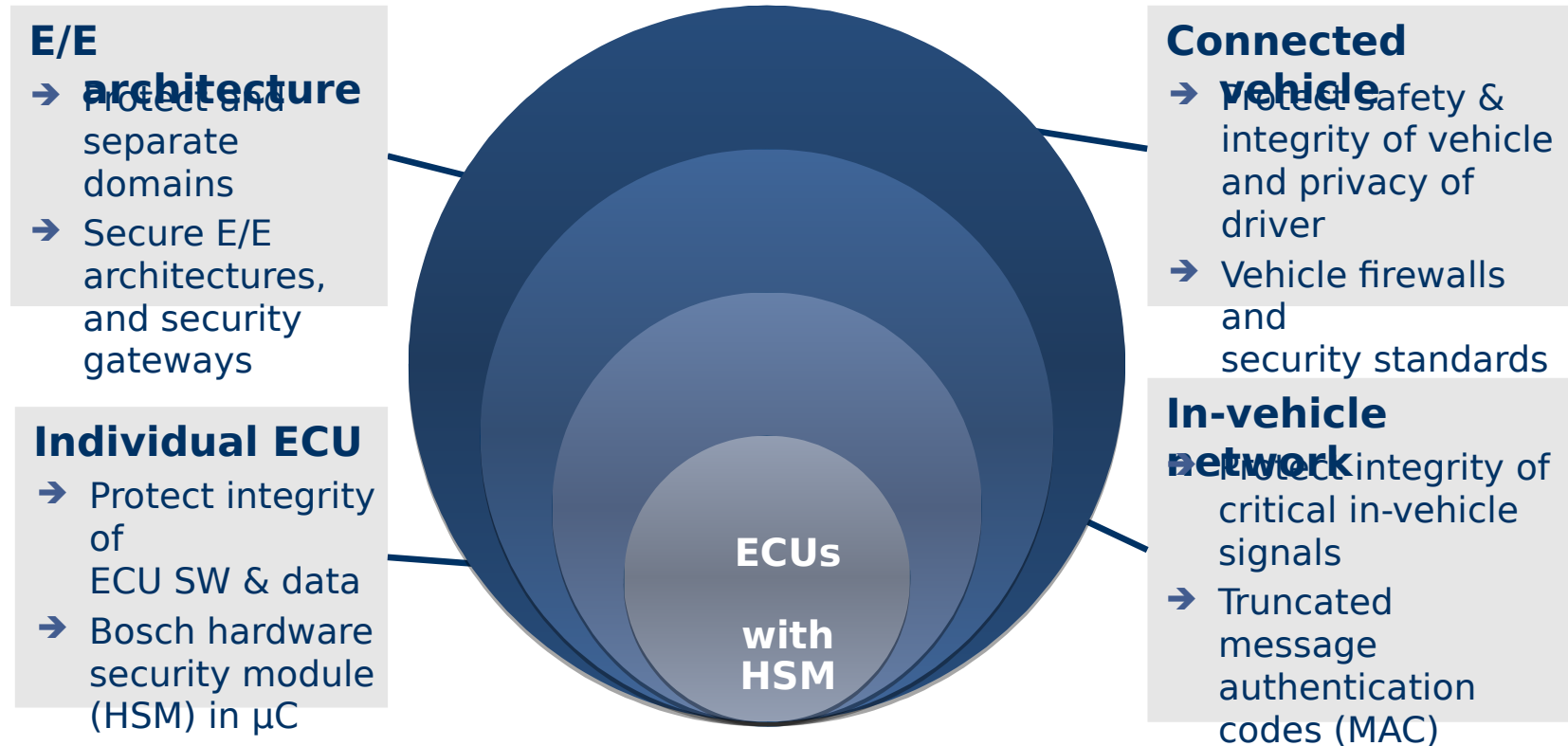
• Modular actuation concept offers a perfect solution for automated driving

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Security - layered automotive approach



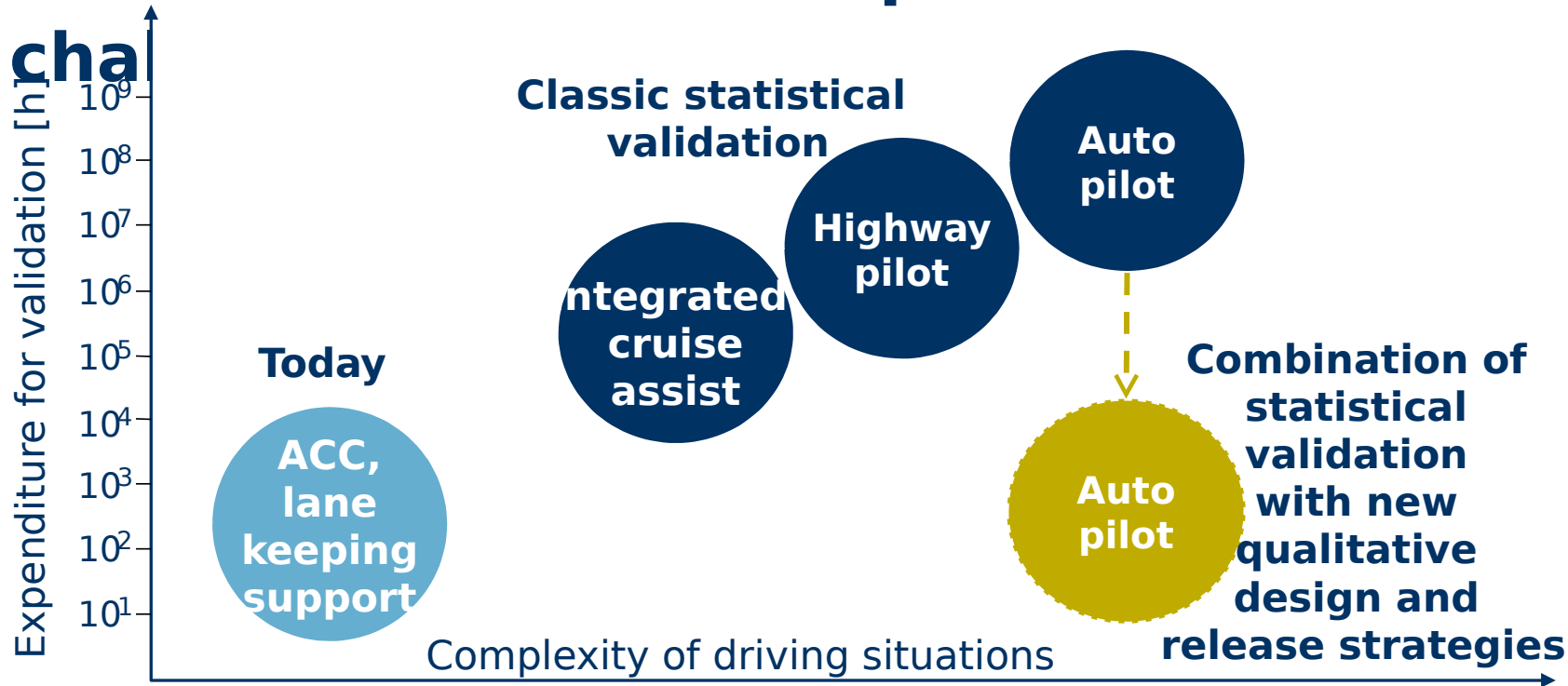
No automotive security standardization or agreement available yet

· Bosch offers a broad spectrum of solutions for automotive security
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Validation and release process -



Expenditure for validation will increase by a factor of 10^6 to 10^7

- Traditional statistical validation not suitable for higher degree of automation
- Highly automated systems require completely new release strategies

Legislation frameworks - need for

Current legal framework

- National laws
- Geneva convention (1949)
- Vienna convention on road traffic (1968):

Article 8 (5):

„Every driver shall at all times be able to control his vehicle or to guide his animals“



Ongoing activities

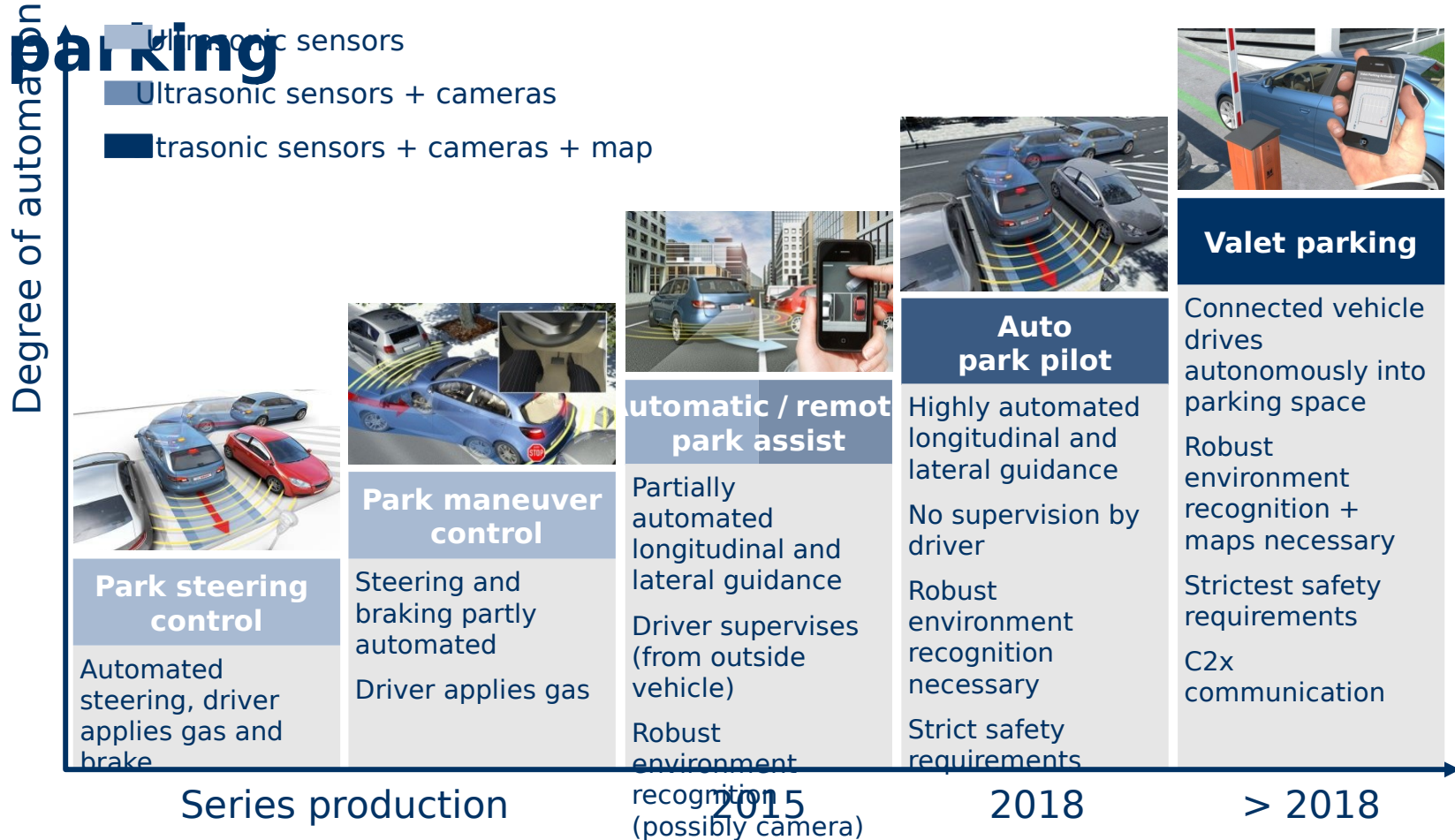
- Legislation and regulation of automated driving decided in individual U.S. states
- Initiative in Europe by VDA
- Japan (MLIT) is exploring different possibilities (e. g. special lanes)



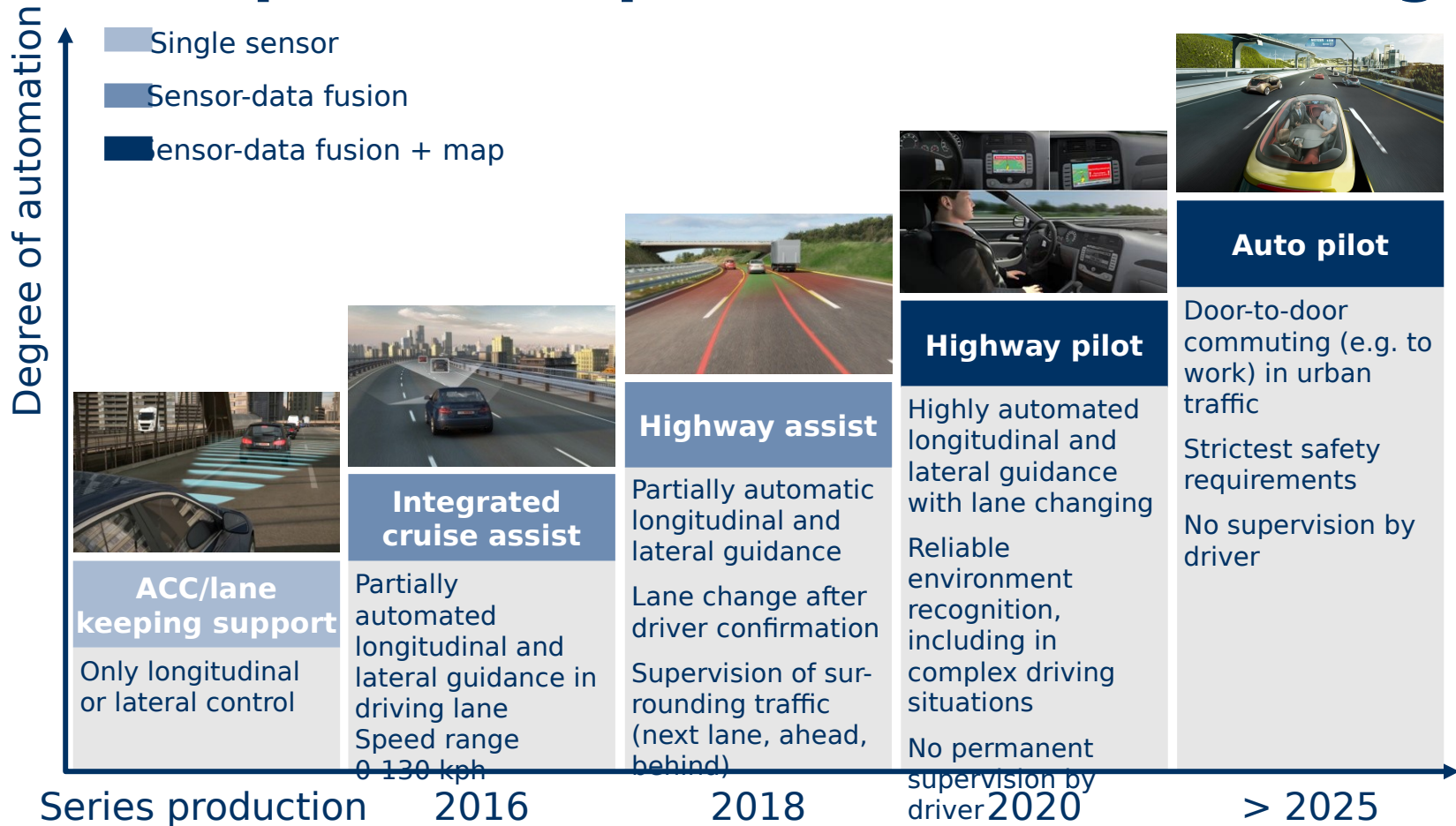
Legislation framework no longer reflects technical progress

- Need for adaptation to take account of highly automated driving

Development steps - automated parking



Development steps - automated driving



Automated Driving - Already on Public



Prototypes driving on public freeways in Germany and USA

- Bosch: first vehicles on German freeways since early 2013
- Tests in real traffic conditions accelerate the development of new functions

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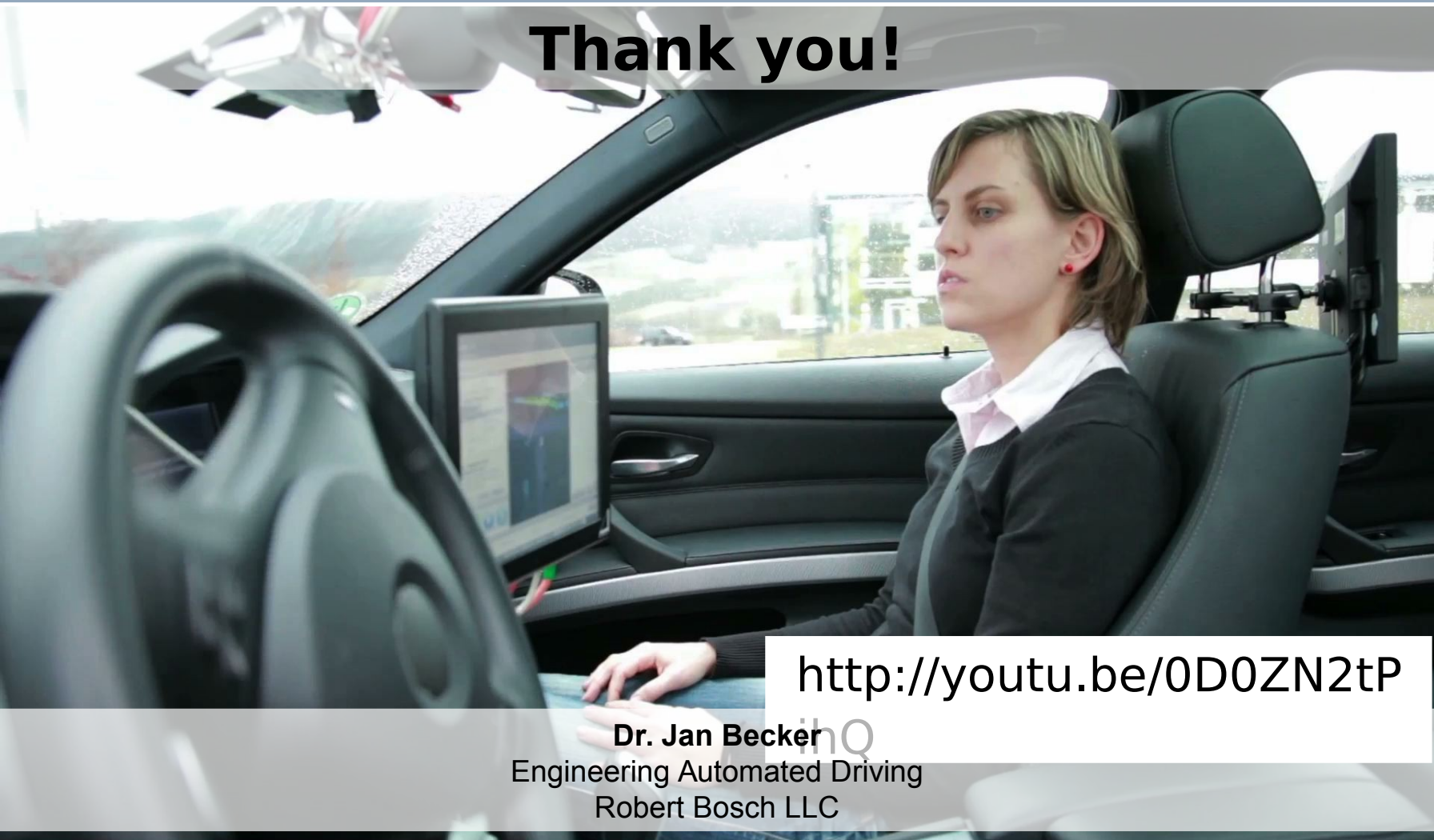
Conclusion

- ➔ Future mobility will be connected and automated
- ➔ Automated driving functions will irreversibly change vehicle architecture
- ➔ The development of automated driving functions calls for profound knowledge of all vehicle systems
(e. g. sensors, actuation, E/E architecture, semiconductor technologies, and automotive cloud)
- ➔ Technical and legal challenges still need to be solved
- ➔ Bosch has all necessary key technologies available and is getting them ready for market entry



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Thank you!



<http://youtu.be/0D0ZN2tP>

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