













The ODD Issue











- ODD Operational Design Domain
- A description of the specific operating conditions in which the automated driving system is designed to properly operate, including but not limited to roadway types, speed range, environmental conditions (weather, daytime/nighttime, etc.), prevailing traffic law and regulations, and other domain constraints [Waymo2017]



ODD

Operational Design Domain

			DDT			
Level	Name	Narrative definition	Sustained lateral and longitudinal vehicle motion control	OEDR	DDT fallback	ODD
Driver performs part or all of the DDT						
0	No Driving Automation	The performance by the <i>driver</i> of the entire <i>DDT</i> , even when enhanced by <i>active safety systems</i> .	Driver	Driver	Driver	n/a
1	Driver Assistance	The sustained and ODD-specific execution by a driving automation system of either the lateral or the longitudinal vehicle motion control subtask of the DDT (but not both simultaneously) with the expectation that the driver performs the remainder of the DDT.	Driver and System	Driver	Driver	Limited
2	Partial Driving Automation	The sustained and ODD-specific execution by a driving automation system of both the lateral and longitudinal vehicle motion control subtasks of the DDT with the expectation that the driver completes the OEDR subtask and supervises the driving automation system.	System	Driver	Driver	Limited
ADS ("System") performs the entire DDT (while engaged)						
3	Conditional Driving Automation	The sustained and ODD-specific performance by an ADS of the entire DDT with the expectation that the DDT fallback-ready user is receptive to ADS-issued requests to intervene, as well as to DDT performance-relevant system failures in other vehicle systems, and will respond appropriately.	System	System	Fallback- ready user (becomes the driver during fallback)	Limited
4	High Driving Automation	The sustained and ODD-specific performance by an ADS of the entire DDT and DDT fallback without any expectation that a user will respond to a request to intervene.	System	System	System	Limited
5	Full Driving Automation	The sustained and unconditional (i.e., not ODD-specific) performance by an ADS of the entire DDT and DDT fallback without any expectation that a user will respond to a request to intervene.	System	System	System	Unlimited



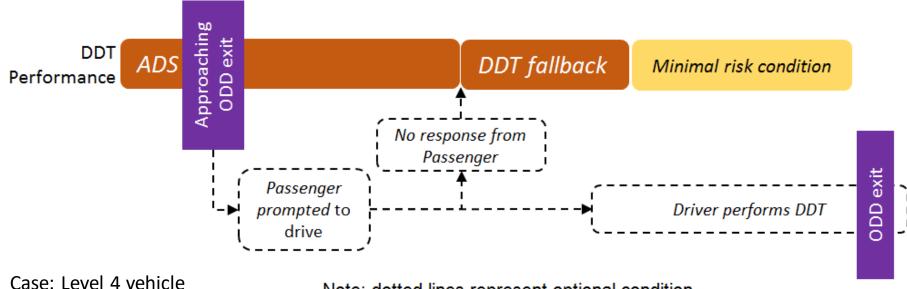
SAE 2016

Tom Alkim 2017



TRAFICON Relevance of ODD





Note: dotted lines represent optional condition

DDT = Dynamic Driving Task

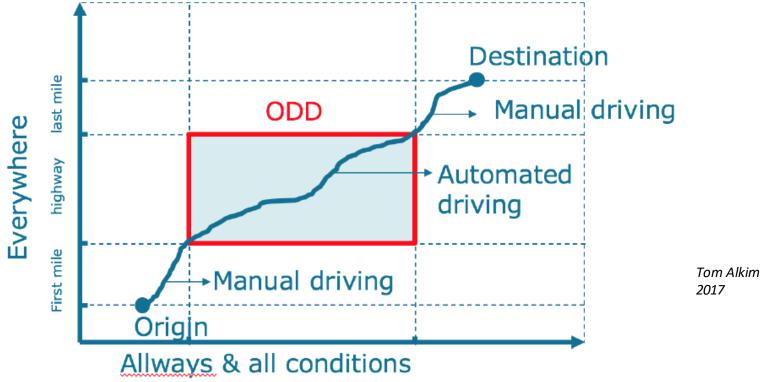
SAE 2016

ADS = Automated Driving System

Minimal Risk Condition: the vehicle will park itself safely until the passenger or remote supervisor takes control as a driver; or the circumstances change so that the ODD again applies

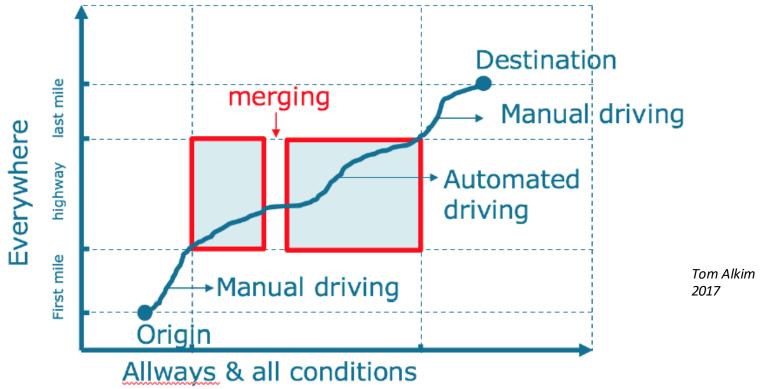






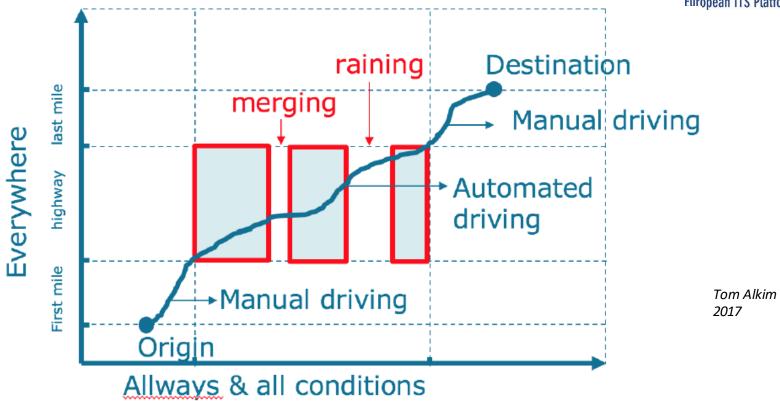








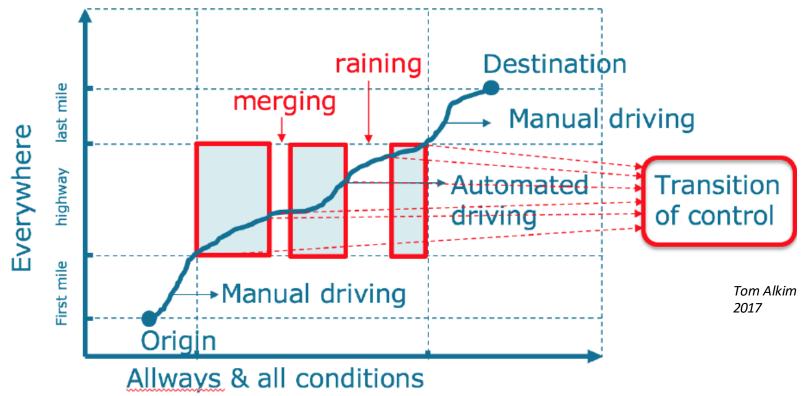








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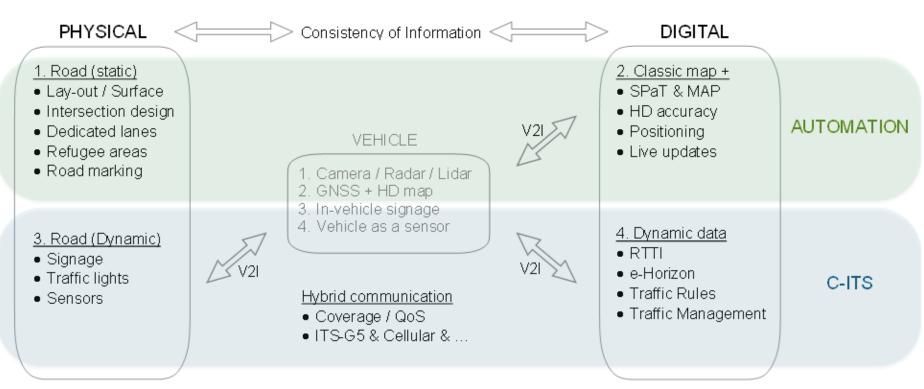




Physical and Digital Infrastructure



Physical and digital infrastructure are very important for ODD



C-ITS Platform Final report September 2017





- Example: Accurate positioning
 - reference to road markings etc lighting, weather, snow, water
 - reference to LIDAR DNA/fingerprint rapid changes such as snowing, snowdrifts, stopped vehicles, temporary road furniture, etc.
 - digital maps changes such as road works, road damage, temporary road furniture, etc.
 - satellite positioning availability of visible satellites and/or land stations
 - landmarks "visibility" to sensors, possibly temporarily obscured by rain, snow, etc.

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ODD issues



- ODD crucial to use as such and user acceptance
- To reap full benefits from automated driving, we need to
 - Maximise the ODD length
 - Avoid transitions between manual and automated, i.e. maximise continuity of ODD in space and time
- The vehicle must know when approaching end of ODD
 - Geofencing in digital and dynamic maps
- Roles and responsibilities still quite unclear
- We need discussions and agreements between automotive and P&D infrastructure stakeholders to solve the ODD issues!
 - Workshop Athens 25 October 2018 by L3Pilot & EU EIP







Thank You for your attention!