A woman with long brown hair, wearing a red coat and black leggings, is walking from left to right in the foreground. In the background, a white car is parked or moving slowly. The scene is set outdoors at dusk or dawn, with a street lamp visible on the left and a blurred figure of another person in the background.

Journée Outils Logiciels et Matériels pour la Recherche sur les Véhicules Terrestres Autonomes Création des scénarios critiques – SOTIF

5 Octobre, 2023 – ENS Paris Saclay, France

Presenter – Hans Van den Wijngaert

From infinite to finite

The ADAS/AV development challenge

Simulation



Testing

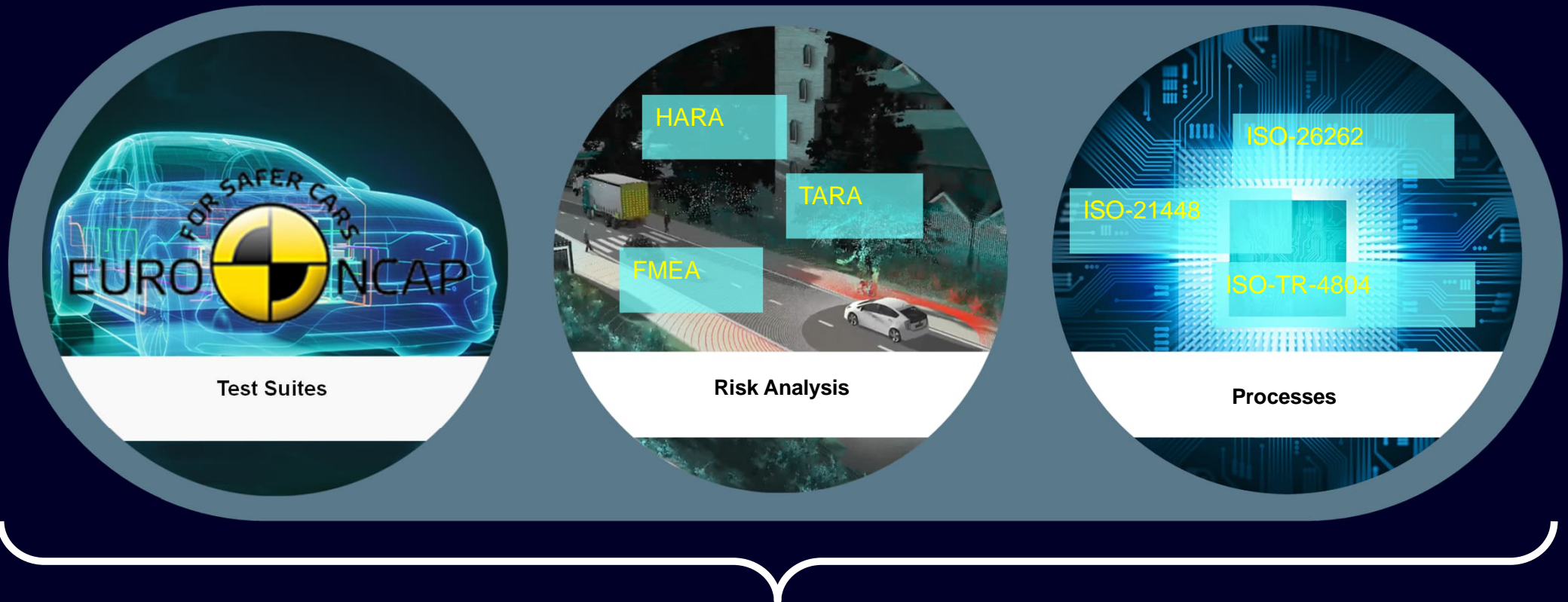


Infinite number of different scenarios can occur in real-world traffic. How to break these down into a finite set of scenarios, and find those which are representative in order to make testing manageable?

X-in-the-Loop

Safety according ISO26262 and SOTIF

The safety assessment



Safety Assessment

Scenario Creation: safe and unsafe

Scene focused methodology

Criticality

Many criticality indicators are available e.g. TTC, ITTC, ...



Novelty

As there is no indicator for novelty, Siemens developed it.



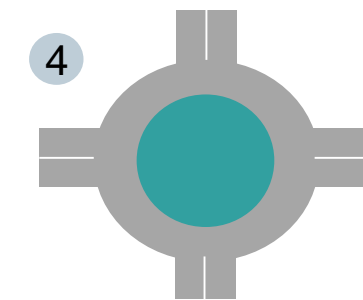
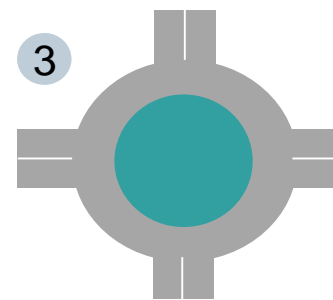
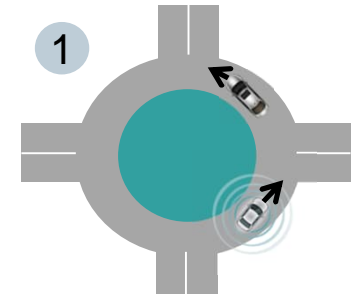
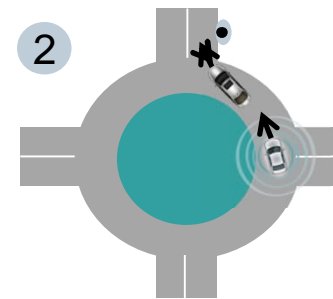
	unsafe	safe
known	2	1
unknown	3	4

Safety of the Intended Functionality (SOTIF)

Identifying unknown-unsafe scenarios

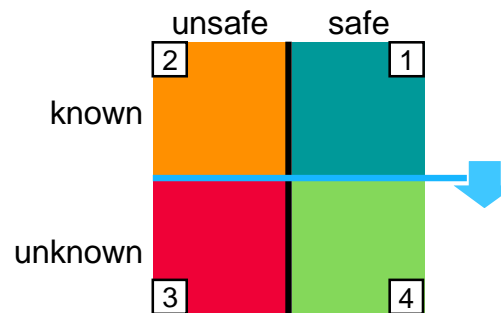


	unsafe	safe
known	2	1
unknown	3	4



Safety of the Intended Functionality (SOTIF)

Identifying unknown-unsafe scenarios



Safety of the Intended Functionality (SOTIF)

Mitigating unsafe scenarios



	unsafe	safe
known	2	1
unknown	3	4

A blue arrow points from the 'safe' column towards the 'unsafe' column.



Scenario Creation: safe and unsafe

Approaches to unknown scenarios



Actor-focus approach:

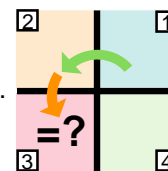
- Uses recorded data
- Changes behaviour of one of the actors in the data relative to the ego-vehicle to create a critical scenario
- Limited by the imagination of engineers and/or actors present in the data

Applying actor-focus to the data recorded:

- Speeds up the movement of the actor

Visualization process:

Takes scenarios from **area 1** to **area 2**, to potentially (!) uncover a scenario in **area 3**. Engineering the reaction allows the scenario to return to **area 1** from **area 2**.



Scene-focus systematic methodology:

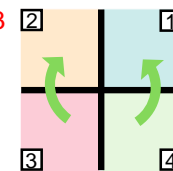
- Uses recorded or synthetic data
- Considers all possible routes in a traffic situation by all recorded and potentially present actors
- Limited only by scientific constraints: the physically possible routes of actors

Applying scene-focus to the intersection:

- Adds cyclist and truck

Visualization process:

Takes scenarios from **area 3** to **area 2**; and at the same time from **area 4** to **area 1**. Engineering the reaction allows the scenario to move to **area 1** from **area 2**.

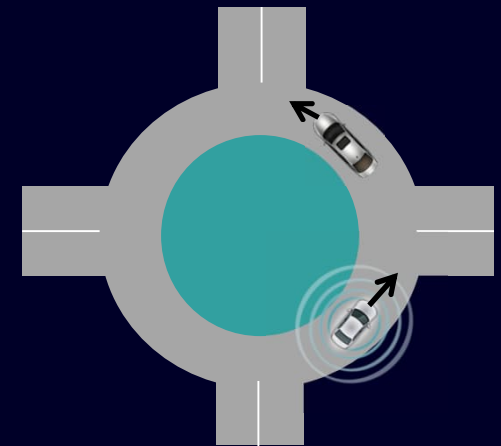


Framework Definitions

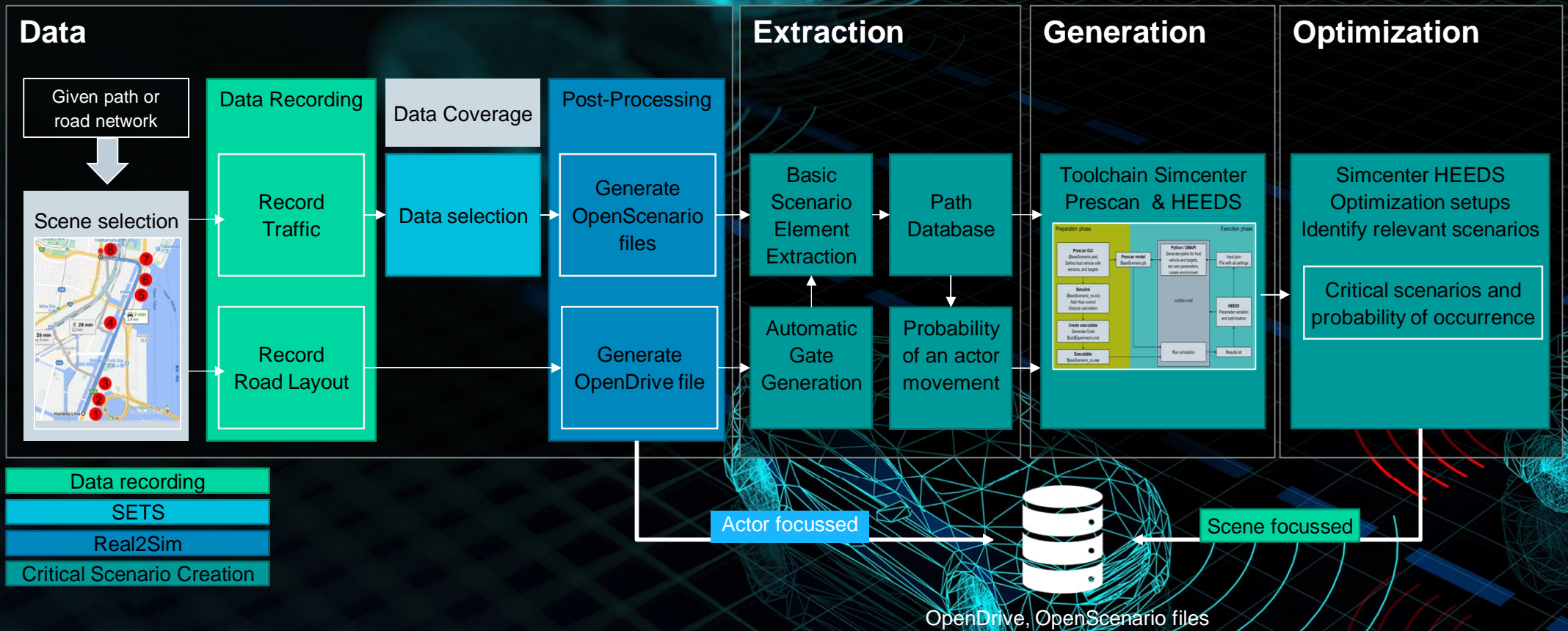
Scene: an environment in which a scenario takes place. Location, weather condition and lighting condition are defining one scene.

Basic scenario elements: a basic scenario element is defined as an abstracted model which describes behavior of a road user in lateral and longitudinal direction.

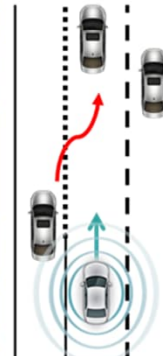
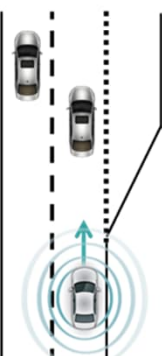
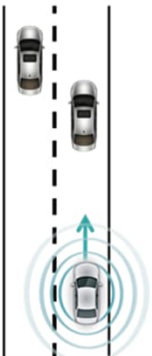
Scenario: is the combination of all road users and their respective basic scenario elements (i.e., their behavior) in a certain scene.



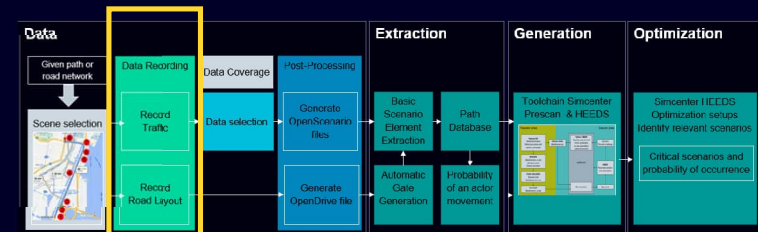
Critical Scenario Creation Framework



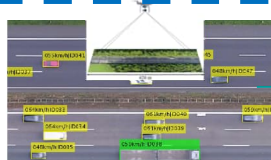
100



Data Recording



Real data



post processing drone



post processing infrastructure



post processing Carlab



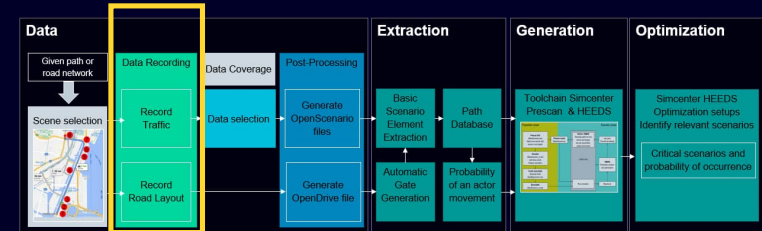
post processing fleet



Synthetic data



Data Simcenter SCAPTOR



Recorder

Storage



Extension slot

High bandwidth



Up to 3GBytes/s of sustained data per unit

Optional GPU



Allows for live data processing

Flexible interfaces



Records all data streams in the vehicle

Accurate timestamps

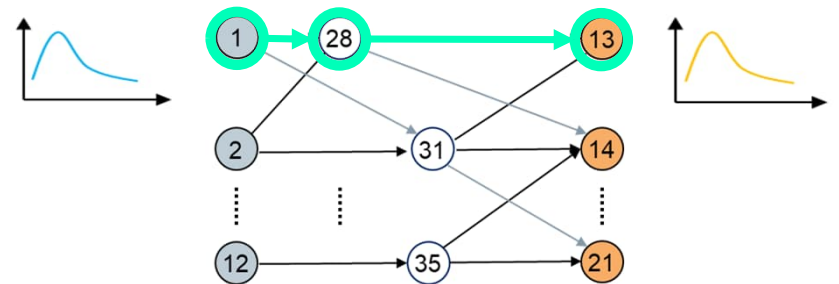
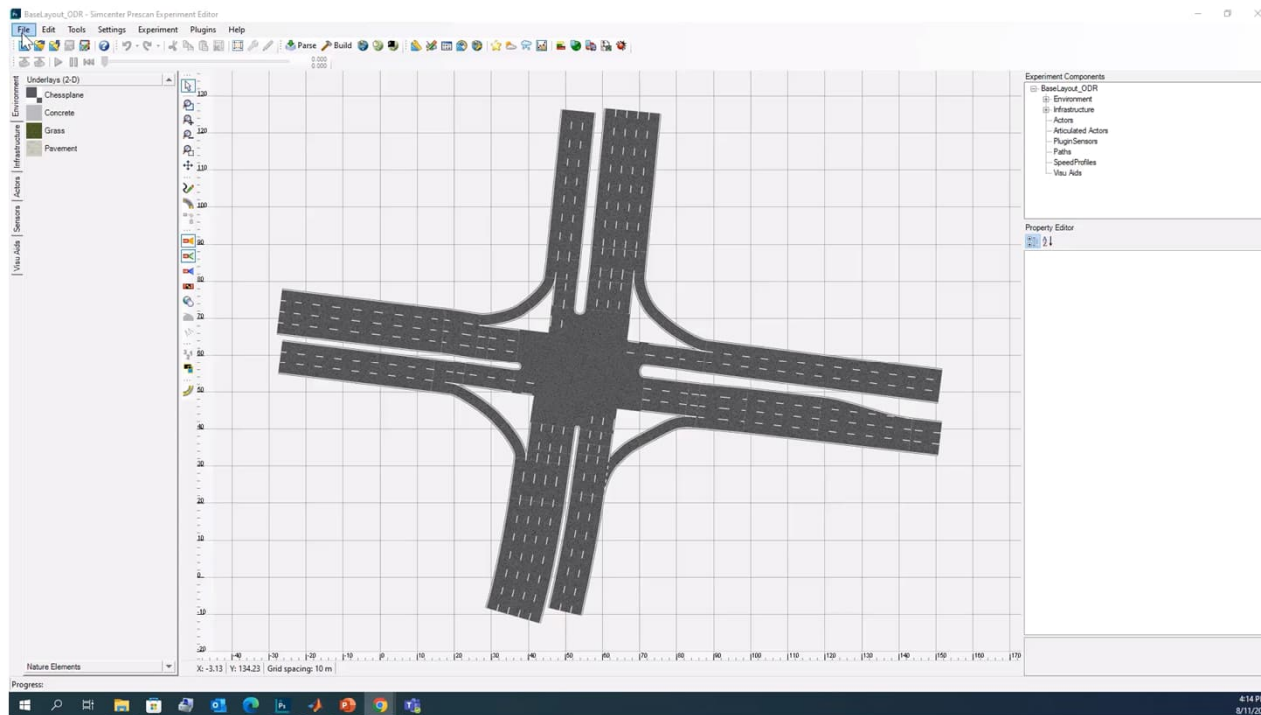
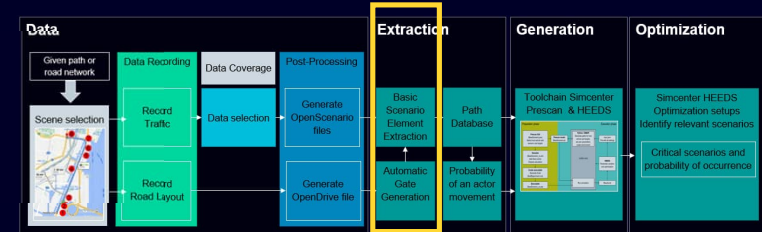


IEEE1588 synchronization and hardware timestamps

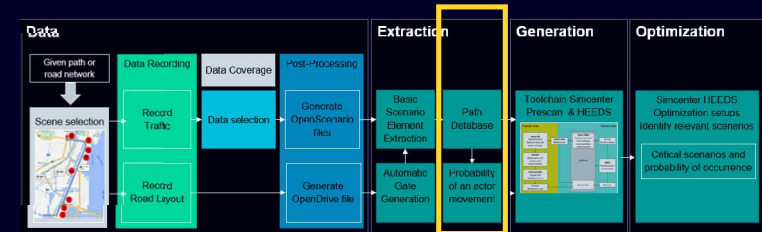


Extraction

Basic scenarios and gates



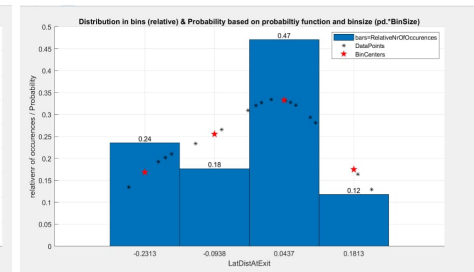
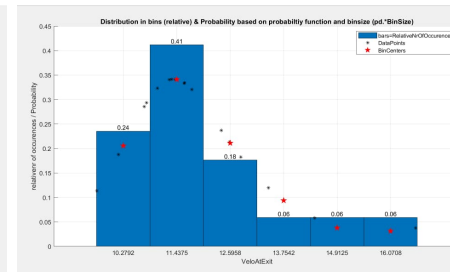
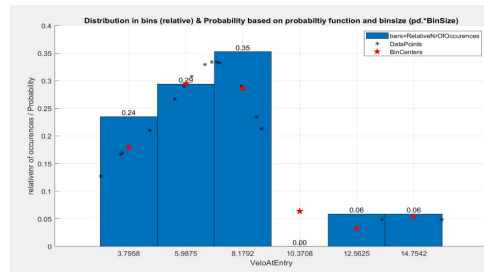
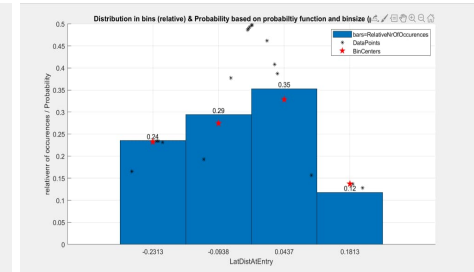
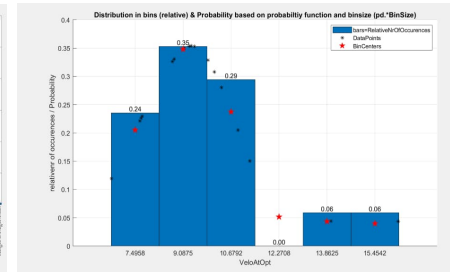
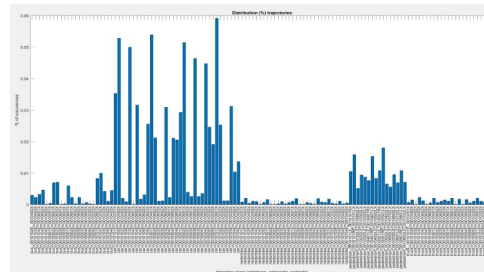
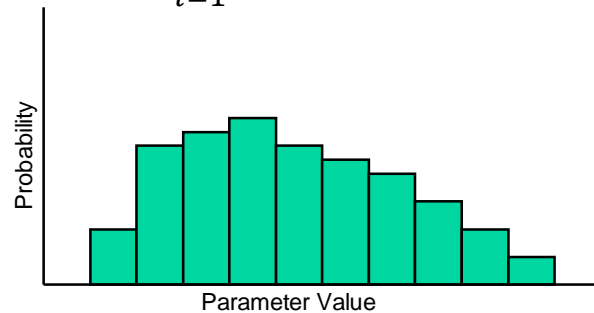
Extraction Probability calculation



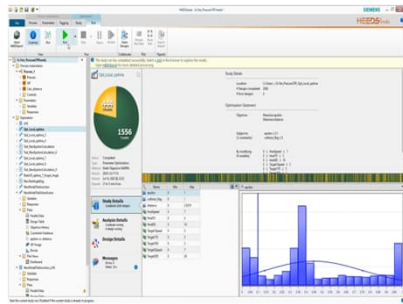
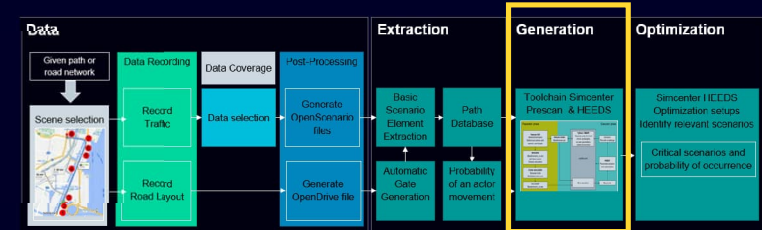
Calculation for each actor-movement based on parameters probability

$$P_{parameters} = P_i \text{ \& } i \{1: \dots : n\}$$

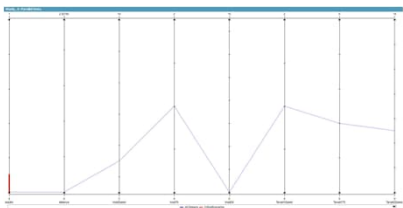
$$P_{actor} = \prod_{i=1}^n P_{parameter,i}$$



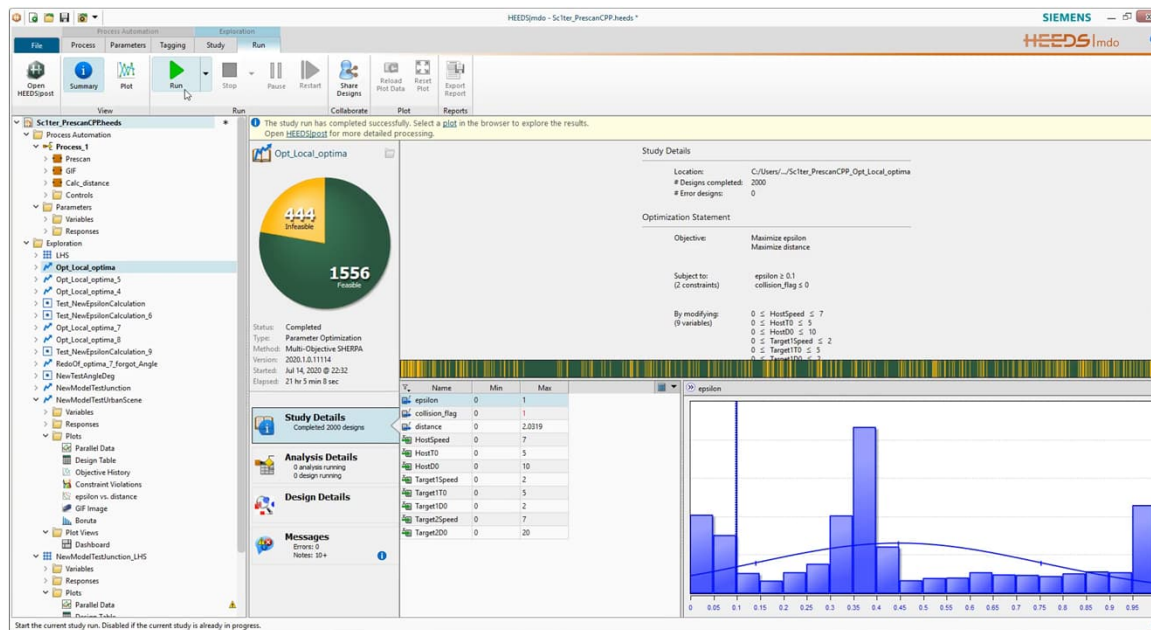
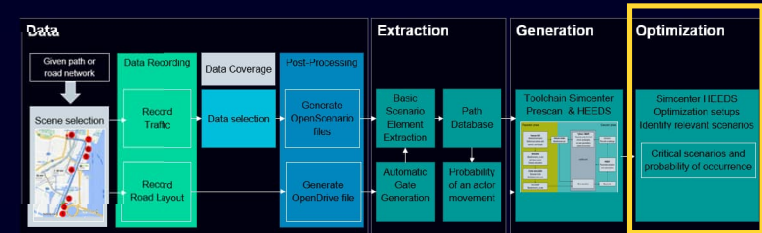
Generation Simcenter Prescan360



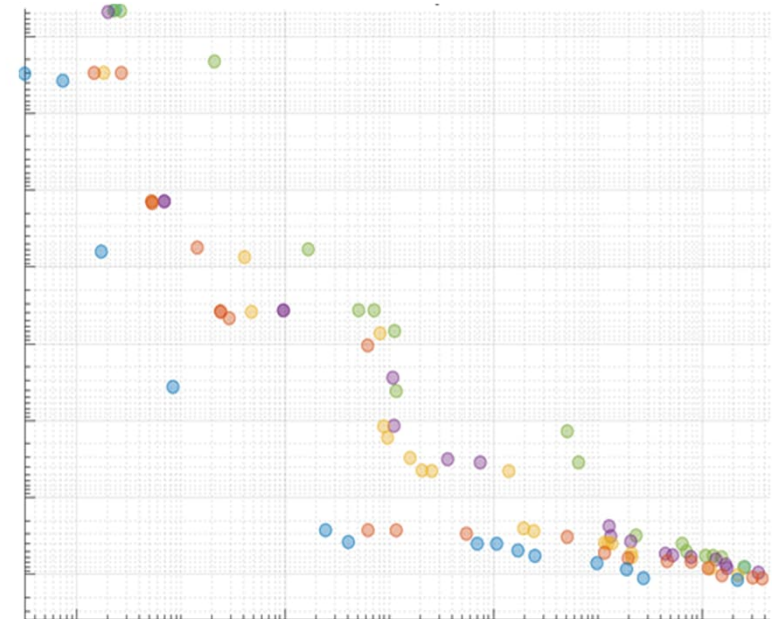
$$P_{scenario} = \prod_{j=1}^m P_{actor,j}$$



Optimization Critical, probable scenarios



Novelty objective



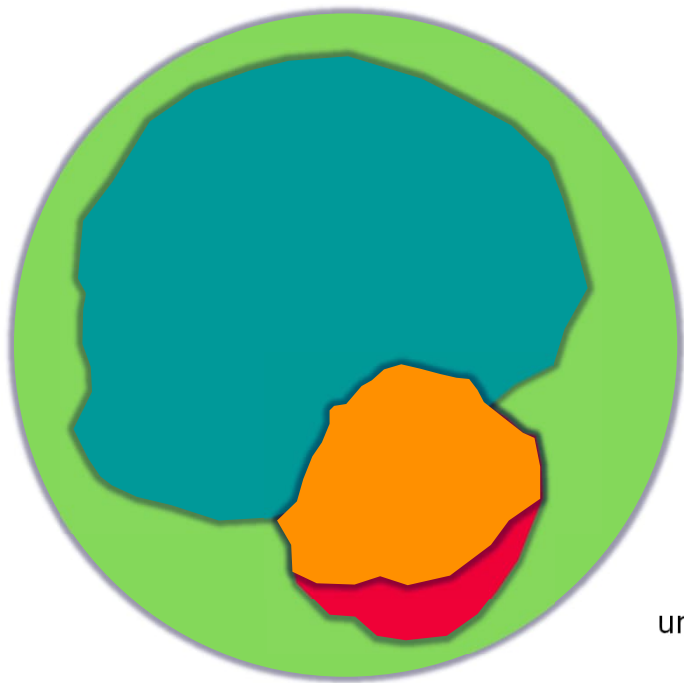
Criticality objective

Process Results

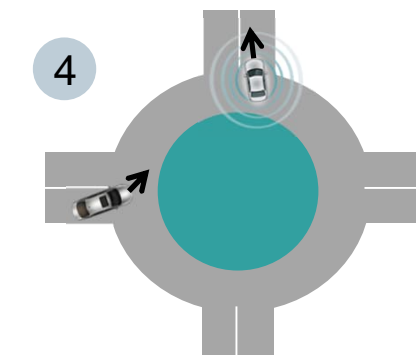
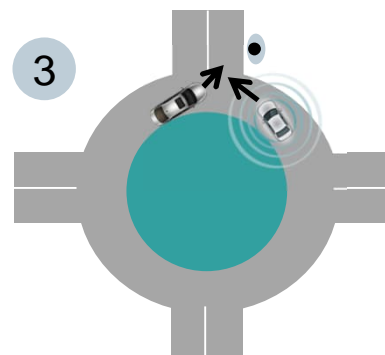
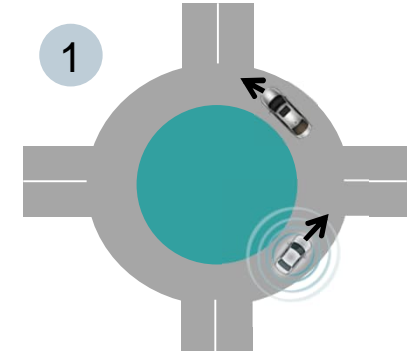
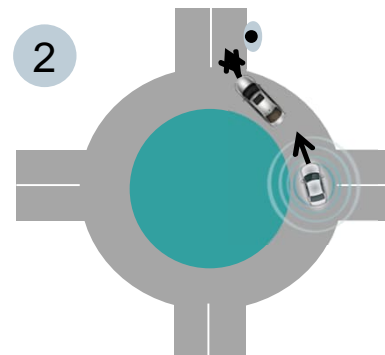


Safety of the Intended Functionality (SOTIF)

Identifying unknown-unsafe scenarios



	unsafe	safe
known	2	1
unknown	3	4



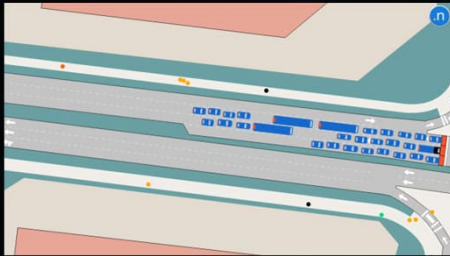
Process Results



Critical Scenario Creation Framework

Data

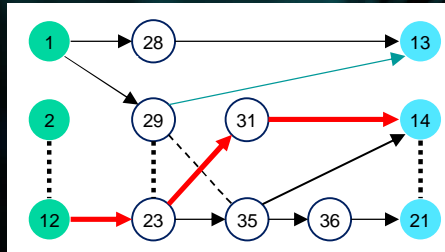
Road users trajectories and traffic light status



- ✓ Use real data in OSC and synthetic data in format of CSV files

Extraction

Realistic behavior of each actor from collected data



$$P_{actor} = \prod_{i=1}^n P_{param,i}$$

- ✓ Automatic gate generation
- ✓ Probability calculation

Generation

Realistic combinations of actor behavior in the scene

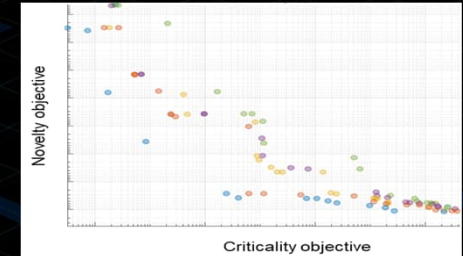


$$P_{scenario} = \prod_{j=1}^m P_{actor,j}$$

- ✓ Including traffic light cycle as parameter for optimization

Optimization

Multi-objective optimization on Novelty and Criticality




$$Obj = S * P_{scenario}$$

- ✓ Using probability of scenario in optimization
- ✓ Using Simcenter Prescan 360

Critical Scenario Creation **Added Value**

Systematic approach to identify high probable critical scenarios and reduce the unknown space



Generating realistic scenarios based on realistic actor behavior in the scene.



Reduce effort to find relevant, critical/nominal scenarios for specific ODD



Increase system confidence by testing against previously unknown scenarios

