

# Virtual driving as an important component for functional tests of ContiGuard<sup>®</sup> Functions

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virtual test driving

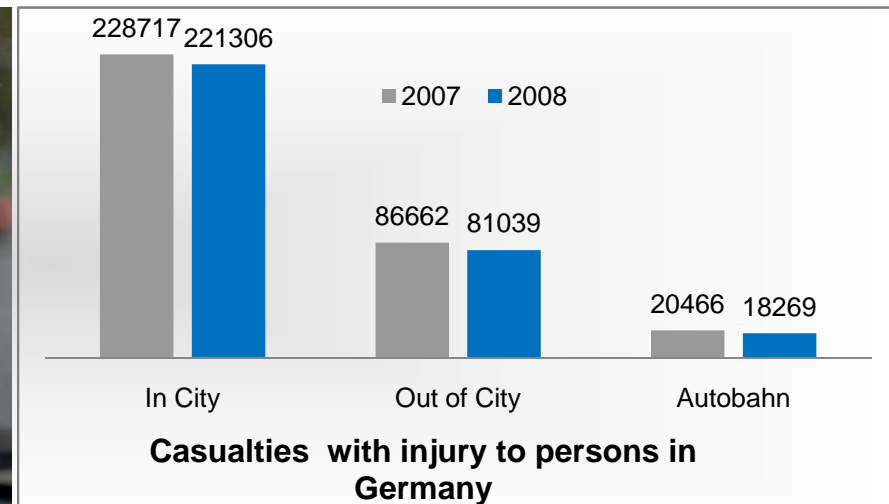
## Agenda



1. Introduction and Motivation
2. Emergency Brake Assist “EBA City” from Continental
3. Simulation environment for “EBA City”
4. Customer use cases and test challenges
5. Maneuver and evaluation catalogue
6. Benefits and Conclusion

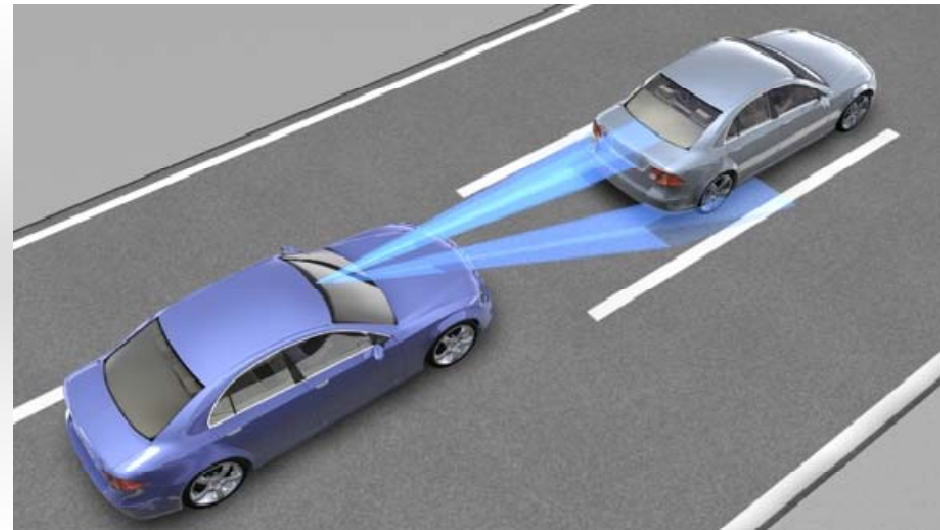


## 69% of accidents with injuries to persons are in city areas up to 30 kph



- ▶ Rear collision is the most frequent collision type
- ▶ Main reason is the lack of attention of the driver

“Emergency Brake Assist” from Continental was developed to support drivers in these situations



### Challenge

- ▶ Development of a distributed system
- ▶ Assistant function influencing the vehicle dynamics
- ▶ Quality Assurance

### Motivation

- ▶ Closed Loop simulation
- ▶ Robust simulations in early development phase
- ▶ Optimizing test efforts and test coverage esp. for difficult use cases



“EBA City” from Continental



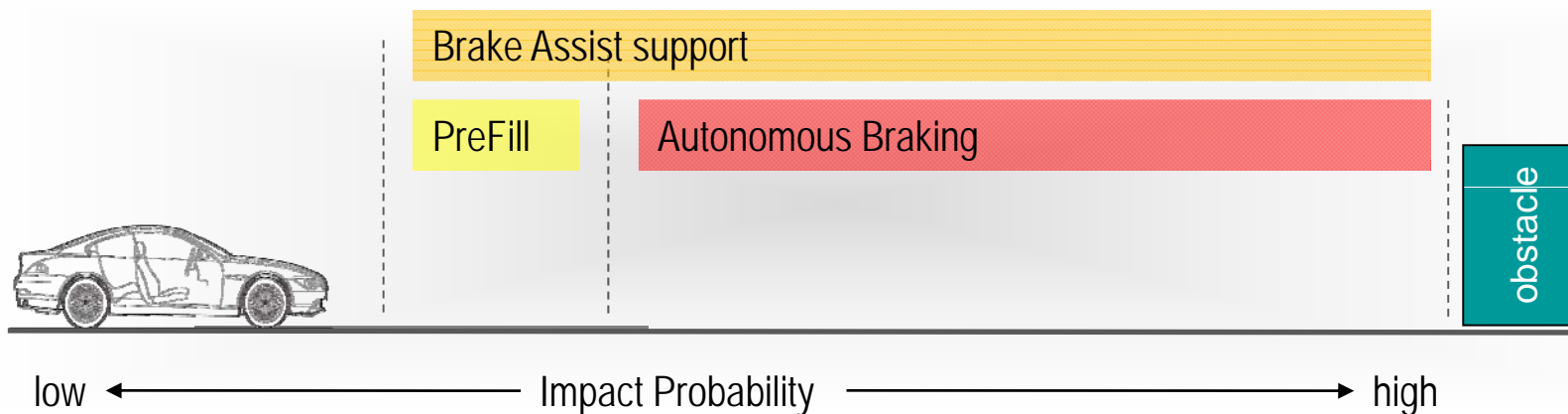
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## EBA City consists three sub-functionalities and is active below 30 kph



How probable is the collision situation?  
How easy is the avoidance by steer?

- ▶ Situation Analysis based on ego vehicle dynamics and distance information from Sensor
- ▶ Objects are interpret within 10 m
- ▶ Calculation of probability index





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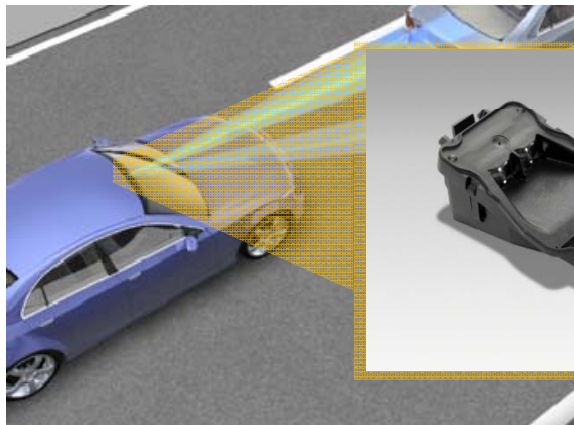
## “EBA City” from Continental



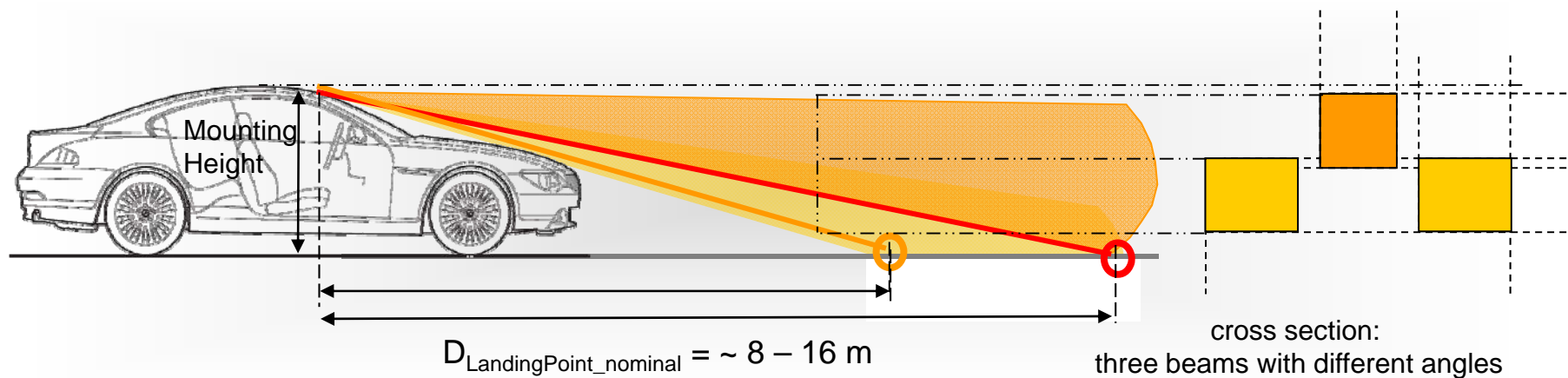
**EBA City consists three sub-functionalities and is active below 30 kph**

<b>PreFill</b>	<b>Brake Assist Support</b>	<b>Autonomous Braking</b>
<p>Preconditioning of the Brake System</p> <p>Activation of Brake System but without noticeable vehicle deceleration)</p>	<p>Request of Sensitivity Change</p> <p>EBA City sends information to the Brake Assist, which are used to set the activation thresholds of the BA</p>	<p>EBA City sends a graded deceleration request to the brake</p>

## Principle of CV - Closing Velocity Sensor for environment identification



Sensor Principle: Time of Flight of Light Pulses  
 Wave length: IR  
 Mounting Position: behind Windscreen  
 at interior rear view mirror





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## Simulation environment for “EBA City”



### Requirements on Simulation Environment derived from Use Cases ...

- ▶ Realistic and adaptable model of vehicle dynamics
- ▶ Possibility to simulate complex scenarios → Driver model + maneuver control
- ▶ Maneuver and event based traffic simulation for complex scenarios
- ▶ Reusability of test cases → easy application without model change
- ▶ Interface between simulated environment and sensor model
- ▶ Matlab Simulink Interface
- ▶ realistic brake hydraulic model and deceleration interface
- ▶ Test management tool
- ▶ Signal manipulation (e.g. CAN) for failure test
- ▶ Online 3D animation
- ▶ Real-time capability



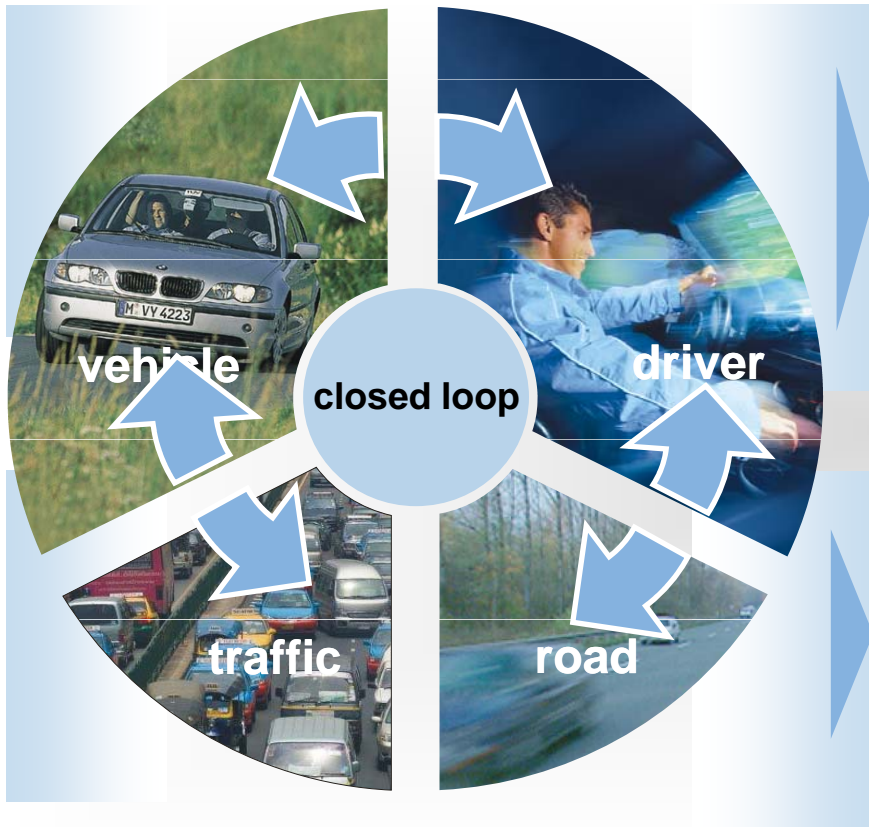


Simulation environment for "EBA City"

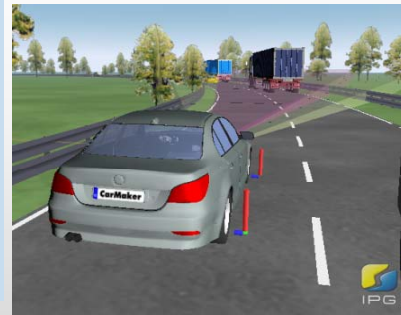


virtual test driving

CarMaker simulation platform was used for vehicle – driver – road – traffic



Field of applications for ADAS (samples)



Adaptive Cruise Control



Parking Assistance



Collision Avoidance



Lane Keeping Assistance



# Simulation environment for "EBA City"



virtual test driving

## Real system



Test vehicle



CV-Sensor

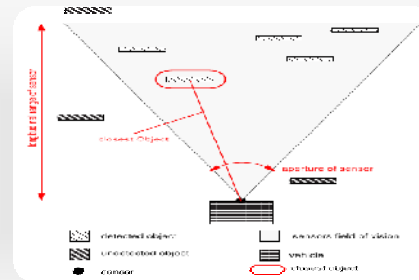


CV Sensor with EBA City

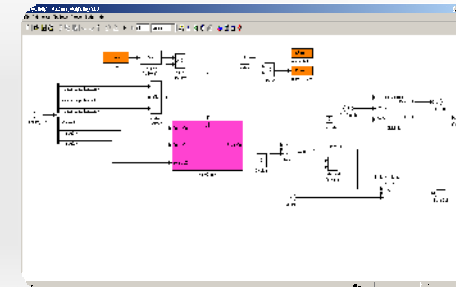
## Virtual environment



Vehicle Dynamics Model

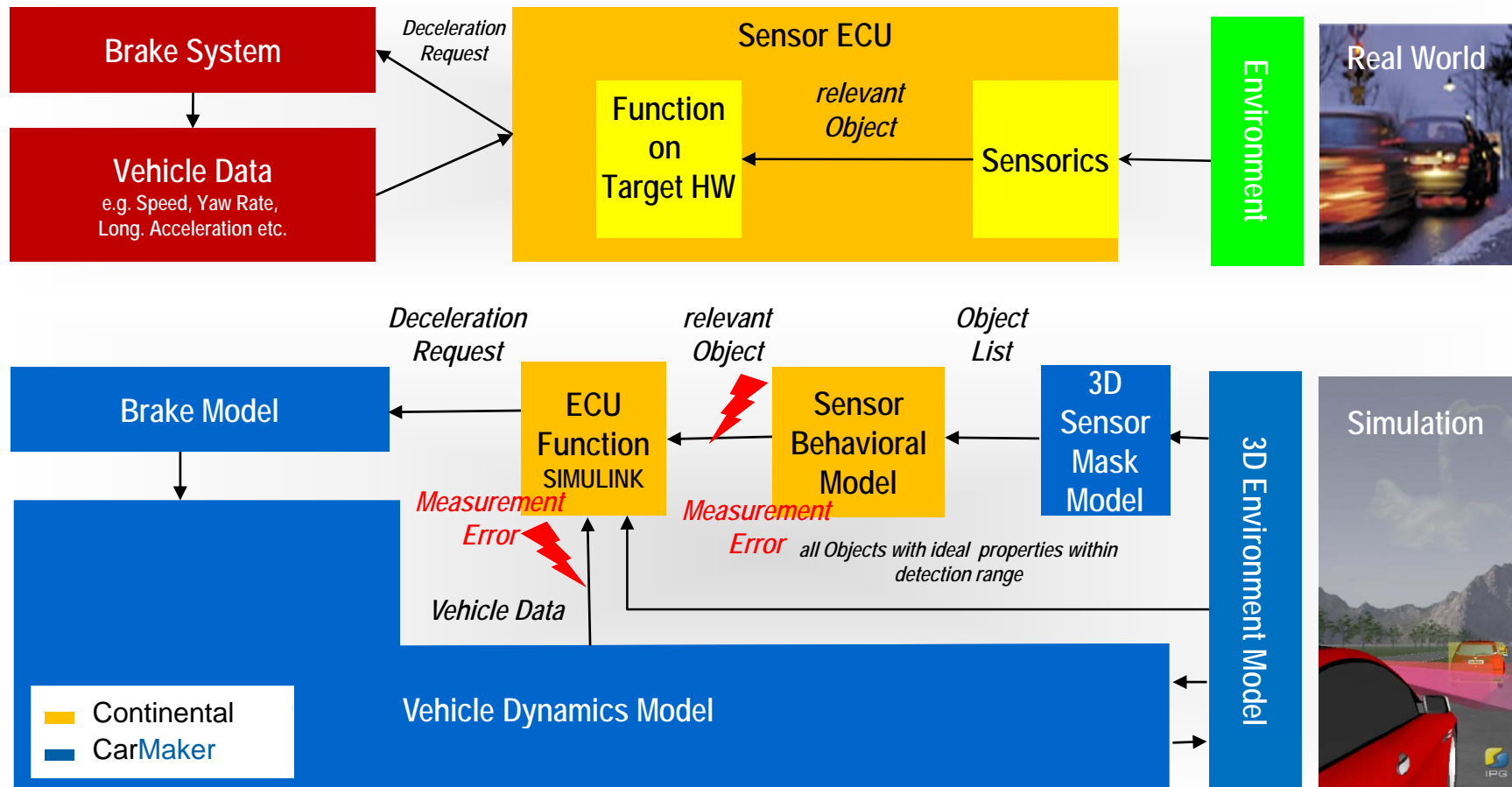


DA Sensor Model

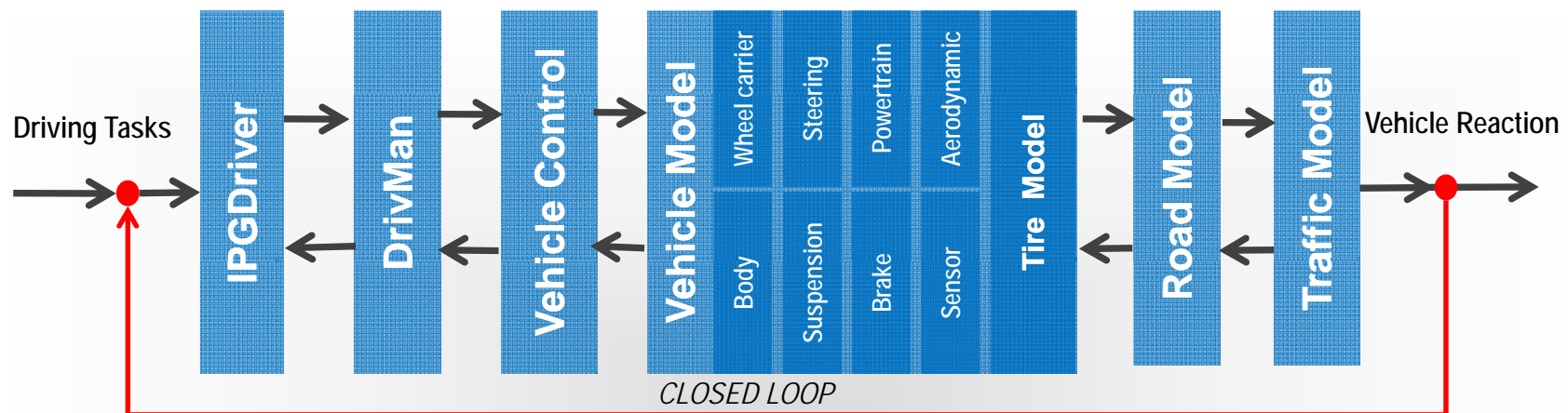


SIMULINK Model

## Key models have been integrated into CarMaker model platform



## A vehicle control module allow the interaction of driver and ADAS systems



### ▶ Driver model is embedded in a drive maneuver control module

- ▶ Driving tasks management (automatic and event driven maneuver stages)
- ▶ Monitoring and analysis of all quantities with realtime expressions (parameterizeable)
- ▶ dynamic switch between open and closed loop (lateral and longitudinal tasks)
- ▶ Event driven operation commands (e.g. failures imprint, system activation etc.)

### ▶ HMI for drivers wish and vehicle control interface for cooperative functions

- ▶ HMI: Steering wheel (deg or M), pedal (brake, accel., clutch), shift, cockpit switches etc.
- ▶ Acc/Dec interface (longitudinal) and steer angle /torque interface for system requests
- ▶ Interface for control systems (e.g. assist systems) to manage co-operation driver/controller

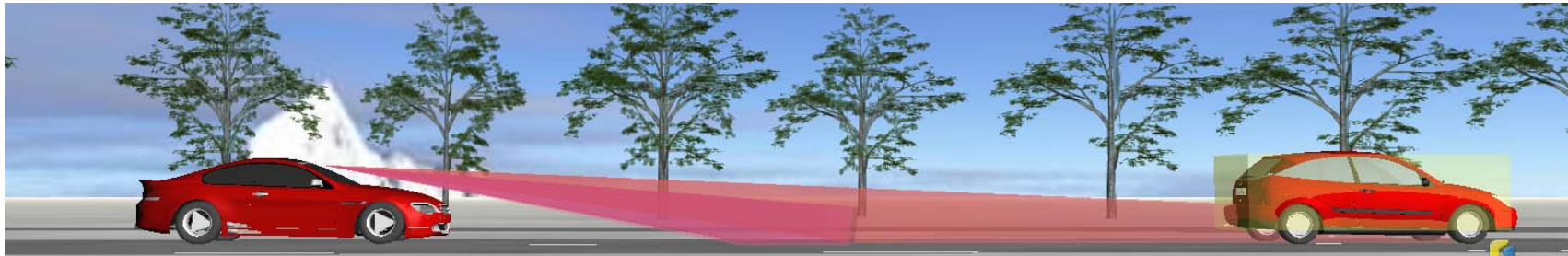


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## Simulation environment for "EBA City"

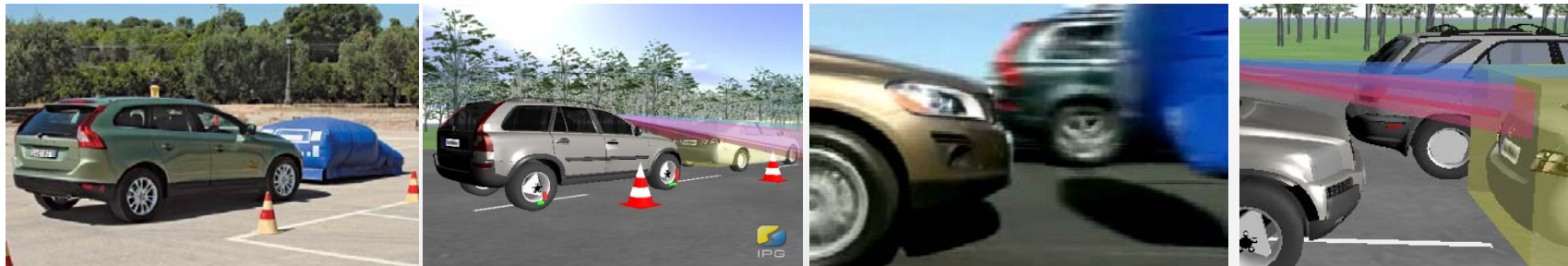


### Following approaches and boundary conditions have been considered



- ▶ Simulation provide first of all ideal object information  
e.g. position, size, speed, acceleration are exactly known
- ▶ For comparability with real test scenarios - at least partial sensor properties  
(measurement errors) must be modeled
- ▶ Quality of vehicle information on CAN (e.g. speed) suffers from measurement errors  
(absolute, temporary, delay's, noise etc.). This could lead to difference to real testing.
- ▶ A systematic signal manipulation within the test maneuver must be possible to  
investigate the failure robustness

## Simulation shall reconstruct real use cases by event triggered maneuvers



### ▶ Pure longitudinal mission

- ▶ speed difference to moving or stationary objects (e.g. drive against obstacle)

### ▶ Pure lateral mission

- ▶ lateral moving object (e.g. vehicle shear in)
- ▶ avoiding obstacle (e.g. speed breaks and chicanes in play streets)

### ▶ Combined longitudinal and lateral mission

- ▶ lateral moving object with speed difference (e.g. vehicle shear in)
- ▶ avoiding moving obstacle with speed difference (e.g. entrance at parking area)

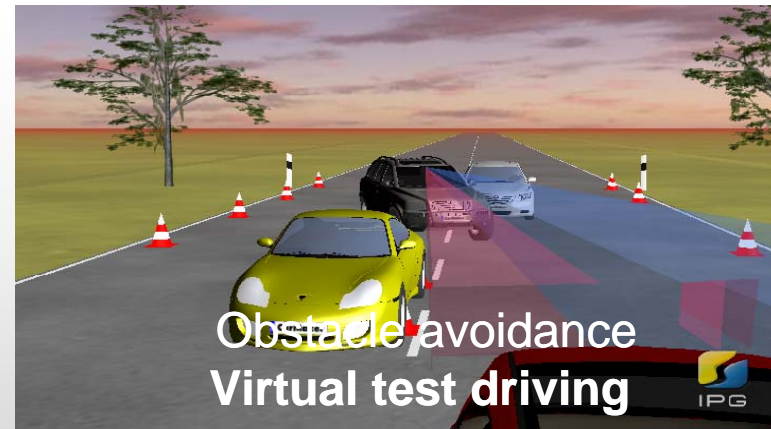


# Customer use cases and test challenges

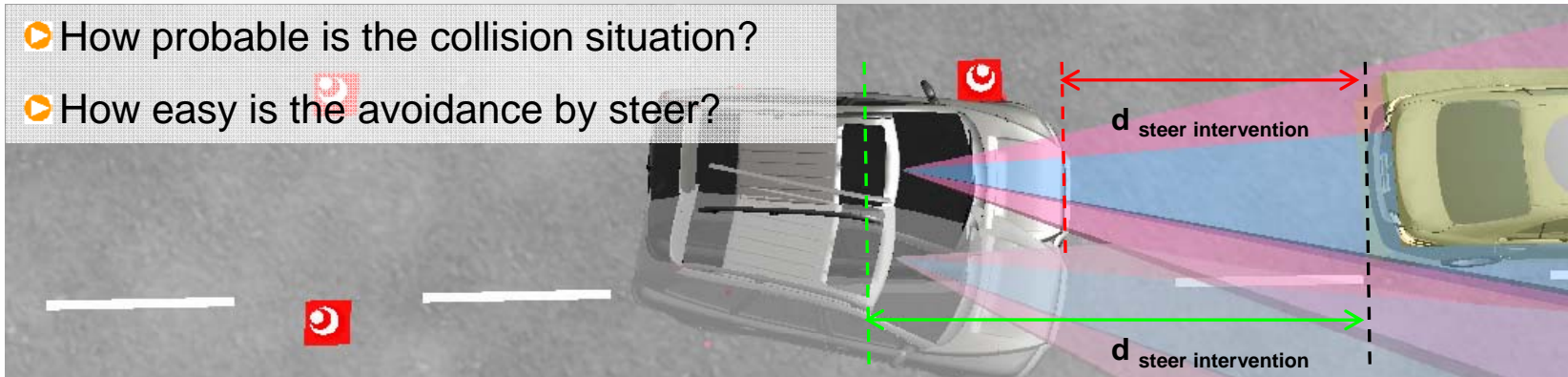


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## Event triggered maneuvers guarantee reproducibility and reusability

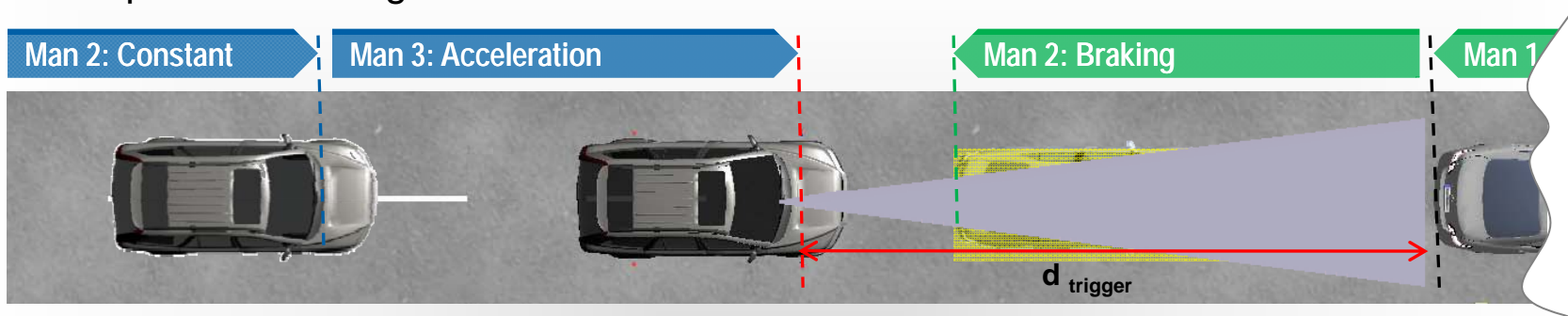


- ▶ How probable is the collision situation?
- ▶ How easy is the avoidance by steer?

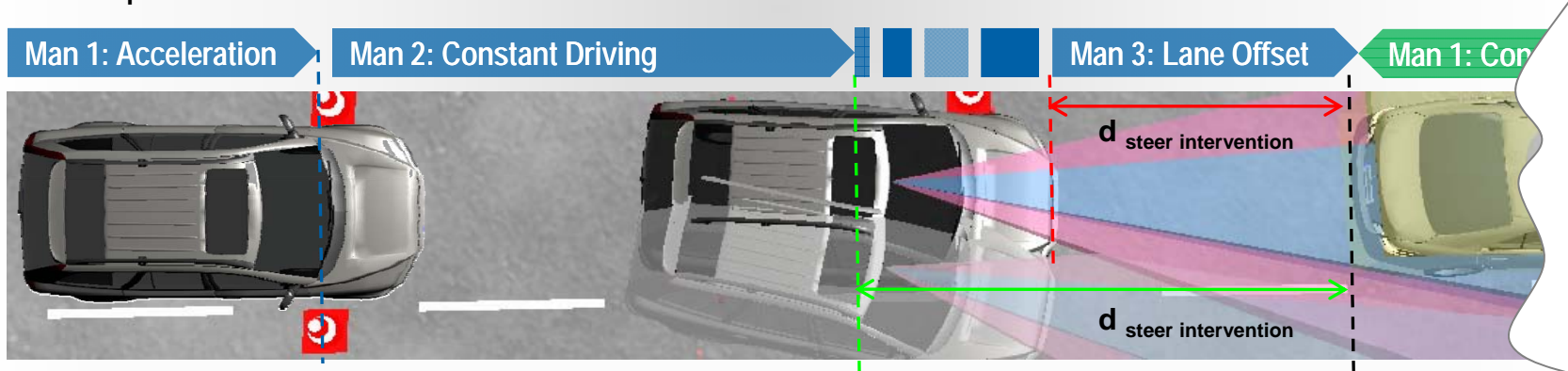


## Event triggered maneuvers by monitor and analyze of related quantities

### ▶ Sample 1: Pure longitudinal maneuvers



### ▶ Sample 2: Pure lateral maneuvers



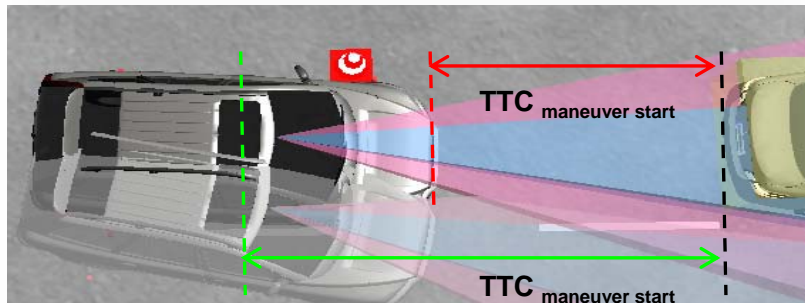
### ▶ Sample 3: Combined longitudinal and lateral maneuvers





For each maneuver test variations and default values have been defined

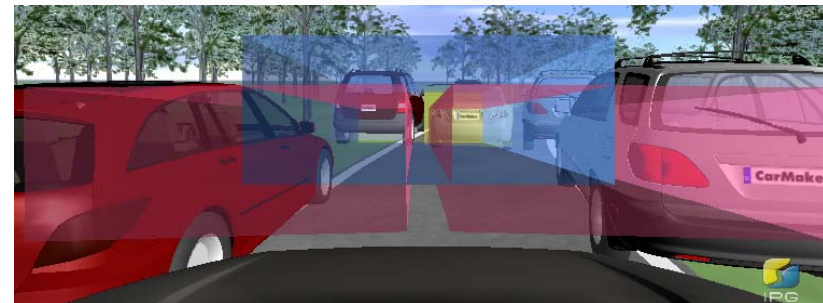
### Maneuver 6: Obstacle Avoidance



#### Test Variation

- ▶ Vehicle speed
- ▶ Obstacles speed
- ▶ Obstacles offset
- ▶ Obstacles initial s-road
- ▶ Driver steer angel / speed
- ▶ Driver gas
- ▶ TTC maneuver start

### Maneuver 9: Alleyway driving

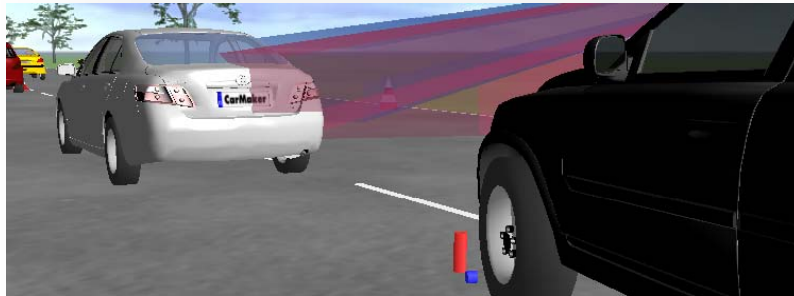


#### Test Variation

- ▶ Vehicle velocity
- ▶ Obstacle velocity
- ▶ Alleyway width
- ▶ curvature / curve radius
- ▶ Accelerator position
- ▶ Decelerator position

For each maneuver evaluation criteria's have been created and allocated

### Maneuver 6: Obstacle Avoidance

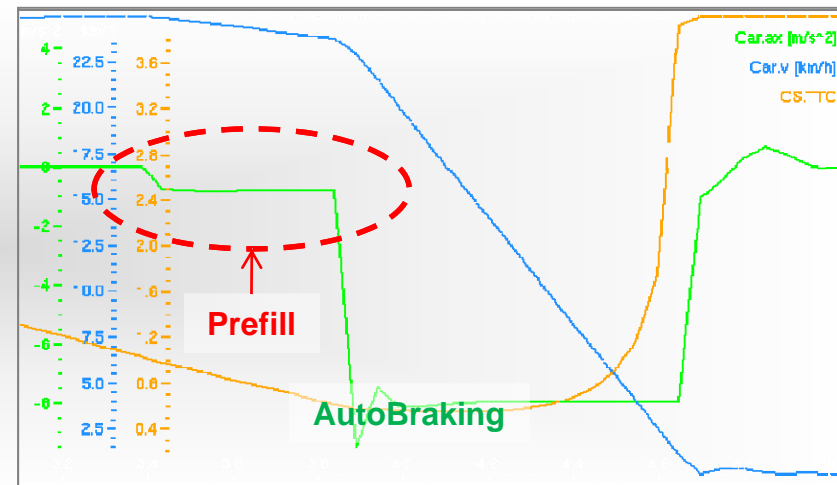


### Maneuver 9: Alleyway driving



#### Characteristic Values

- ▶ ds\_min [m]
- ▶ Car.ax\_max [m/s<sup>2</sup>]
- ▶ Prefill [0,1]
- ▶ AutoBraking [0,1]
- ▶ TTC [s]
- ▶ Impact [0,1]
- ▶ Driver.Brake [%]
- ▶ Driver.Gas [%]
- ▶ ds\_Prefill [m]
- ▶ ds\_AutoBraking [m]
- ▶ dec.t [s]
- ▶ relspeed [m/s]
- ▶ TTC.avoid\_manstart [s]
- ▶ Alley\_width [m]
- ▶ Reaction [s]
- ▶ Reaction\_losingdist [m]
- ▶ Impact.v [m/s]
- ▶ Impact.Angl [°]





## A test management tool was applied with maneuver and evaluation catalogue

### Vehicle Configuration

- Handover key values e.g. engine, tire ...

### Test Group Definition

- e.g. longitudinal, lateral maneuvers ...

### Test Case 1

- Test Case selection e.g. TestRun

### Parameter Variations

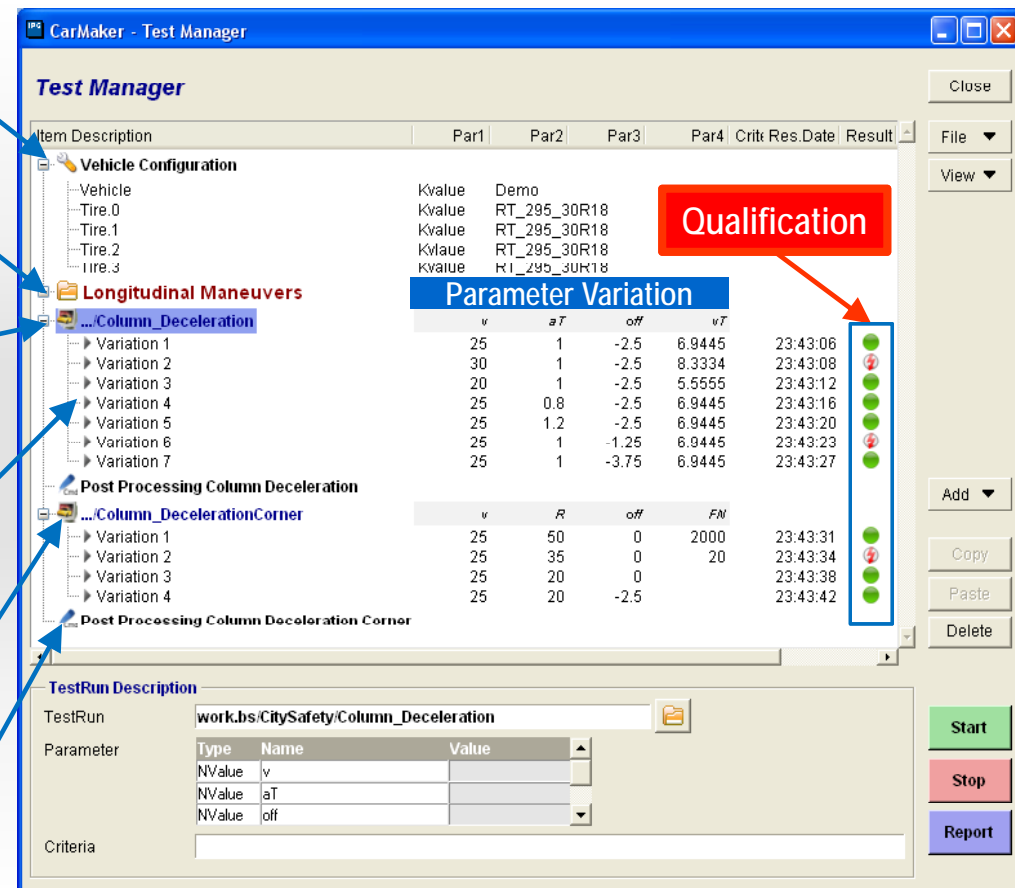
- Variation list of any system parameter
- vehicle, road, controller, test execution etc of all InfoFiles!

### Test Case 2

- Test Case selection e.g. TestRun

### CONCERTO Application

- Automatic start of post-processing



Item Description	Par1	Par2	Par3	Par4	Critr	Res.Date	Result
<b>Vehicle Configuration</b>							
Vehicle	Kvalue	Demo					
Tire.0	Kvalue	RT_295_30R18					
Tire.1	Kvalue	RT_295_30R18					
Tire.2	Kvalue	RT_295_30R18					
Tire.3	Kvalue	RT_295_30R18					
<b>Longitudinal Maneuvers</b>							
<b>...Column_Deceleration</b>							
<b>Parameter Variation</b>							
	v	aT	off	vT			
Variation 1	25	1	-2.5	6.9445		23:43:06	●
Variation 2	30	1	-2.5	8.3334		23:43:08	●
Variation 3	20	1	-2.5	5.5555		23:43:12	●
Variation 4	25	0.8	-2.5	6.9445		23:43:16	●
Variation 5	25	1.2	-2.5	6.9445		23:43:20	●
Variation 6	25	1	-1.25	6.9445		23:43:23	●
Variation 7	25	1	-3.75	6.9445		23:43:27	●
<b>Post Processing Column Deceleration</b>							
<b>...Column_DecelerationCorner</b>							
	v	R	off	FN			
Variation 1	25	50	0	2000		23:43:31	●
Variation 2	25	35	0	20		23:43:34	●
Variation 3	25	20	0			23:43:38	●
Variation 4	25	20	-2.5			23:43:42	●
<b>Post Processing Column Deceleration Corner</b>							
<b>TestRun Description</b>							
TestRun	work.bs/CitySafety/Column_Deceleration						
Parameter	Type	Name	Value				
	NValue	v					
	NValue	aT					
	NValue	off					
Criteria							



## Benefits and Conclusion

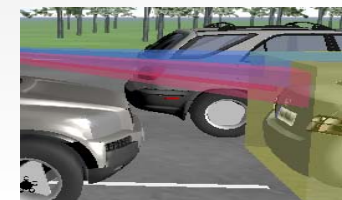


virtual test driving

- ▶ Successful Closed Loop simulation of ADAS function with environment sensor
- ▶ Implementation of a TestManager with respects to the demands from ADAS functions

### Benefits utilizing simulation for the development of ADAS functions:

- ▶ Simulation studies for “Functional Safety Assessment”
- ▶ In the Loop Algorithm tests in the development phase
- ▶ Parameter studies for integrated functions and related valid ranges
- ▶ Virtual testing of functional system behavior
- ▶ Test of “Failure Resistance” by failure imprint (maneuver driven)
- ▶ Virtual pre-tests for test matrix reduction of road tests



# Thank You

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## Virtual driving as an important component for functional tests of ContiGuard® Functions

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