

Lecture 12-1

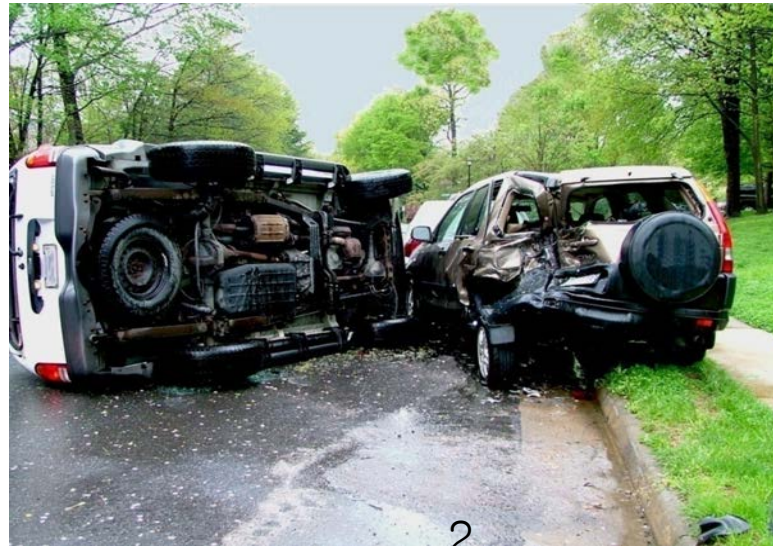
Control Systems: 차시안전제어 및 Level 4
Automated Driving Systems

Automobile Revolution in New Century

- Green ➤ *comparable*
- Connected ➤ *doing well, can do better*
- Safe ➤ *need more*
- Cool ➤ *improving*

Fuel efficient, comfort, safe, pleasurable, easy to use, dynamic handling, fun to drive, . . .

Real life cars



Status Today

Internet is available in nearly all places



Vehicles are the last white spot.

*Source: 17th ITS World Congress, Busan 2010, Emergence of the 'iCar',

Brian Droessler, Continental

Driver Distraction

Driver distraction is Not New, but temptation has Increased

➔ Common Factor in Driver Distraction is the Driver!

*Source: ITS America, View on driver distraction, Roderick MacKenzie,
Chief Technology Officer, ITS America



Rear-end Collisions/Side Crashes



Expressway

November 9, 2012



Expressway

April 2013

Blind Spot Loss of Lateral Control



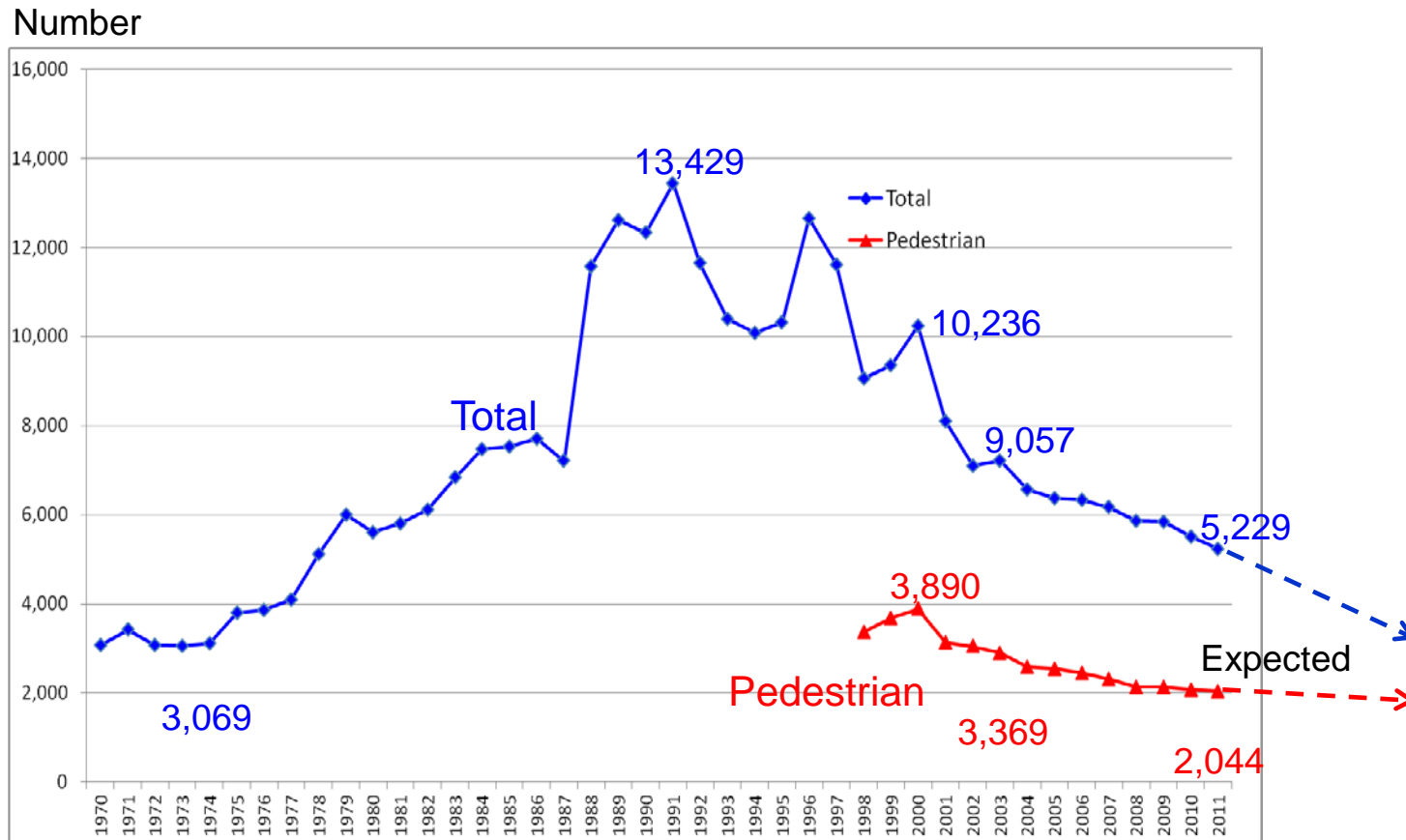
Loss of Lateral control/Lane Departure

Due to Collision Avoidance Maneuvering

Incheon International Airport Expressway January 26, 2011



Trends of Road Traffic Fatalities

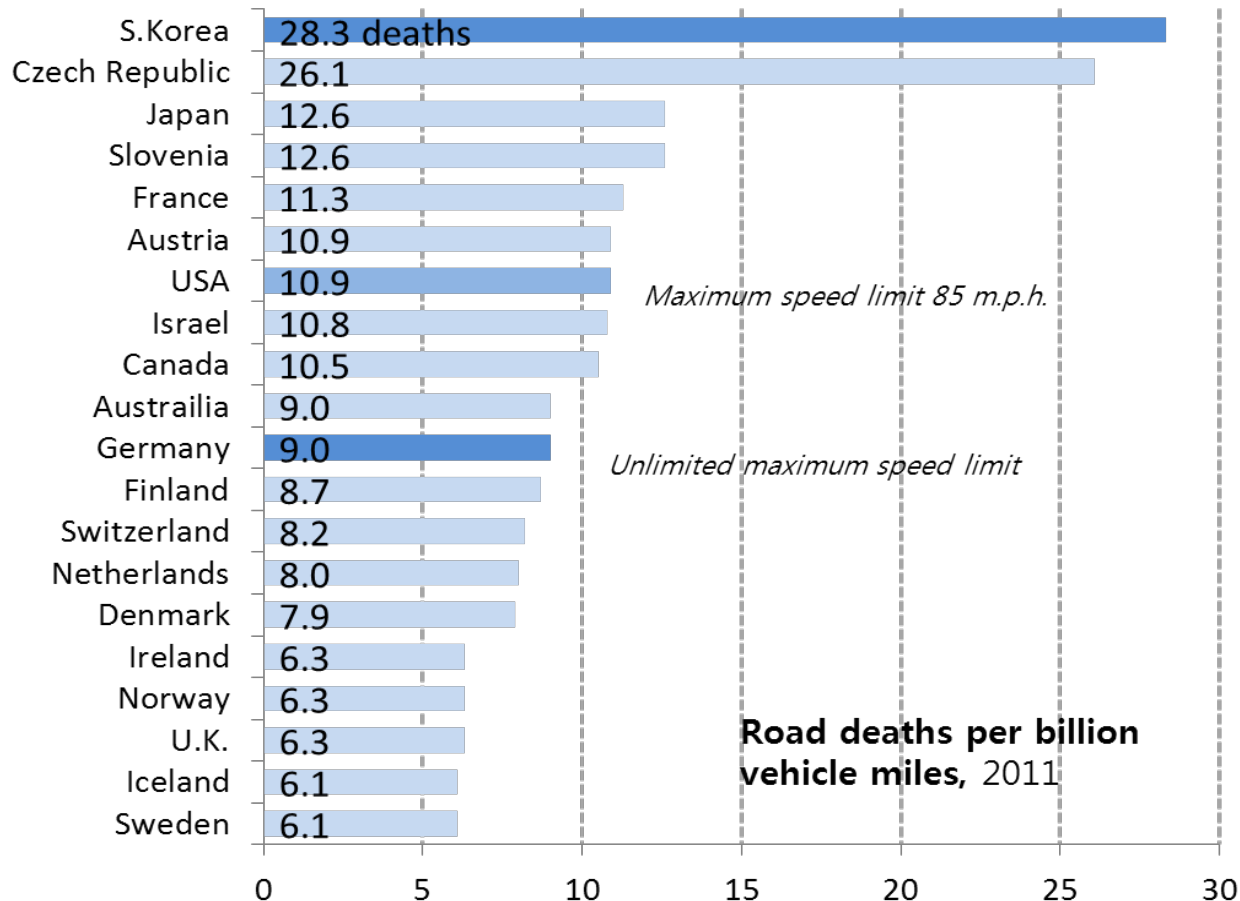


Source: KOROAD(2011)

Korea Key Road Safety
Data for 2011

Road Fatalities	5,229
Injury Accidents	341,391
Killed per 100,000 inhabitants	10.7

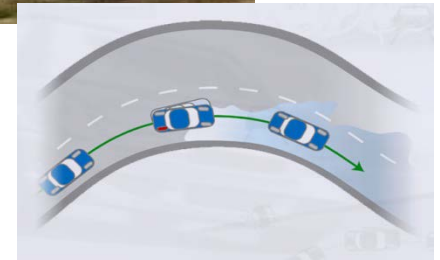
Not a good idea to drive in Korea?



Road fatalities in Germany

Despite the unlimited speeds of parts of German roadways, deaths there rank toward the middle of comparable nations.

Integrated Vehicle Safety



■ Vehicle Dynamic Stability

- Driver don't know how to handle

➤ *Integrated chassis control*

■ Driver Distraction

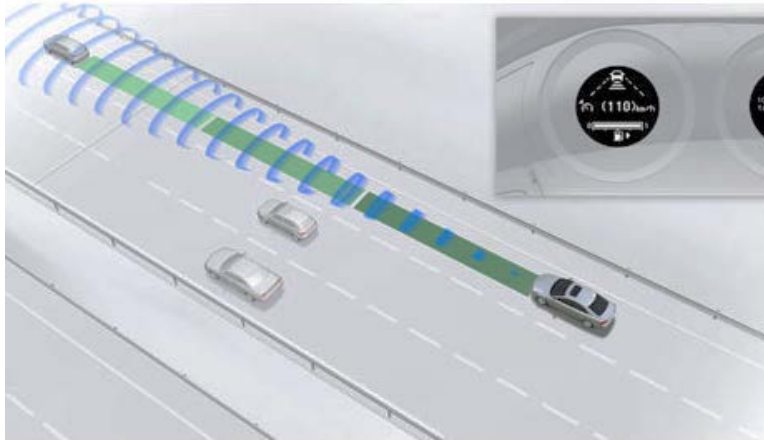
- Saturated passive safety

➤ *Driver assistance systems,*

➤ *Integrated Safety Systems and automated driving*



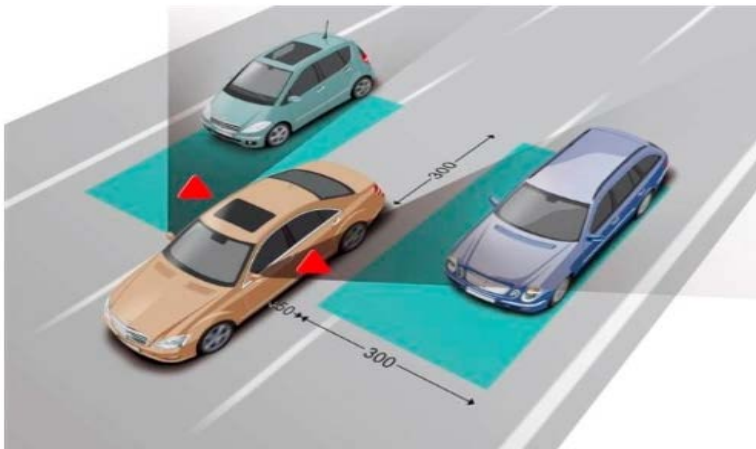
Driver Assistance Systems



Smart Cruise Control System



Lane Keeping Assist System

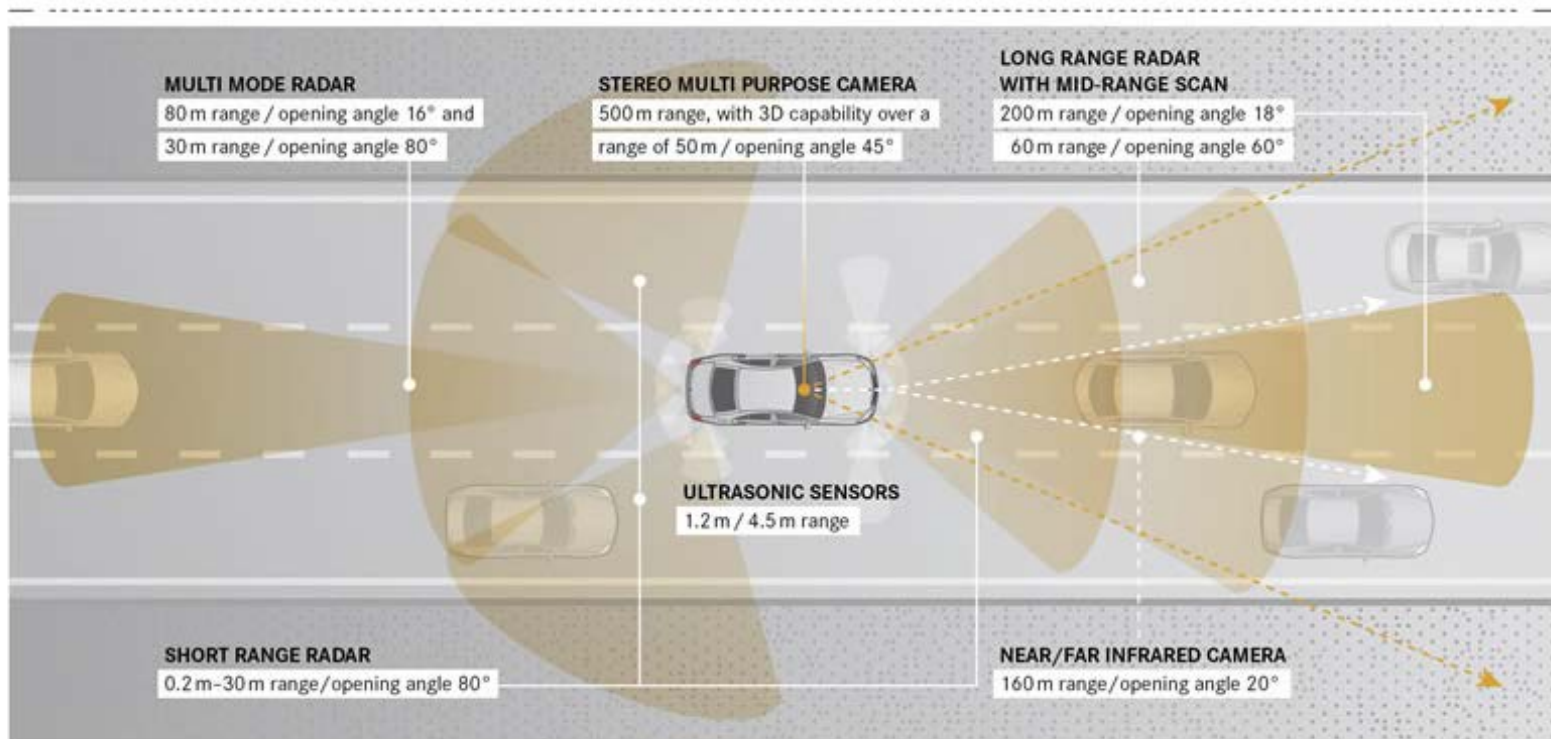


Blind Spot Detection System

New Mercedes S Class

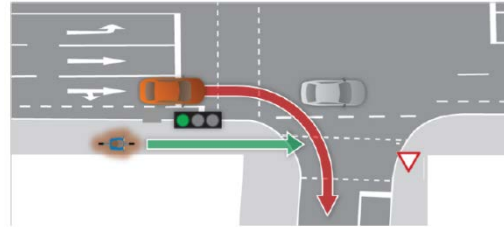
▲ Radar, stereo camera and ultrasonic systems

More sensors – more protection



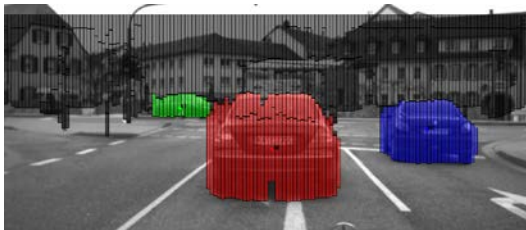
On going developments: safety technologies

- Wireless ped detection



- Path planning for Dynamic Driving Task

- Stereo vision



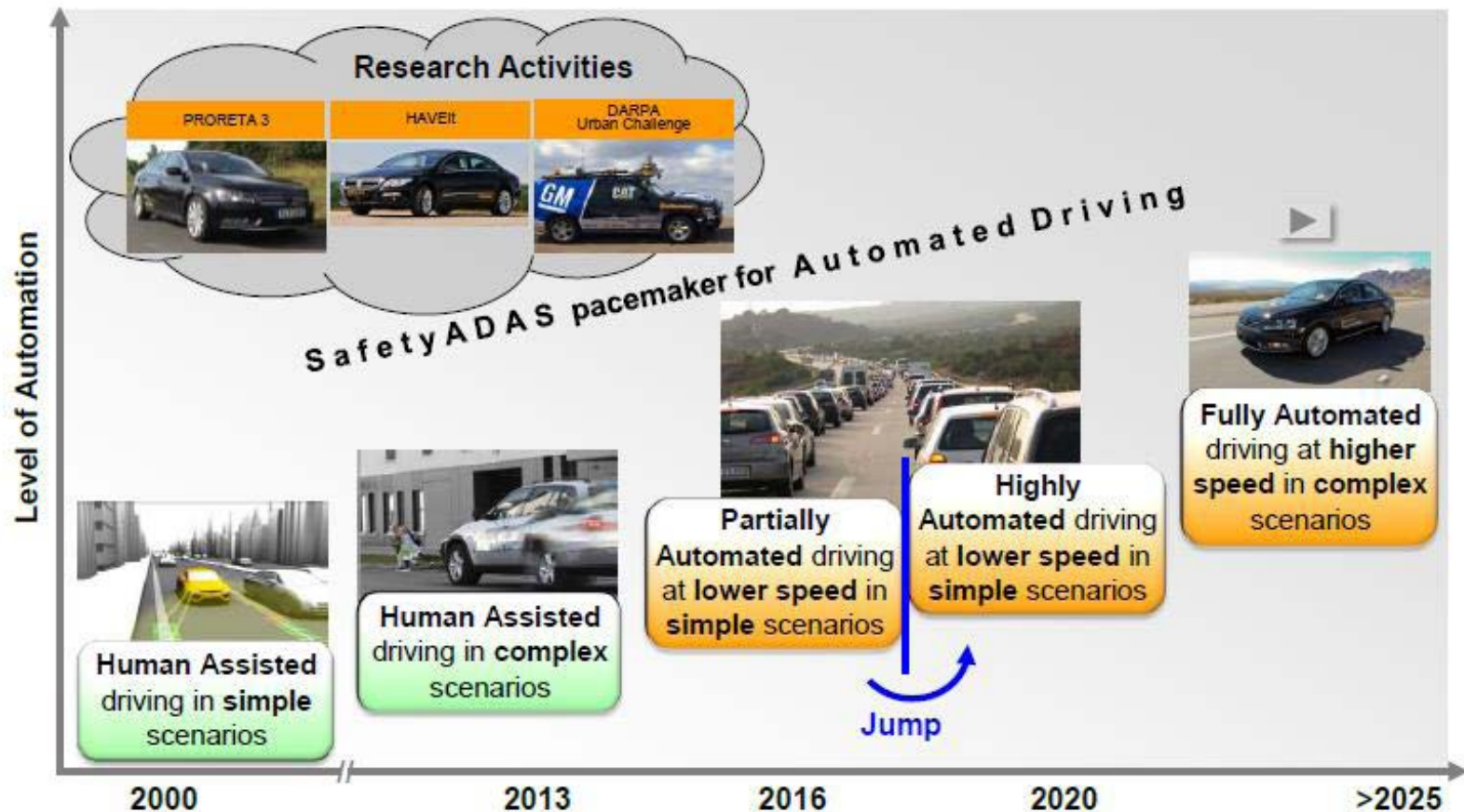
- Robust Vehicle Control for Automated Driving with Uncertainties

From Stixels to Objects
Friedrich Erbs¹, Beate Schwarz² and Uwe Franke¹
IV 2013

<Active Safety for Vulnerable Road Users based on
Smartphone Position Data, BMW, Karlsruhe Univ. IV 2013>

2013 Conti, Bosch, GM, Ford, BMW, Benz, Volkswagen

From Assisted Driving to Automated Driving Roadmap



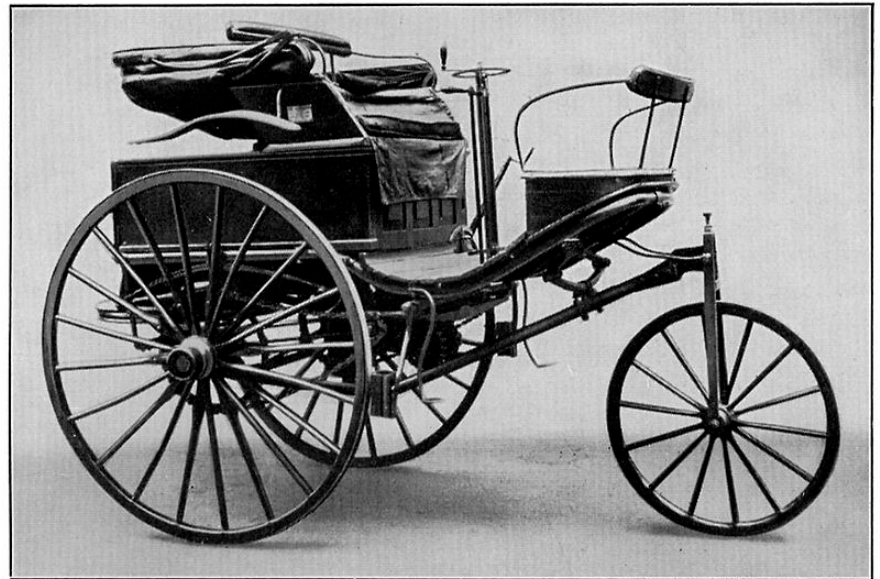
Autonomous Driving

Bertha Benz Route



104 Km from Mannheim to Pforzheim in
1888

World's first overland drive



Mein erster Serienwagen von 1886. 1,5 PS

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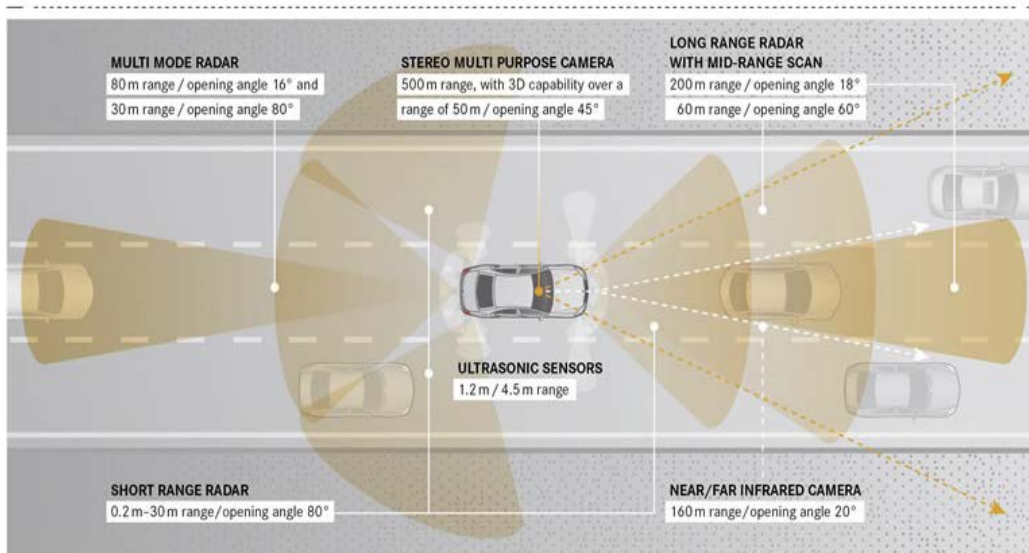
Source: <http://www.zeno.org> - Zenodot Verlagsgesellschaft mbH

Fully Autonomous Driving on Bertha Benz Route

New Mercedes S Class

▲ Radar, stereo camera and ultrasonic systems

More sensors – more protection



With close-to-
production
sensors

Stixel

Camera for traffic signals

GPS/Map

Paradigm Changes*

From: Attention is job 1 for the driver

To: Situation Awareness is job 1 for the car

From: Fully Automated Cars are *wild* dogs

To: Fully Automated Cars are *domesticated* dogs

“what a wonderful companion”

Has any technology been stopped by one accident?

*Prof. Cliff Nass, Stanford, Second Annual Workshop on Vehicle Automation, July 2013

DAS to Automated Driving

AUTOMATED DRIVING SYSTEM

- *the hardware and software*
- *all aspects of the dynamic driving task for a vehicle (whether part-time or full-time)*

DYNAMIC DRIVING TASK

means *all of the real-time functions required to operate a vehicle in on-road traffic:*

- *Object and event detection, recognition, and classification;*
- *Object and event response;*
- *Real-time mission planning;*
- *Steering, turning, lane keeping, and lane changing;*
- *Acceleration and deceleration;*
- *Enhancing conspicuity (lighting, signaling and gesturing, etc.).*

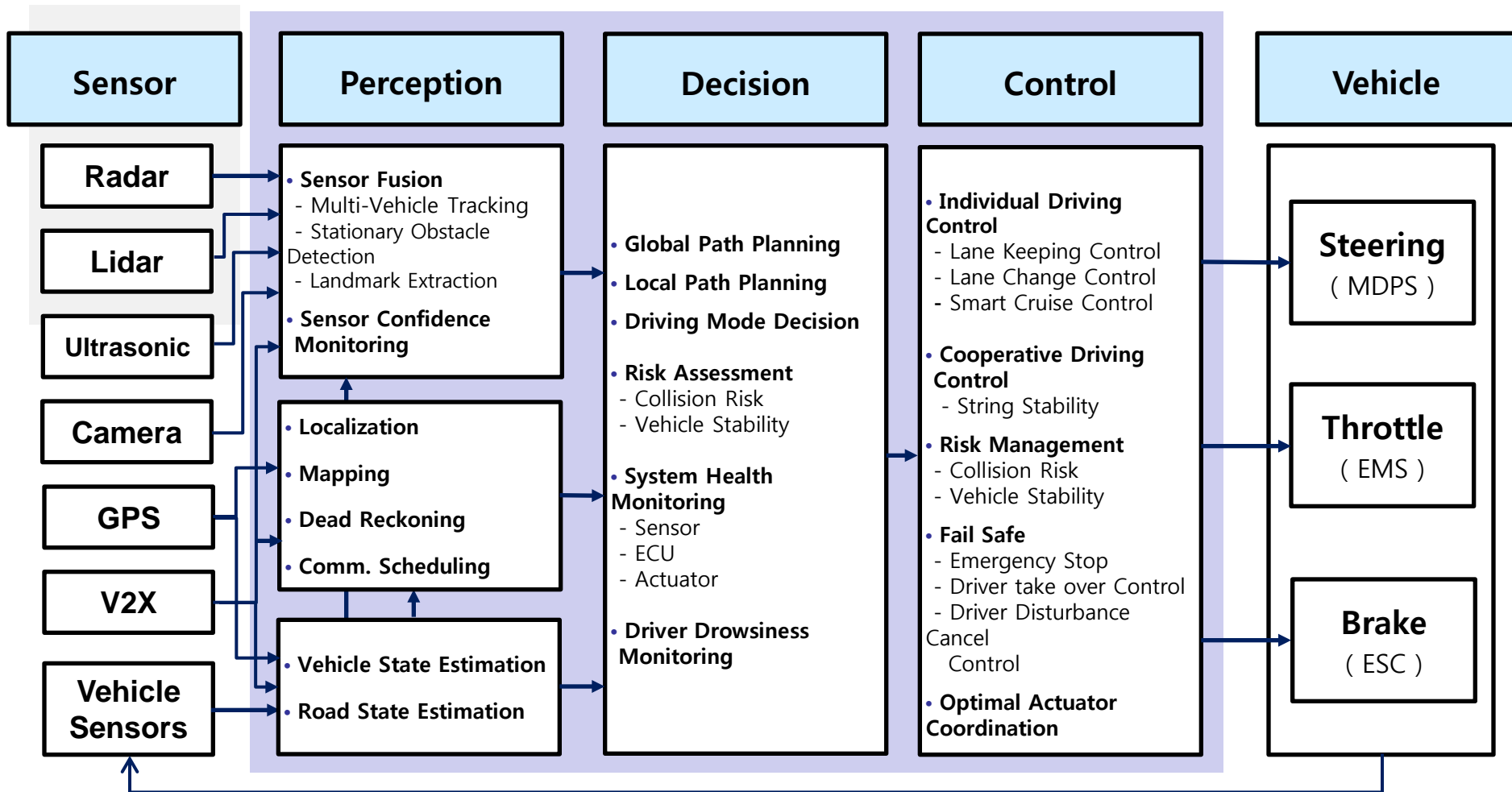


Automated Driving Systems

Summary of SAE International's Draft Levels of Automation for On-Road Vehicles (July 2013)

NHTSA level	SAE level	SAE name	SAE narrative definition	Execution of steering and acceleration/ deceleration	Monitor of driving environment	Backup performance of dynamic driving task	System capability (driving modes)
			Human driver monitors the driving environment				
0	0	Non-Automated	The full-time performance by the human driver of all aspects of the dynamic driving task, even when enhanced by warning or intervention systems	Human driver	Human driver	Human driver	n/a
1	1	Assisted	The driving mode-specific execution by a driver assistance system of either steering or acceleration/ deceleration using information about the driving environment and with the expectation that the human driver perform all remaining aspects of the dynamic driving task ESC CW LDWS	Human driver And system	Human driver	Human driver	Some driving modes
2	2	Partial Automation	The driving mode-specific execution by one or more driver assistance systems of both steering and acceleration/deceleration using information about the driving environment and with the expectation that the human driver perform all remaining aspects of the dynamic driving task SCC LKAS	System	Human driver	Human driver	Some driving modes
			Automated driving system("system") monitors the driving environment				
3	3	Conditional Automation	The driving mode-specific performance by an automated driving system of all aspects of the dynamic driving task with the expectation that the human driver will respond appropriately to a request to intervene AEBS Traffic Jam Assist	System	System	Human driver	Some driving modes
4	4	High Automation	The driving mode-specific performance by an automated driving system of all aspects of the dynamic driving task, even if a human driver does not respond appropriately to request to intervene Super Smart Cruise	System	System	System	Some driving modes
	5	Full Automation	The full-time performance by an automated driving system of all aspects of the dynamic driving task under all roadway and environmental conditions that can be managed by a human driver Google Autonomous	System	System	System	All driving modes

Automated Driving Systems



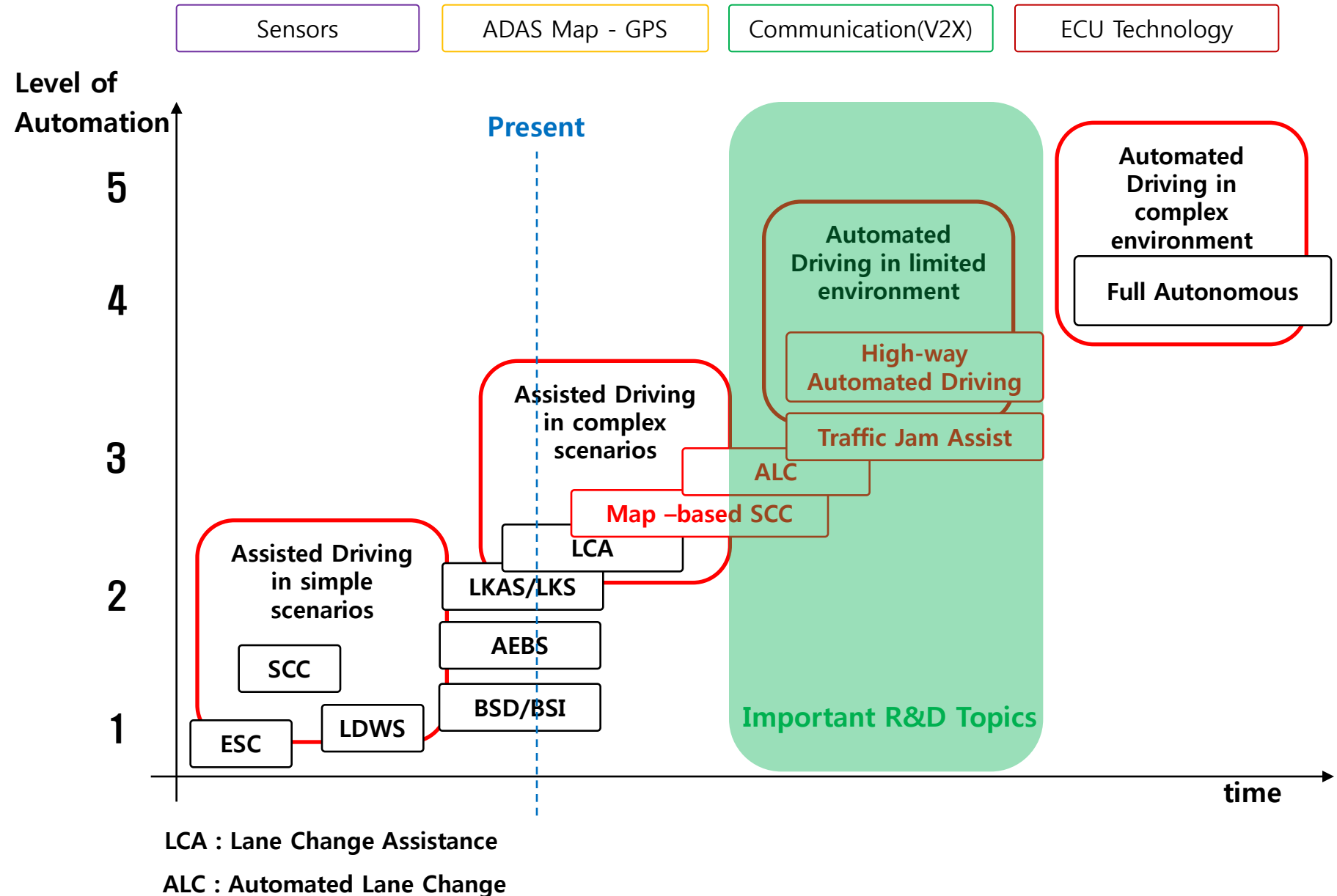
Key Technologies for Global Competitiveness

AUTOMATED DRIVING SYSTEM

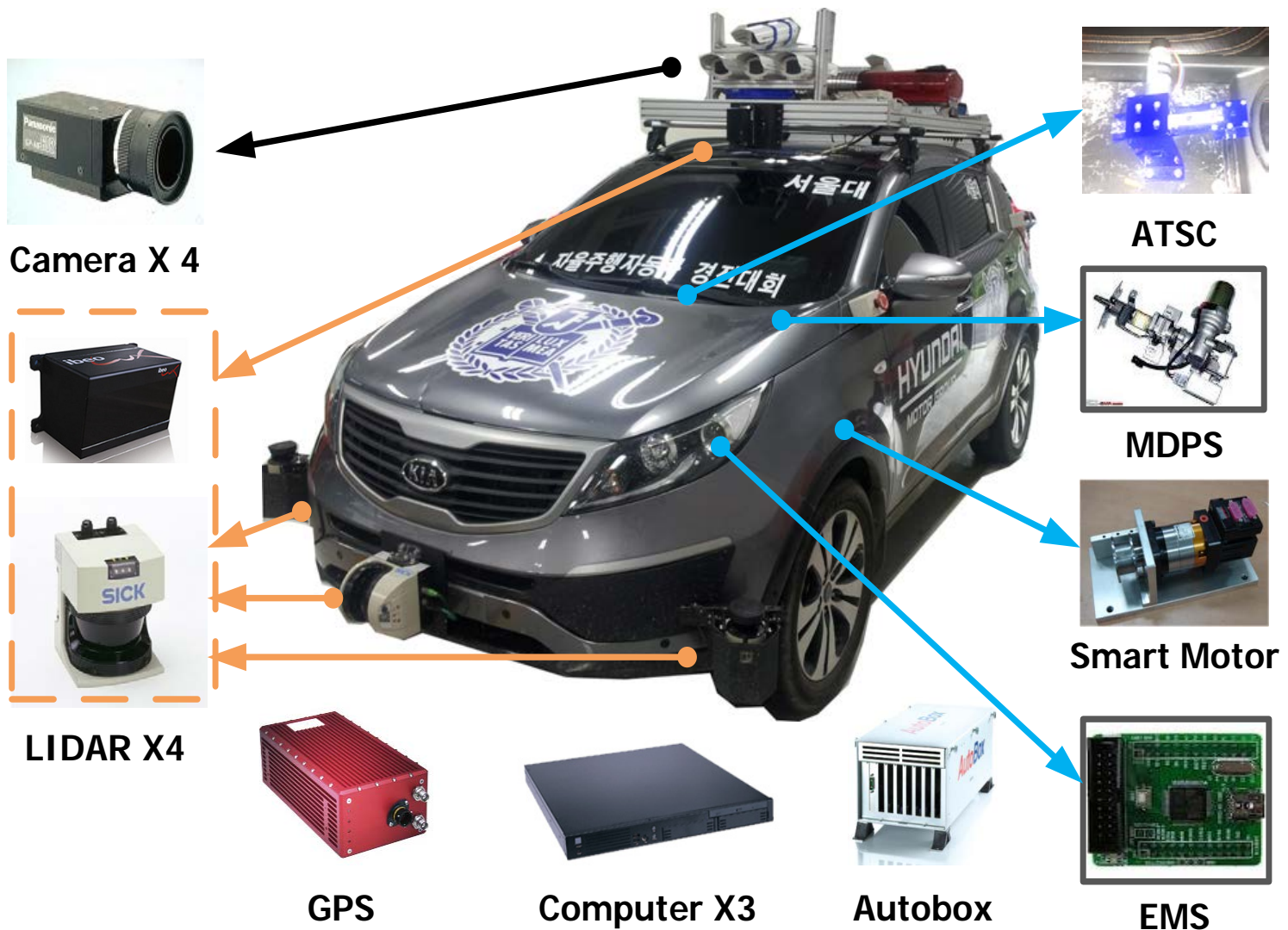
- Sensors ???
- Actuators ok
- Soft smartness for Dynamic Driving Task

Processing-assessment-decision-control

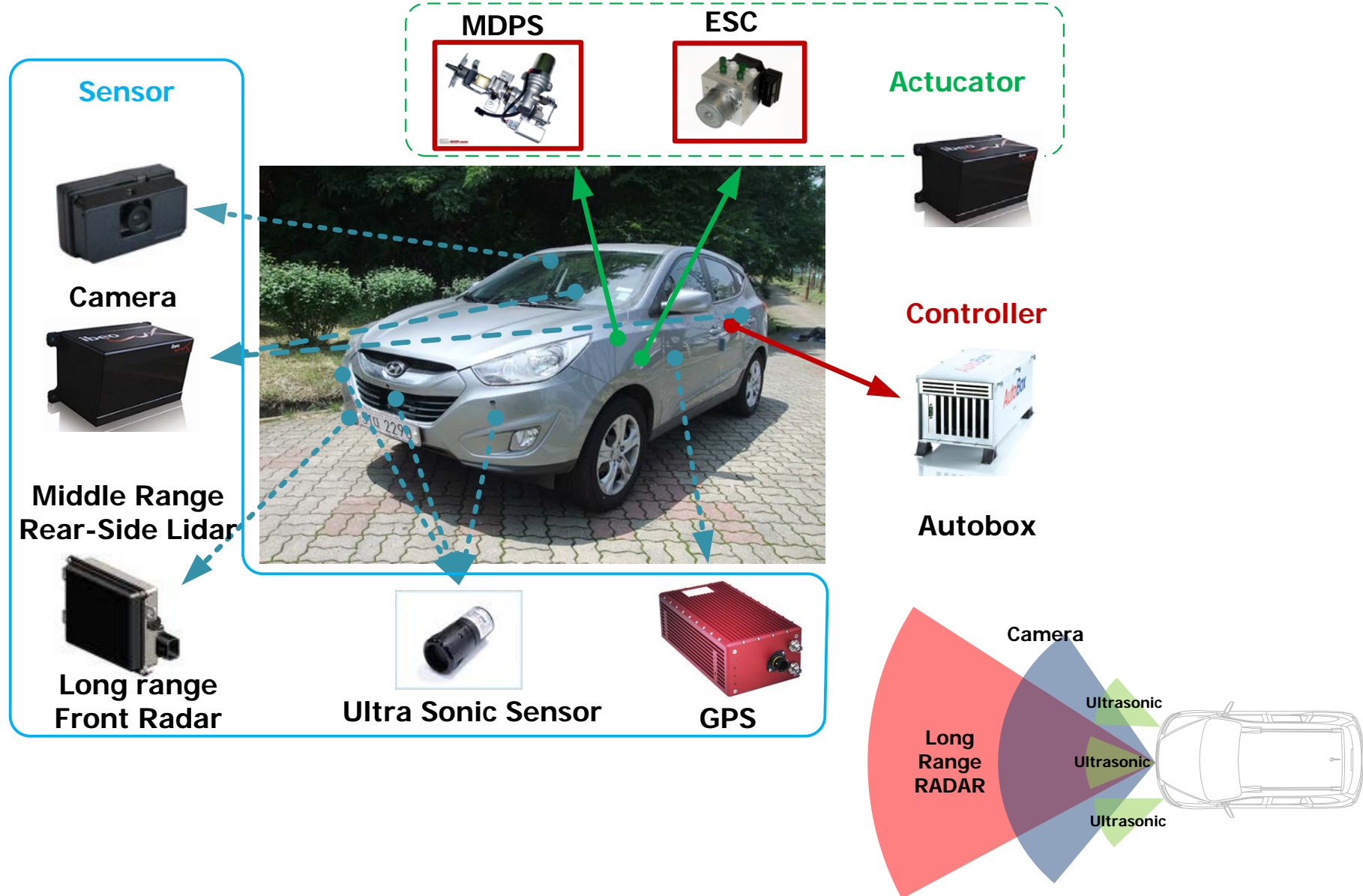
Technology Road Map: from ADAS to Automated



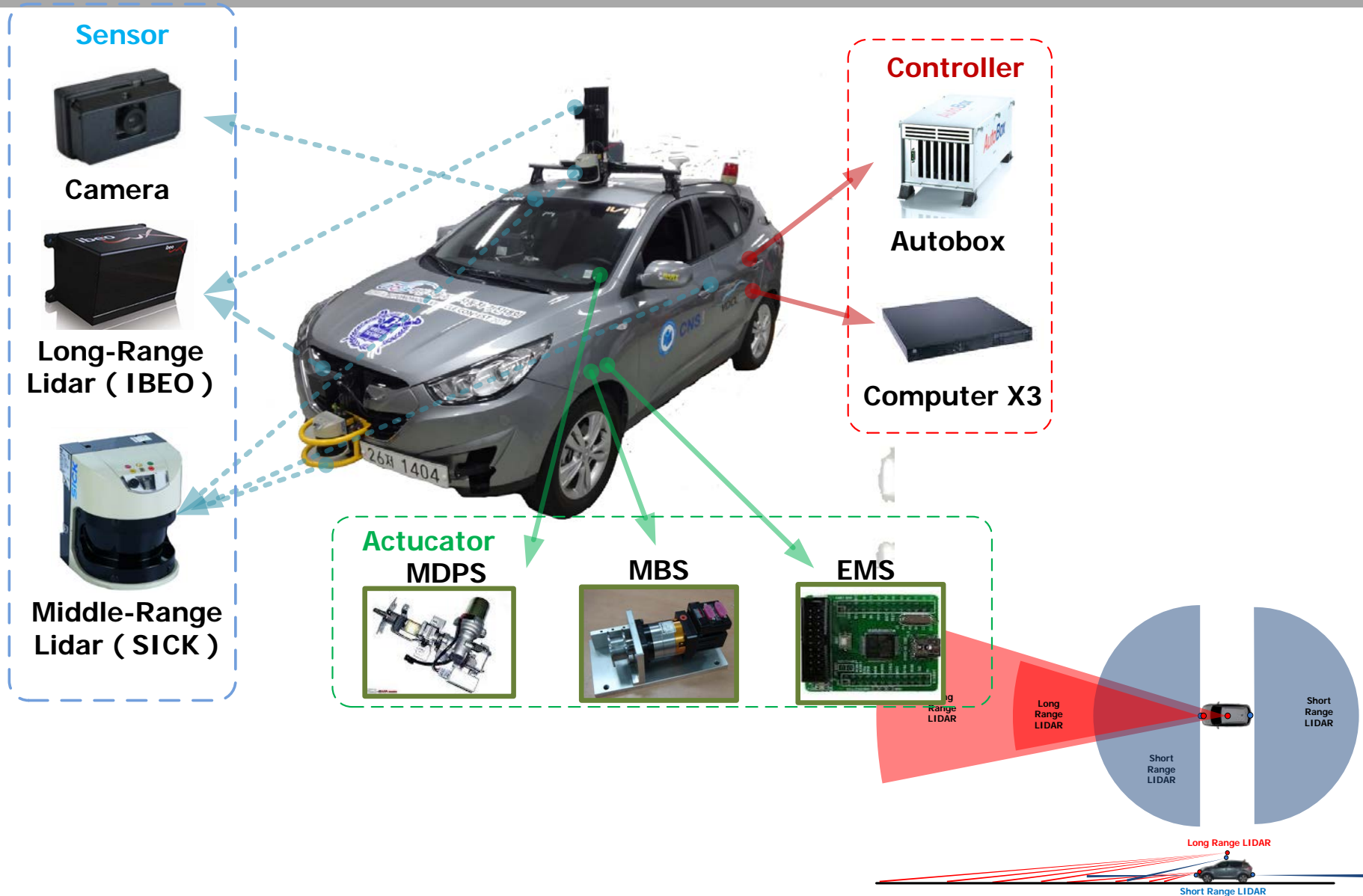
Autonomous Vehicle ADV 1



IVSS(Integrated Vehicle Safety System) Test Vehicle – LM

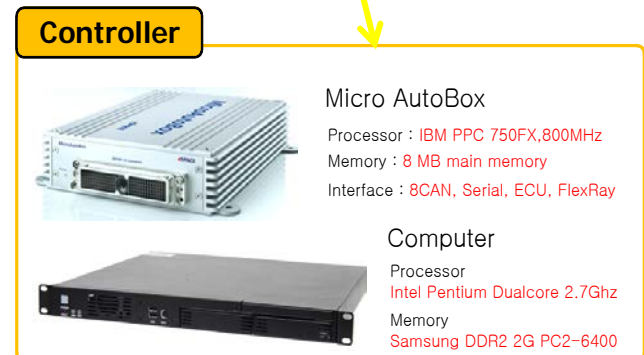
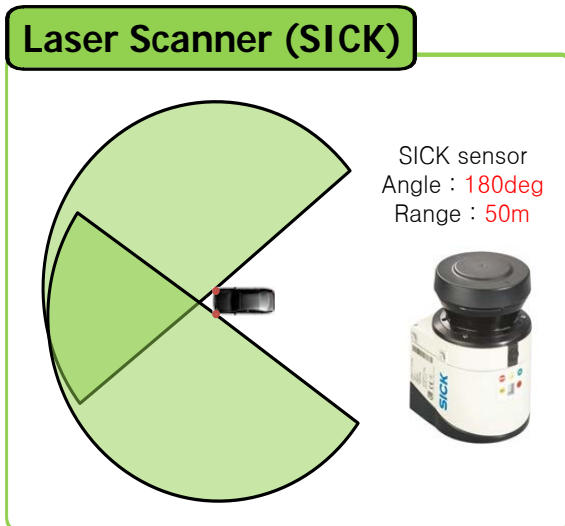
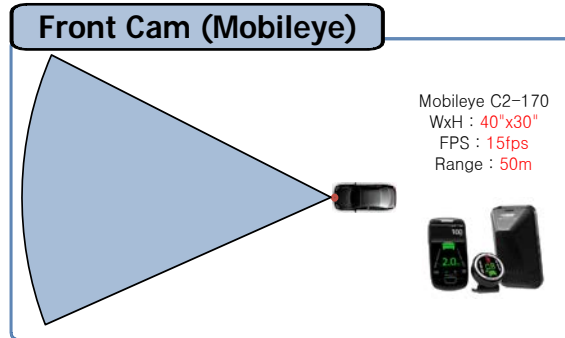


Automated Driving Vehicle ADV 2 – LM

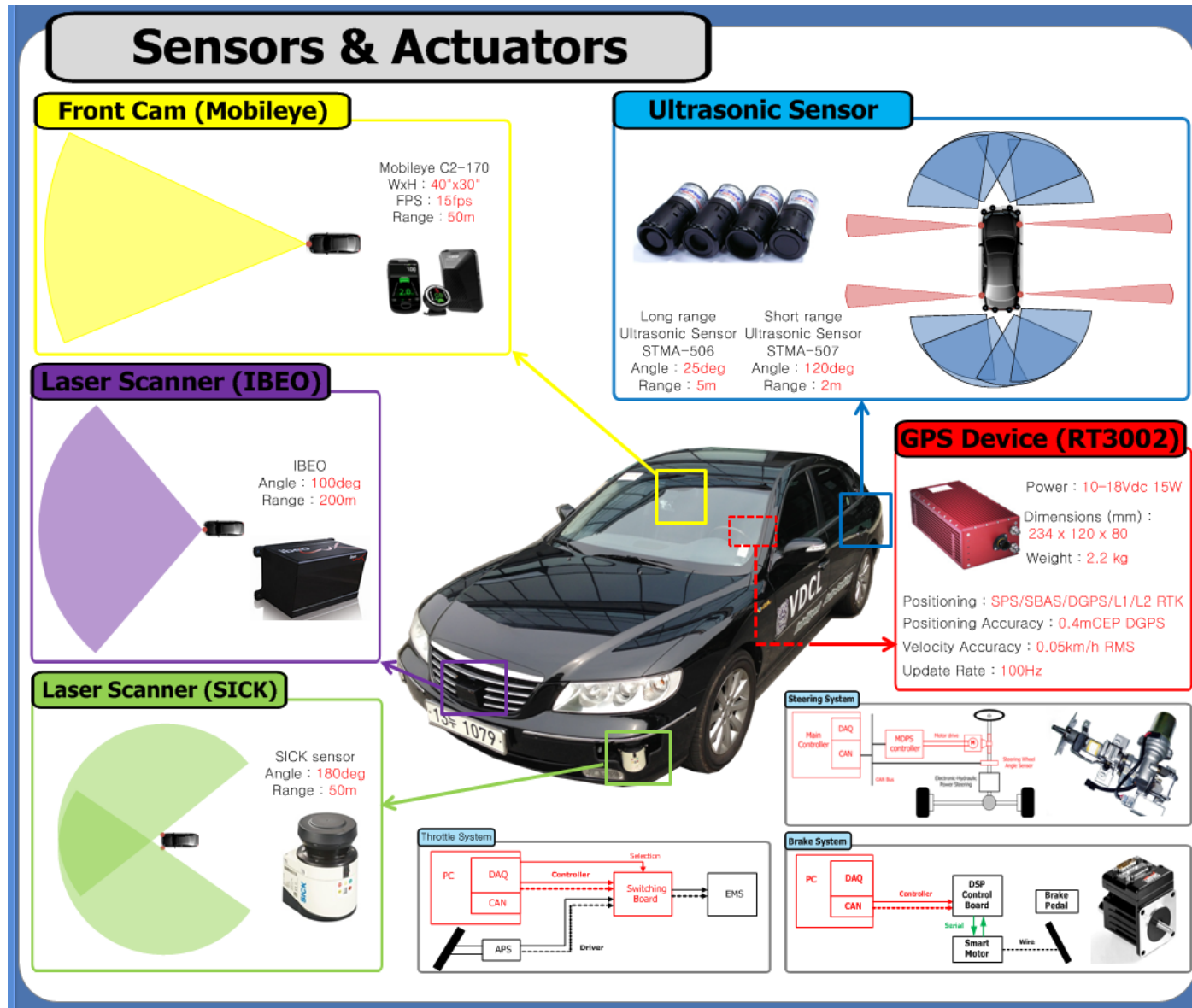


Automated Driving with Vision and Lidar: ADV 3

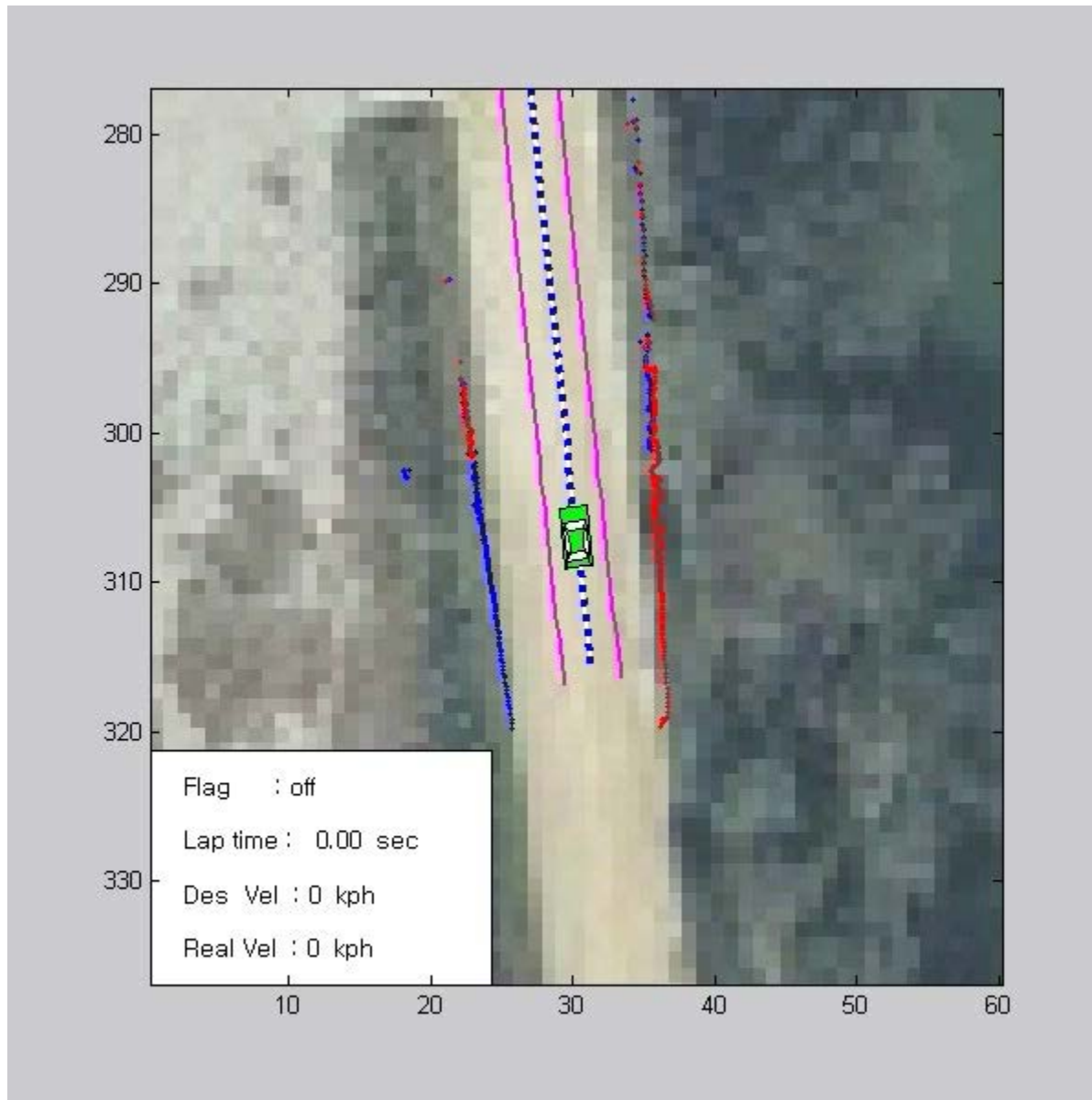
■ Vehicle Configuration



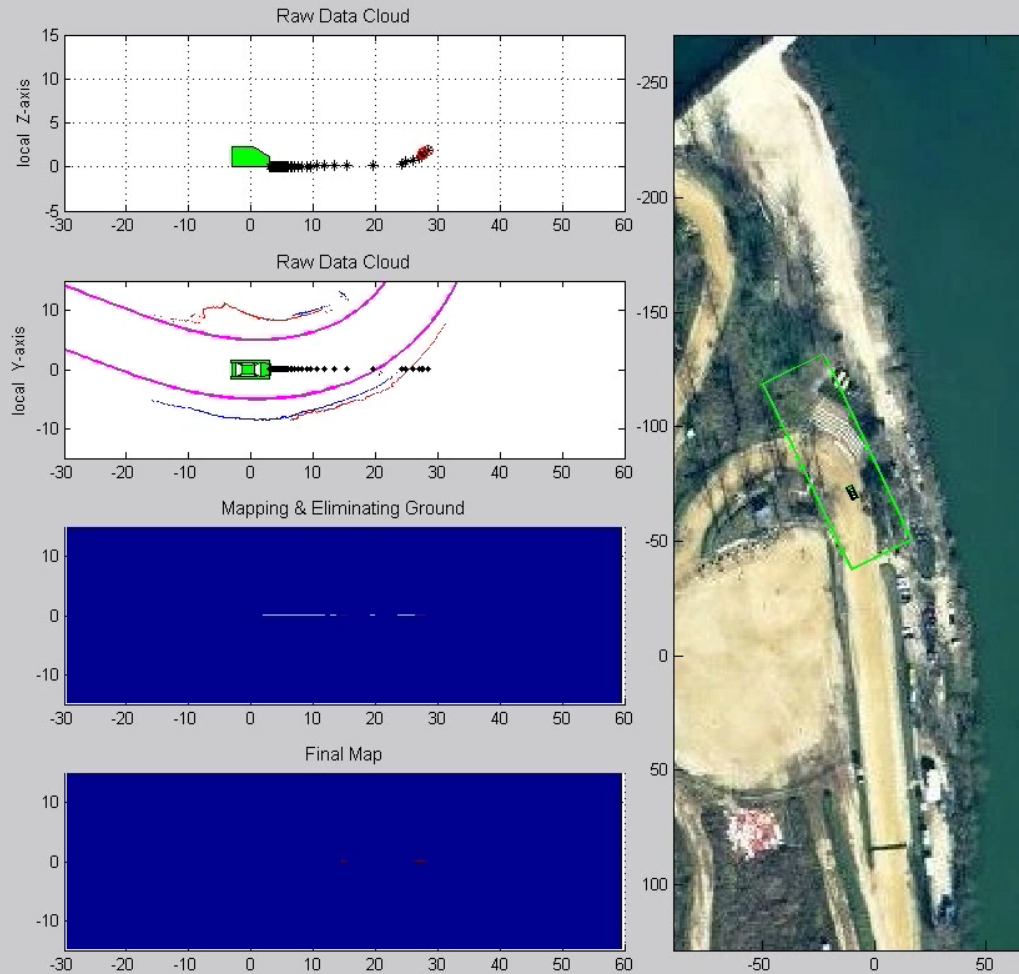
Automated Driving Vehicle ADV 3 – TG



Off-road Automated Driving



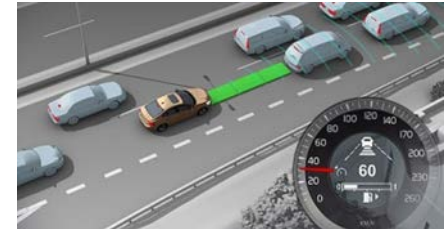
Off-road Automated Driving (2)



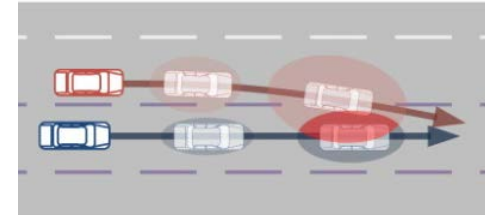
b auto vdcl map final

Level 4: Automated Driving

- Close-to-market Sensors
- Integrated Smart Safety
 - manual/autonomous
 - obstacle/target detection and tracking
 - free-space generation
 - throttle/brake/steering control



Smart Cruise Control



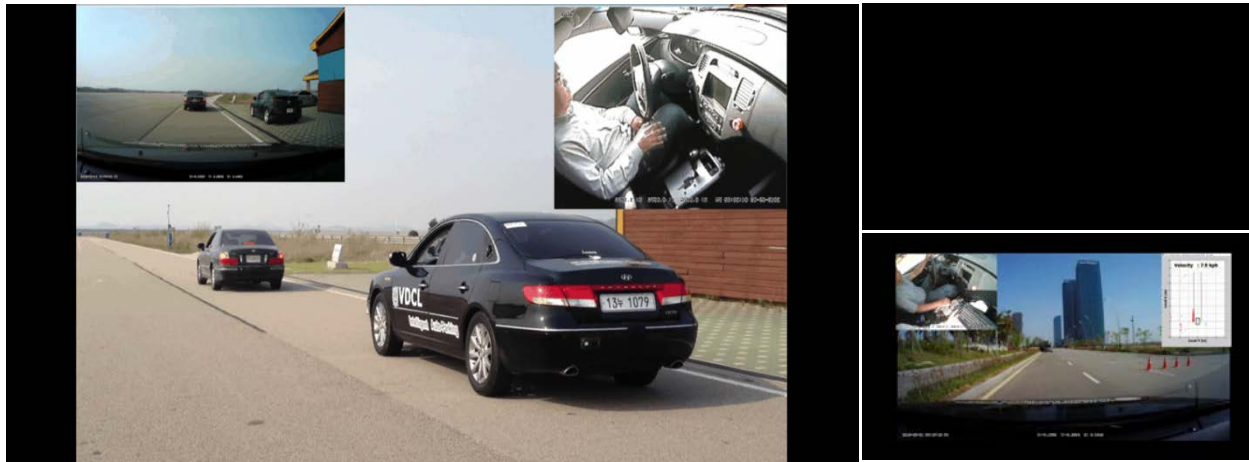
Integrated Risk Management



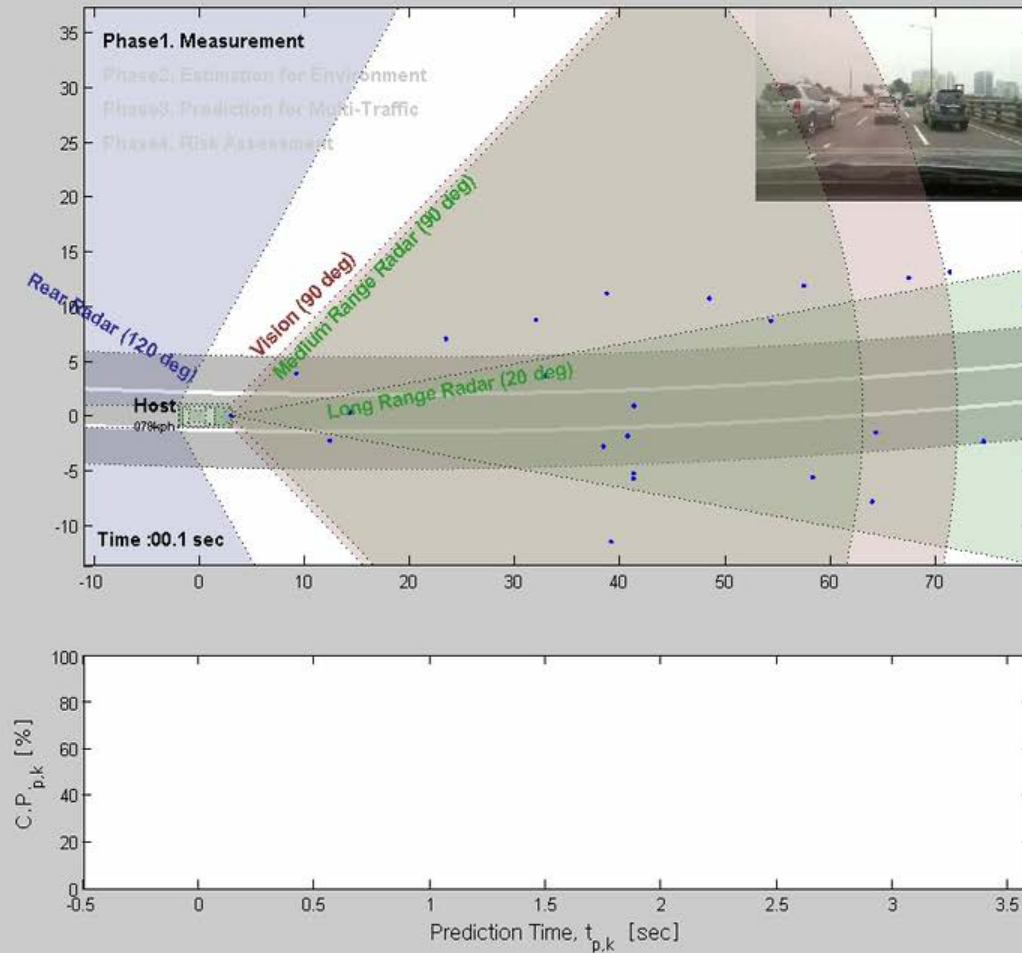
Traffic Jam Assistance



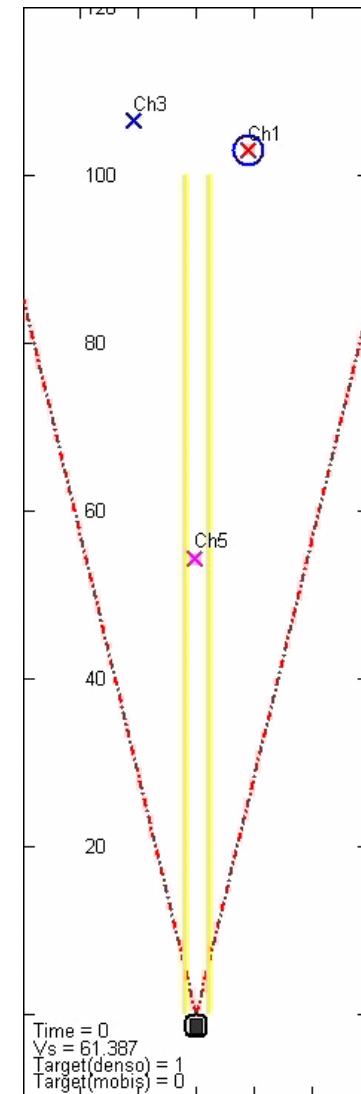
Evasive Steering



Integrated Risk Assessment and Management for Level 4 Automated Driving

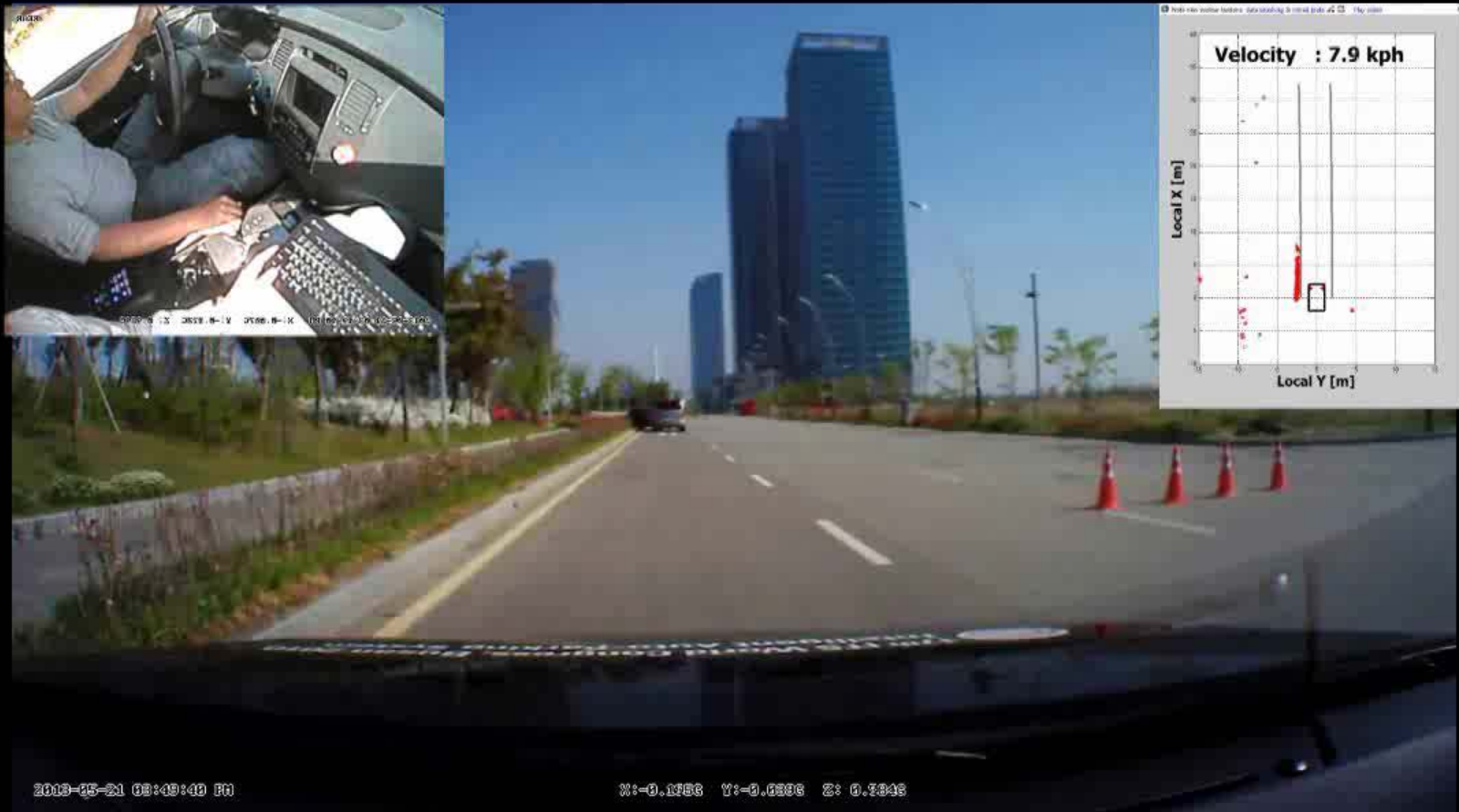


Level 4 Automated Driving: Test Data



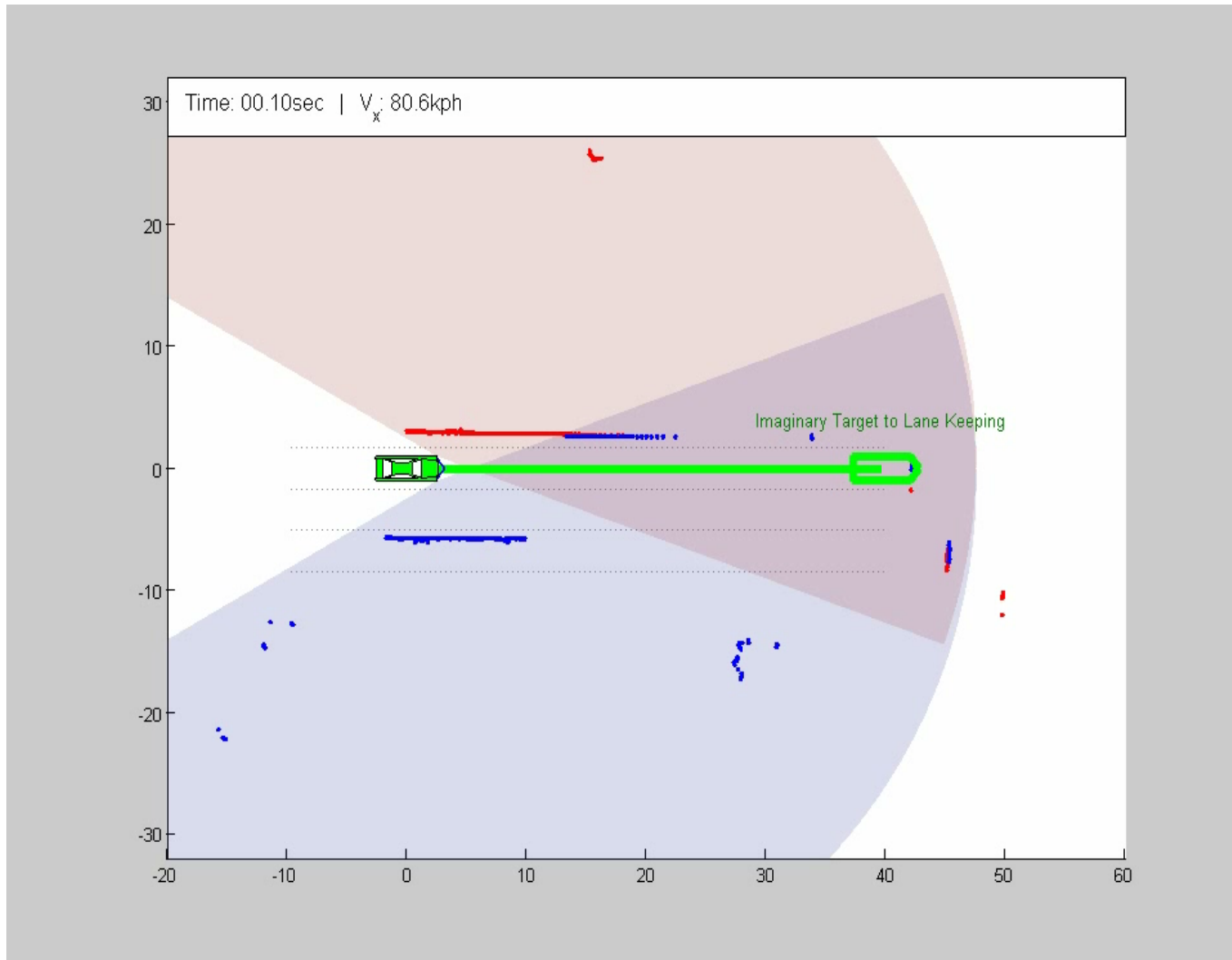
a Cut-in 18 data

Level 4 Automated Driving



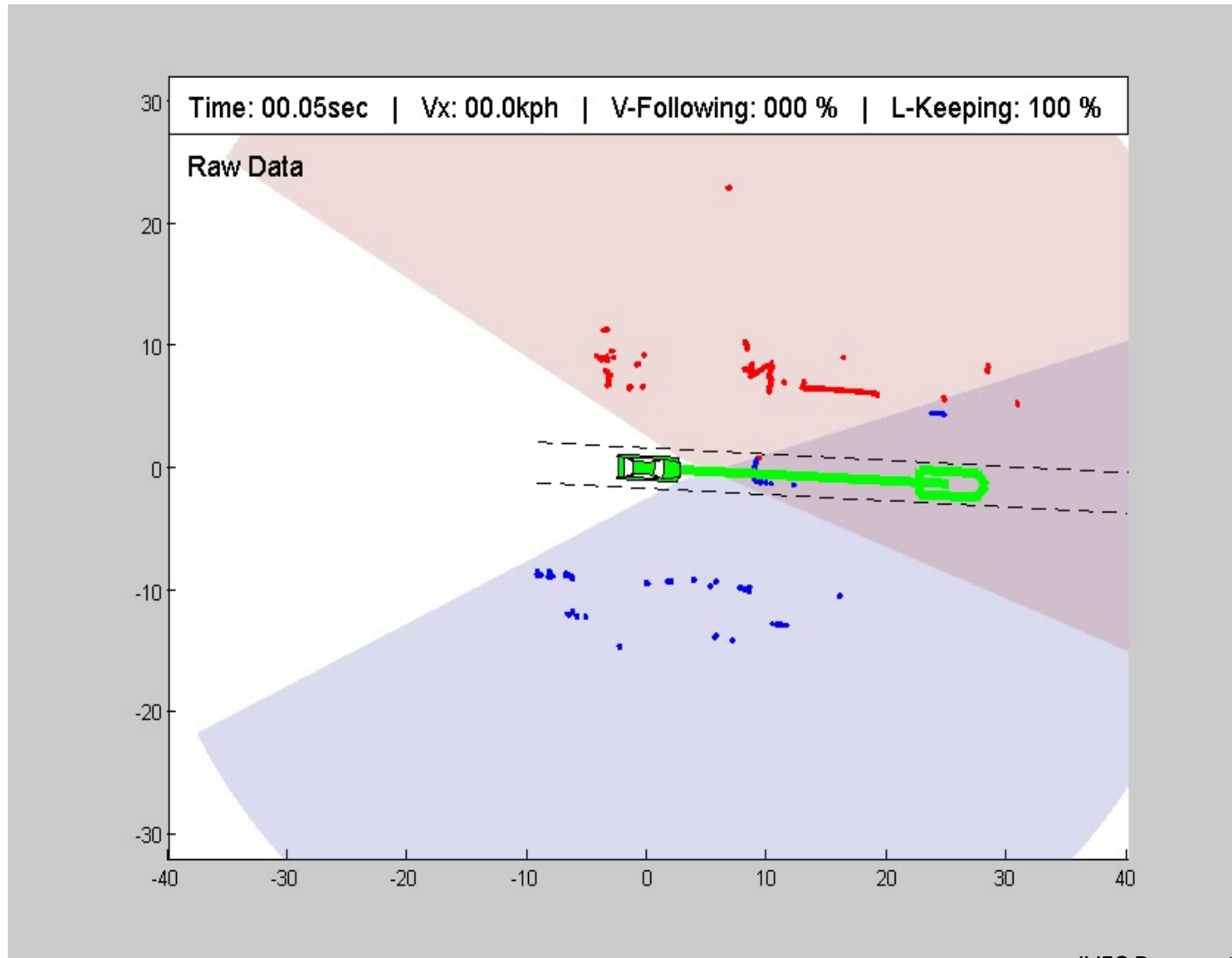
a super cruise ver 1,0

LV4AD: Virtual Target-based Approach with High Speed Localization



a IVFC Test Motorway

LV4AD: Virtual Target-based Driving on Urban Road



Intelligent Vehicle Future Challenge 2013

Autonomous Vehicle Competition in China



Separation	Contents
Holding Place	➤ Changshu, Suzhou, Jiangsu in China
Schedule	<p>➤ 2013. 11. 2 ~ 2013. 11. 4</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- 1st day of Challenge : Rural road (18km)- 2nd day of Challenge : Urban road (5km)- 3rd day of Challenge : Human vs. Autonomous vehicle- Chinese Team vs. Korean Team
Teams	<p>➤ 18 University teams</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Tsinghua university, Beijing Institute of Technology, Etc

Autonomous Vehicle of Chinese Teams (1)



Autonomous Vehicle of Chinese Teams (2)



1st day of Challenge

- Mission Description
 - 18 kilometers
 - Competing without test drive on the course
 - Damaged Lane mark
 - Best lap time is 22 minutes with 49 km/h of average speed



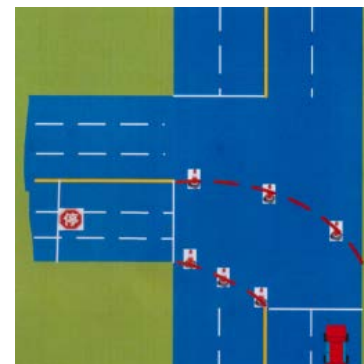
2nd day of Challenge

- Mission Description
 - 5 kilometers
 - Competing without test drive on the course
 - Clear Lane mark

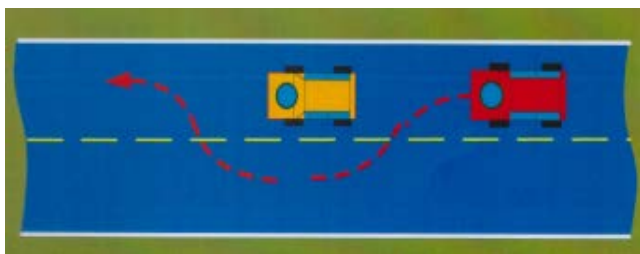


Missions of the challenge

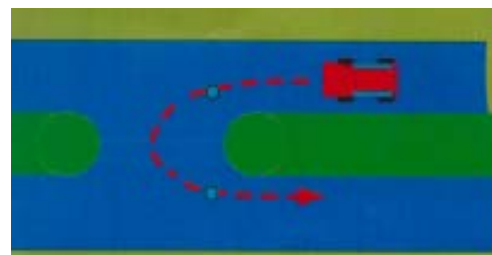
- Intersection Driving Tasks



- Intersection Driving Tasks



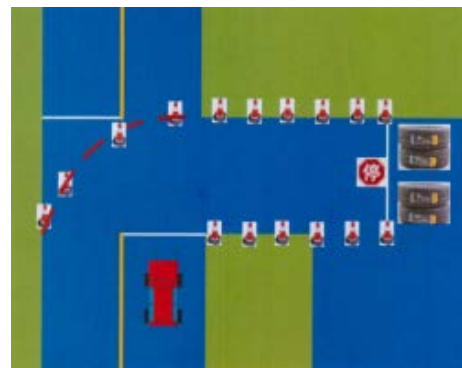
- U-Turn



- Indirect Course



- Parking



Vision missions of the challenge



3rd day of Challenge (1)

- Mission Description
 - 500 meters
 - S-curved course
 - Construction area
 - Narrow road
 - Pedestrian detection/stop

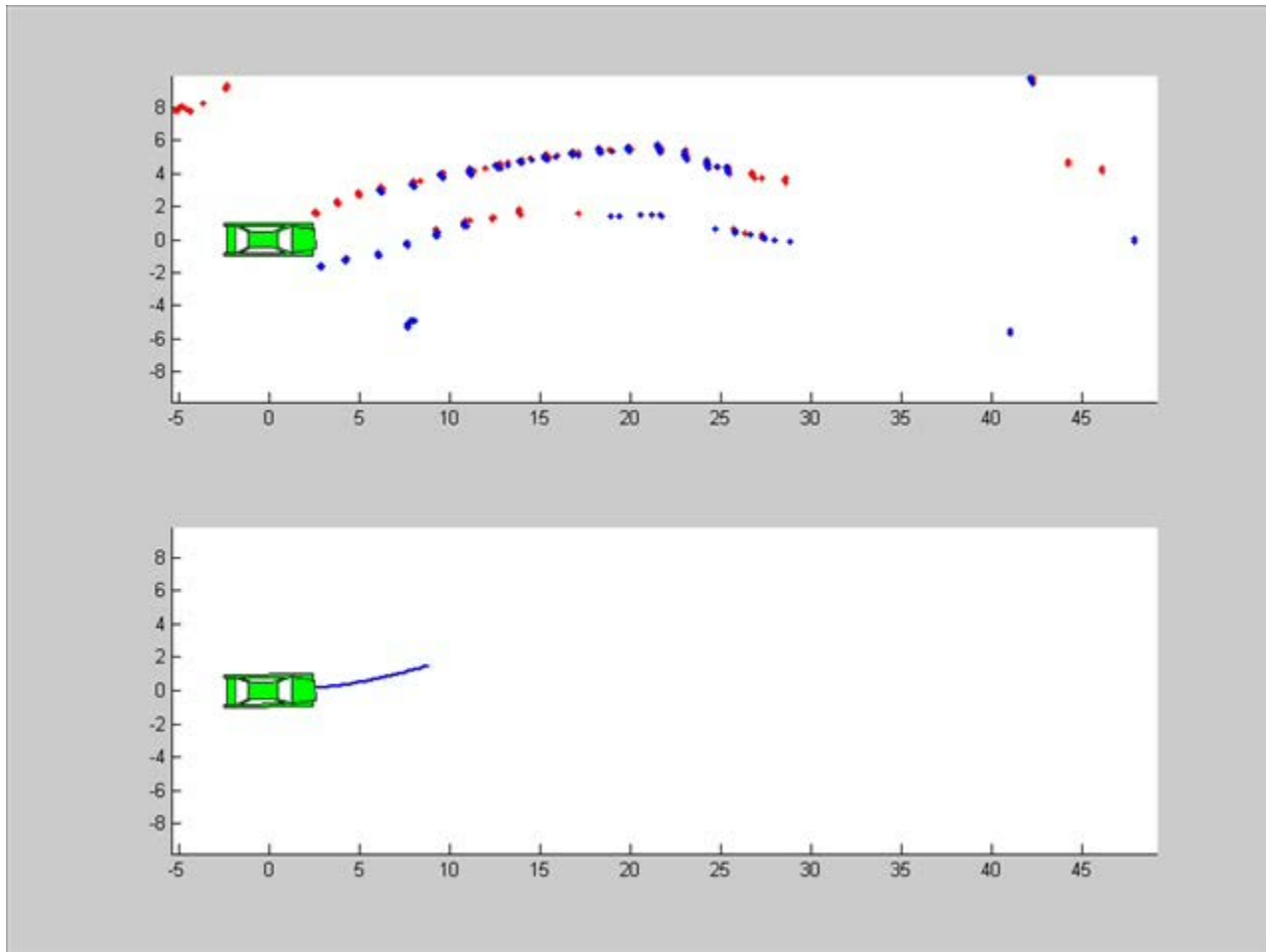


Autonomous Vehicle Competition in China



3rd day of Challenge (2)

- Drivable Road Detection



Conclusions

- Paradigm changes
 - Saturated passive safety
 - Consumers always connected
 - smartphone, texting, APP
 - restricting people – unintended side effect
 - Need for new solutions
- Sensing technologies and electronic controls developed for decades
 - building blocks for automated driving
- Increasing Demand and Continuously Growing Market
 - Renaissance of Electronic Control Systems
- DAS to Automated
 - Key Technology/Control Systems Technology/ s/w intelligence

Automated Cars



Automated cars

- giving drivers a rest, safety, and saving fuel
- Light small vehicles, new tires



2011 IEEE ITSC, Washington DC, USA

Shelley Row, Director

Research and Innovative Technology Administration, USDOT

EOD

Sp 2014