



DUBAI WORLD CONGRESS
FOR SELF-DRIVING TRANSPORT

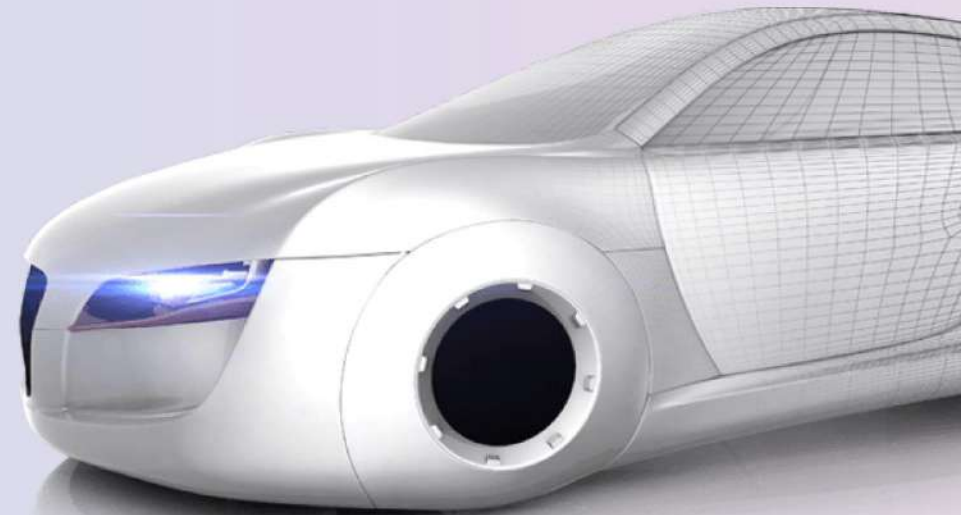
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Verification & Validation approaches for Highly Automated Driving (HAD)

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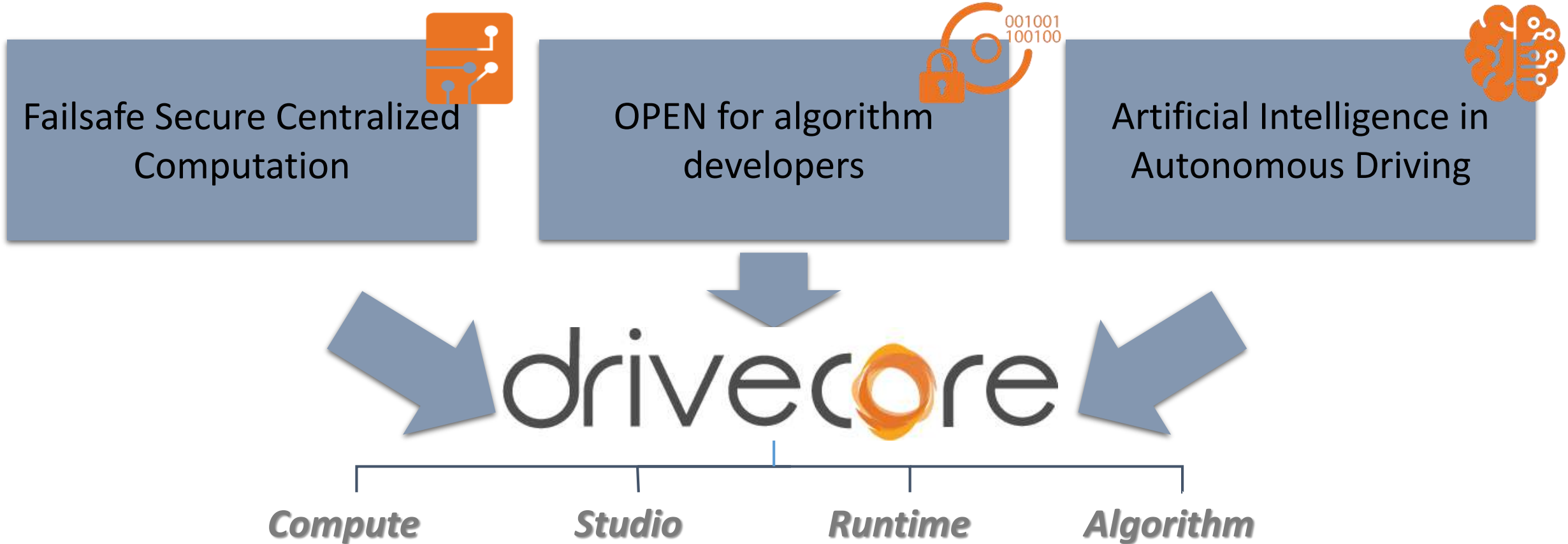
Agenda

- Introduction & Overview – Visteon as Tier 1
- Agile & Scenario based Testing
- Driver in Loop Testing
- Vehicle Testing
- Test Classification & Acceptance Criteria

Introduction & Overview

Visteon as Tier 1 in ADAS & Autonomous Driving

Visteon in ADAS & Autonomous Driving

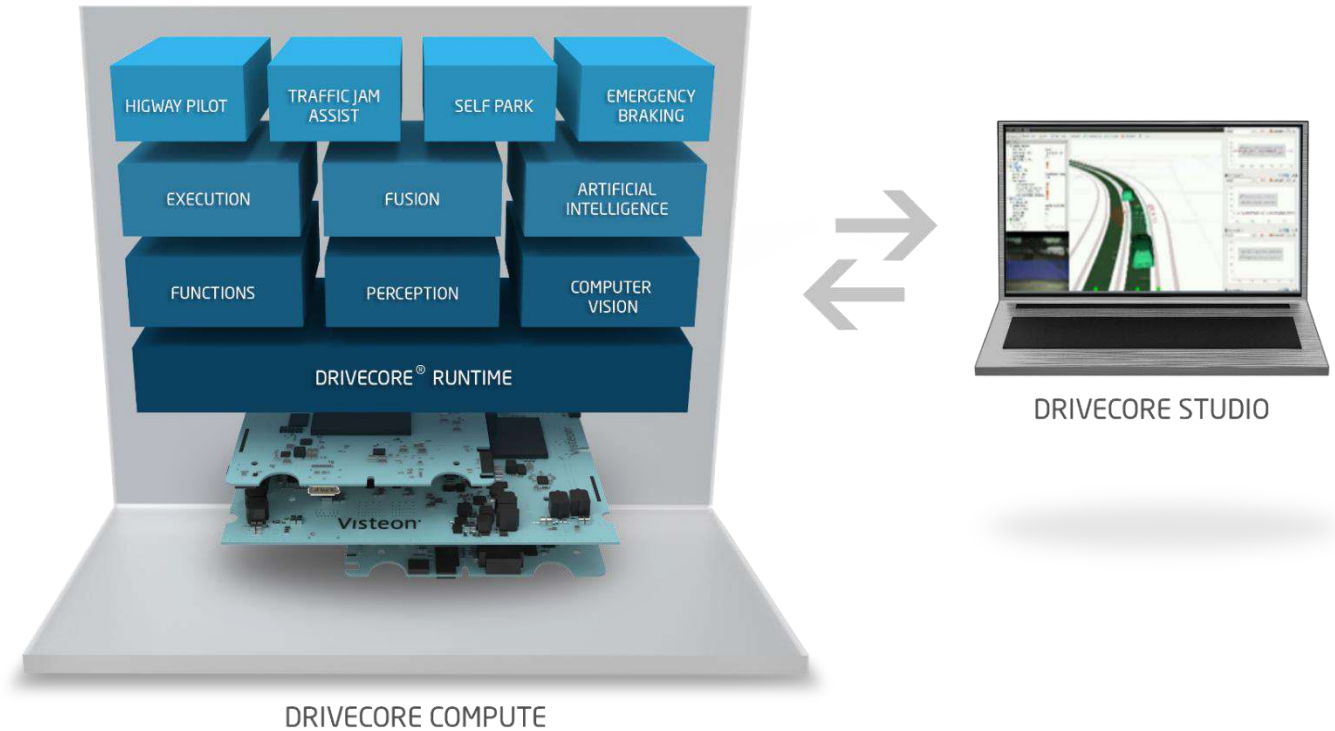


DriveCore™ enables fast, controlled and secured algorithm development for autonomous driving

DriveCore™

Visteon's Autonomous Driving Platform

- DriveCore™ Studio: OPEN for Common Development
- DriveCore™ Compute: Modular Design with SoC Flexibility
- DriveCore™ Runtime: Safe Communication and Easy Integration in Vehicle



drivecore™

Compute | Runtime | Studio

Visteon's DriveCore™ Autonomous Driving Product

Visteon Components

Visteon Offerings

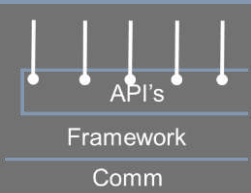


Development Environment

DriveCore™ Studio

Cloud and PC-based tool for algorithm development:

- Sensor data record/playback
- Visualization, configuration, testing, comparison, validation and versioning
- Simulated Environments; Eclipse IDE integration

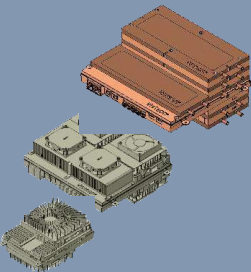


Middleware

DriveCore™ Runtime

Middleware for high-frequency/low-latency communications:

- Including APIs
- Layer for sensor data and integration of algorithms
- Framework for algorithms
- Easy integration of 3rd party software and algorithms



Hardware Platform

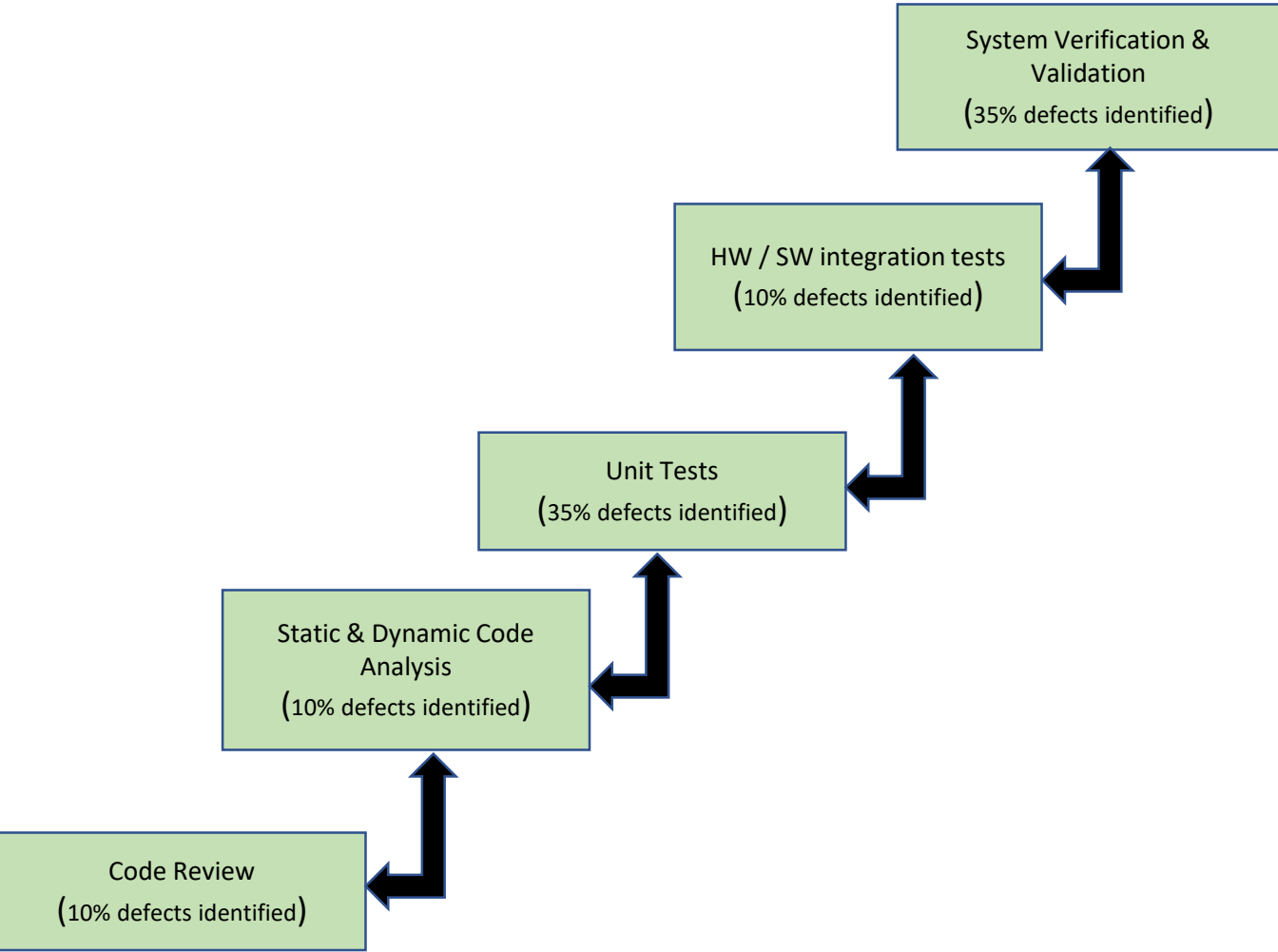
DriveCore™ Compute

Scalable computing hardware platform with ASIL compliance:

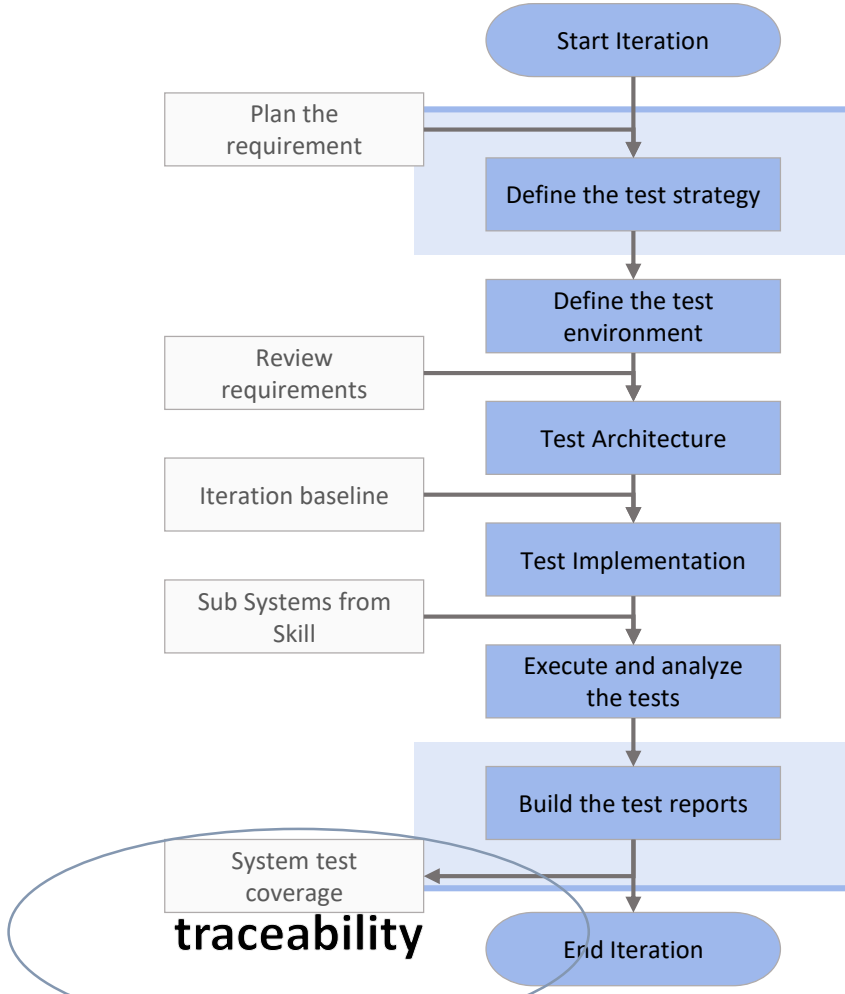
- Multi SoC design & flexibility
- From Level 2 to Level 4
- Failsafe, fault tolerant scalable & modular computing
- ASIL compliance

Agile & Scenario based Testing

Test Strategy & Process to the Lowest Level – V Model Approach



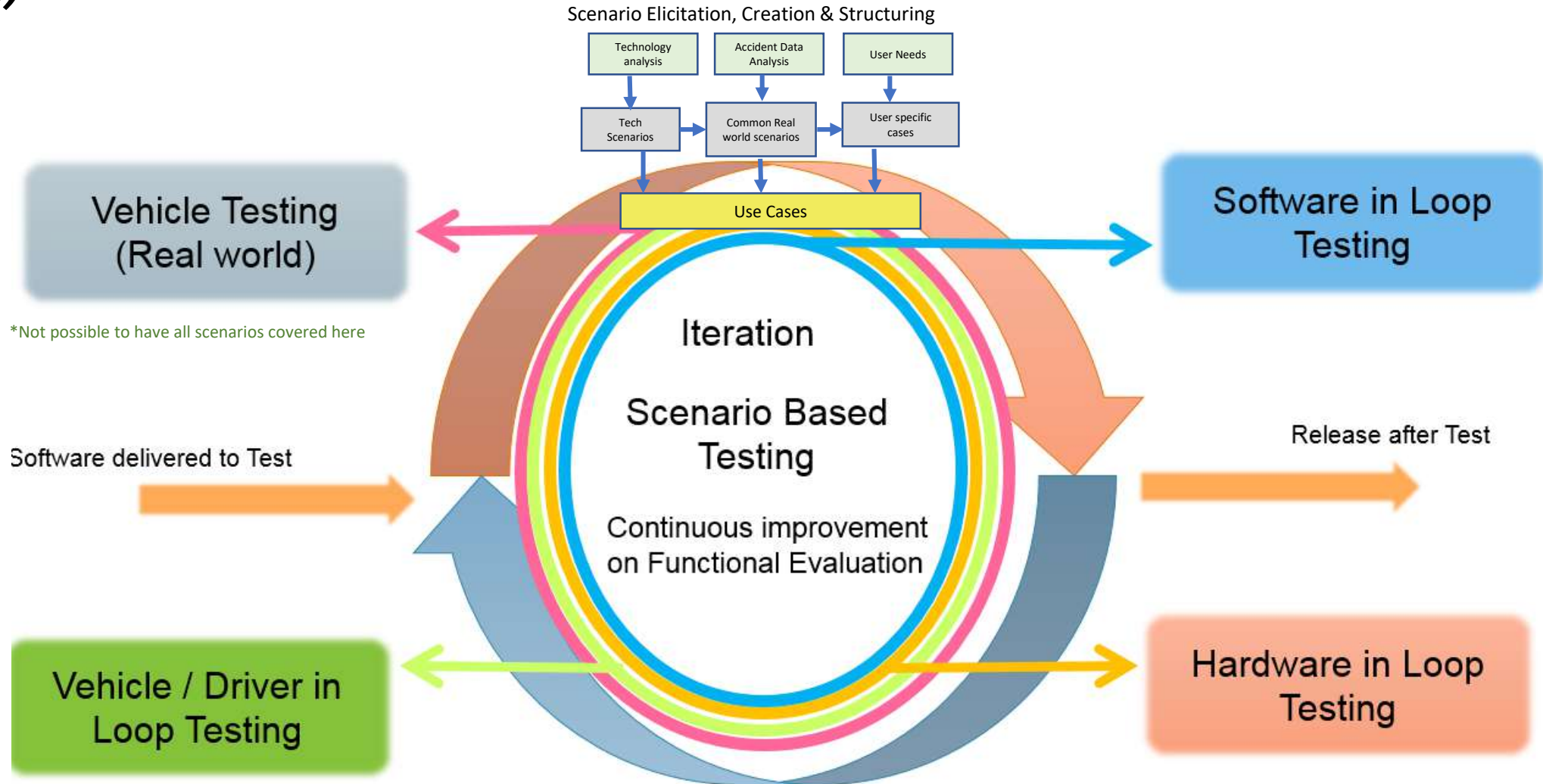
Test Process Flow



Why Agile Verification over Classical V-model Process ?

- V-Model requires all requirements in early phase of the development.
- ADAS / Autonomous Systems being complex, cannot cover all requirements at the early phase of development.
- Normal development time period of the product is approx. 3 yrs or more (End product deployment)
- Since having incremental requirements, it is not possible to execute verification at the end of the Product development.
- Tests to be planned based on Scenarios rather than focusing on millions of kms drive alone.
- Scenarios keeps on incrementing for testing hence continuous improvement of test suite and scenario based risk assesment (Monte-Carlo Analysis) to be performed.

Scenario Based Testing for Level 3 features (Case study: Highway Pilot)



*Not possible to have all scenarios covered here

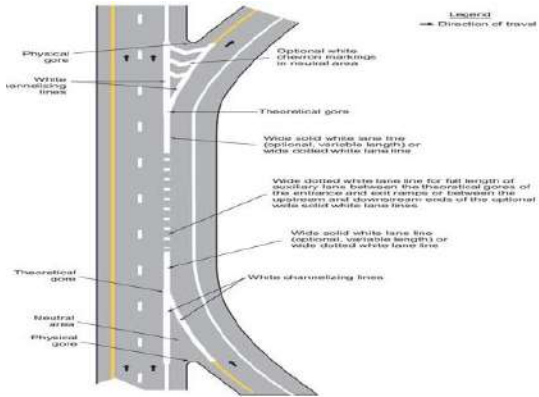
Scenarios were generated based on following scenes

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| 1. Ramp Assistance | 4. Driving to main lane and out (joining and exiting highway) | 7. Congestion (Traffic situation in Highway) |
| 2. System Start Up (Autonomous driving start up) | 5. Lane change | 8. Tunnel Driving |
| 3. Lane Keeping | 6. Road Maintenance scenarios | 9. Exist & Entry to Highways |

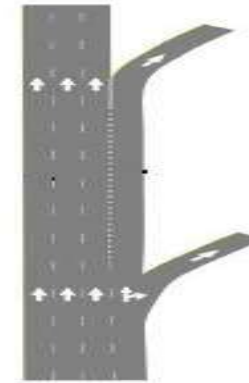
Different scenarios for operating conditions Driving on the Exit and Entry Ramp for Joining and exiting the Highways



1.a Merging of two entry Ramps on A highway



2.a Entry Ramp followed by Exit Ramp



3.a Parallel Exit Ramps



1.b Merging of two entry Ramps on A highway



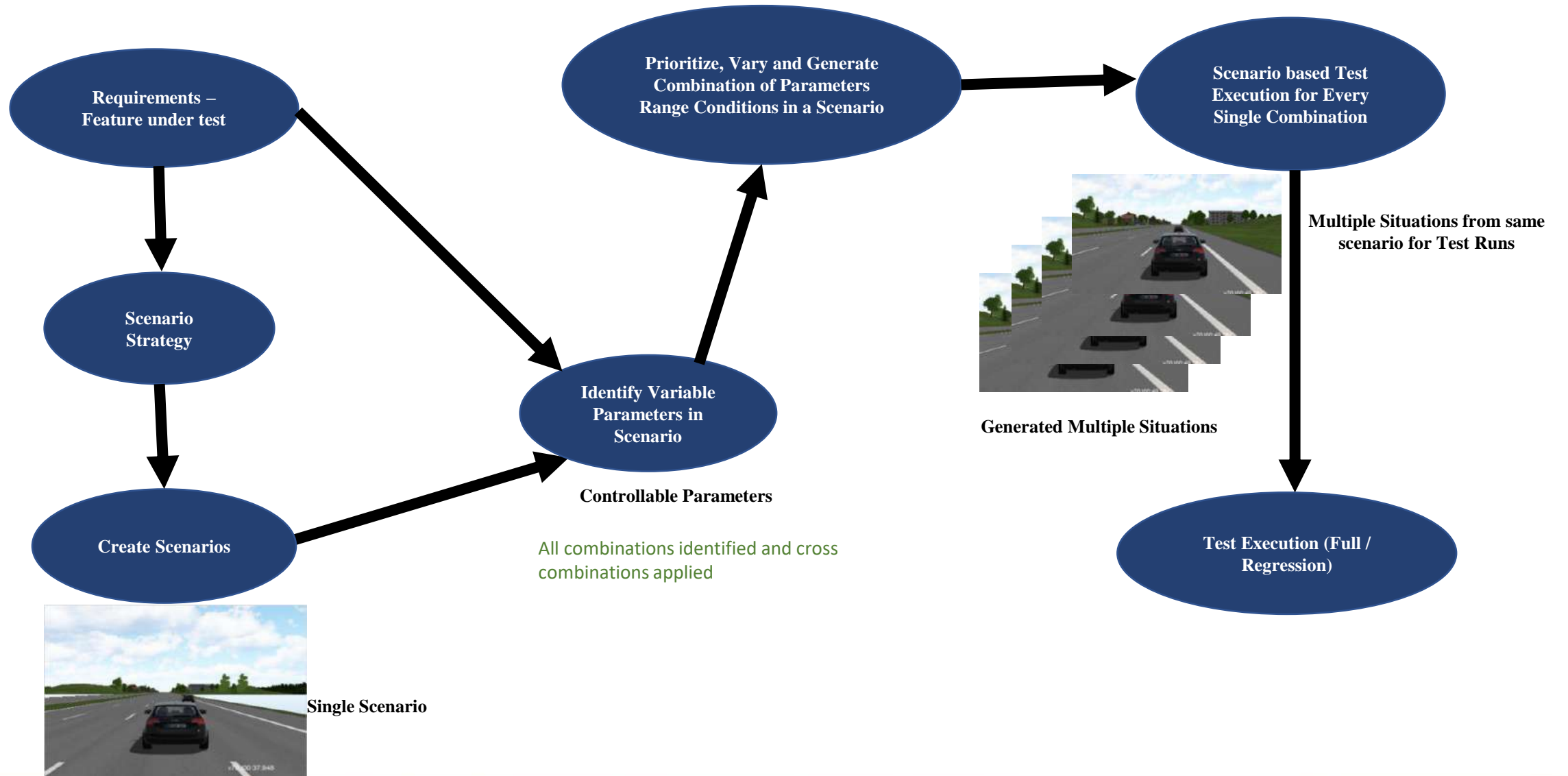
2.b Entry Ramp followed by Exit Ramp



3.b Parallel Exit Ramps

1.a, 2.a, 3.a are a few of the real world scenarios for Ramp Driving which are implemented in the virtual environment in 1.b, 2.b and 3.b respectively

Parameterization



Use Case

The automatic generation of the variations for the Test scenario Entry Ramp followed by an exit ramp can be explained using the images below :



Day Time



Dawn



Dusk



Night Time



With Clouds



With Snow



With Rain Overcast



With Rain and Fog

Above are a few variations generated automatically using the ASG concept wherein for the test scenario “Entry ramp followed by an exit ramp” the following parameters were varied for this example:

- Time of the day within a specified range
 - Weather conditions like snow , rain with different intensities and combination of both
 - Friction of the road within a specific range
- etc..

There are many other such parameters which can be automatically varied to cover the multidimensional space of the real scenarios .

Driver-in-Loop Testing

- Mimic real vehicle functionality and associated human factors
- High degree of realism of driving environment
- Immersive and realistic Driver-in-Loop (DIL) simulation experience
- Control the Car with steering wheels and pedals
- Provides better understanding of vehicle dynamics
- Vehicle control systems similar to ones on the real roads

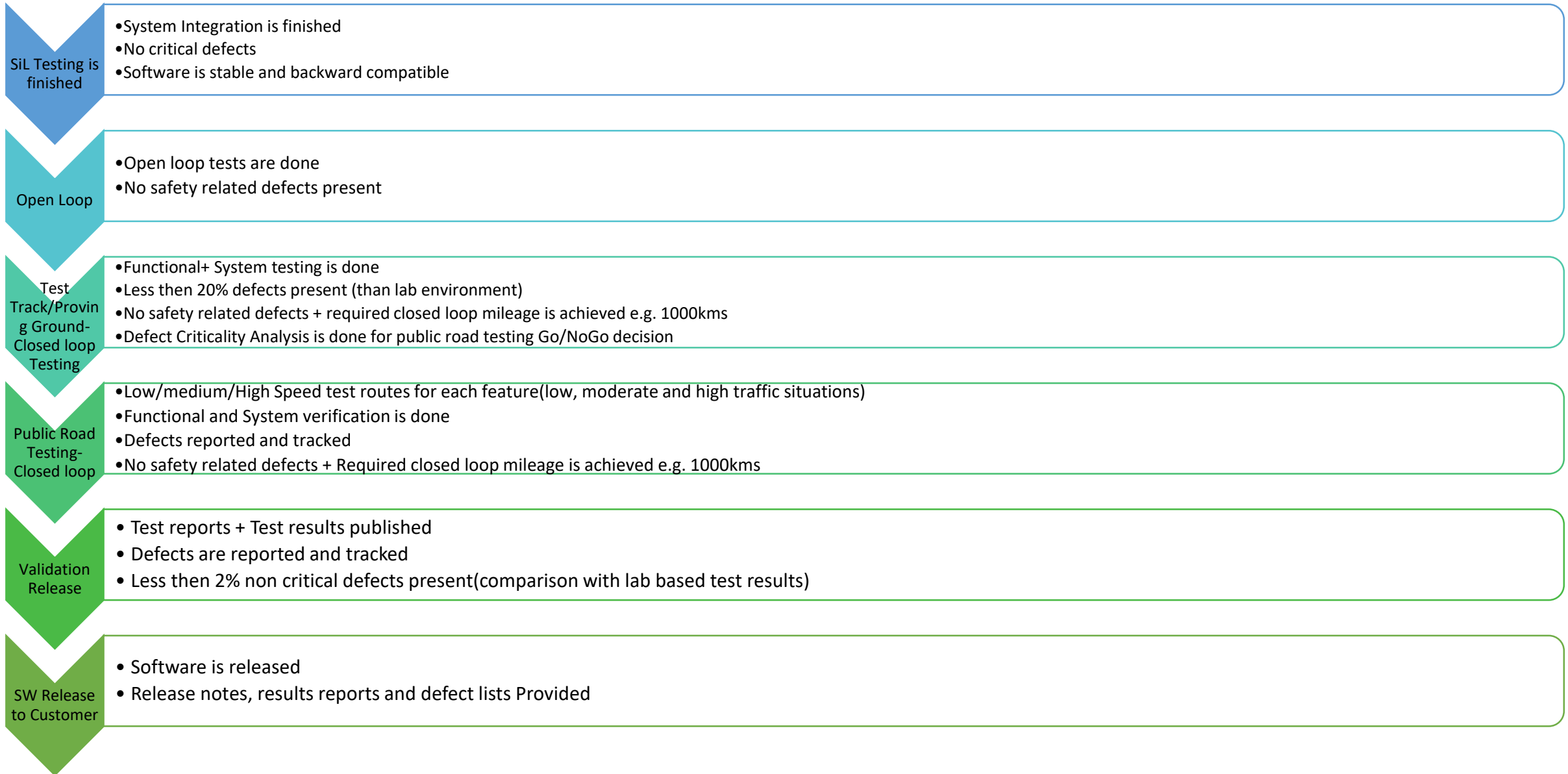


Visteon Vehicle Simulator

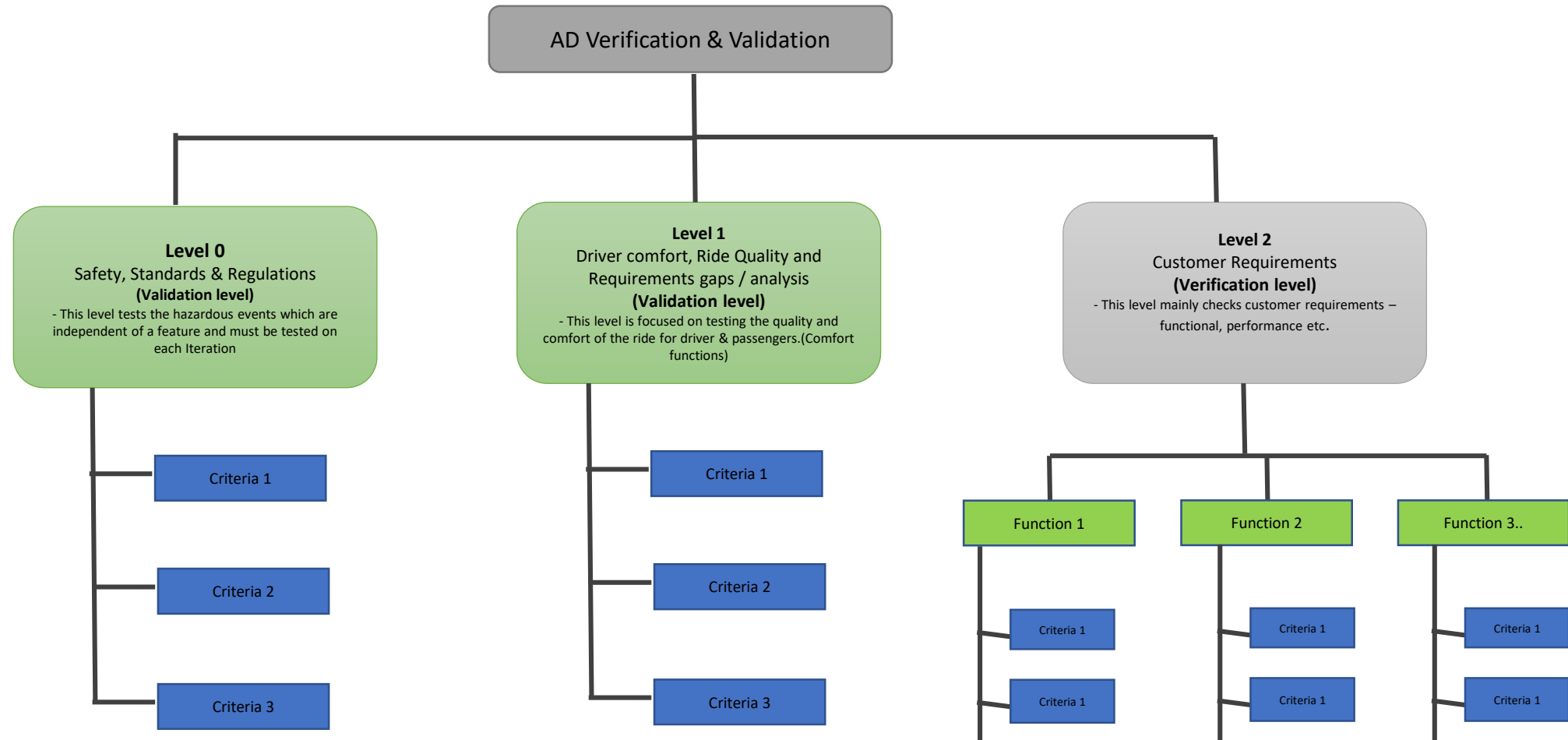




Vehicle Testing Process (each iteration)



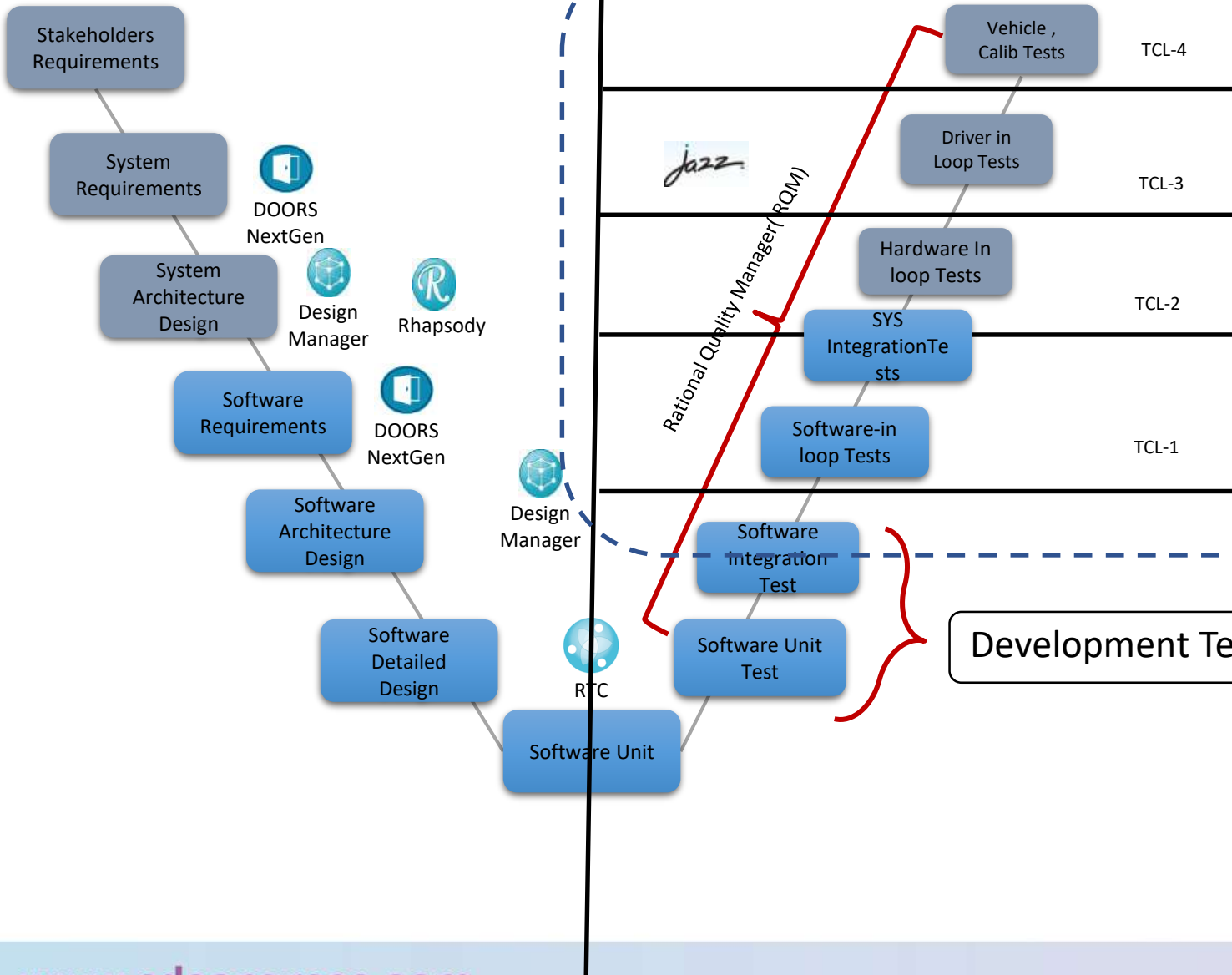
Verification & Validation Classification



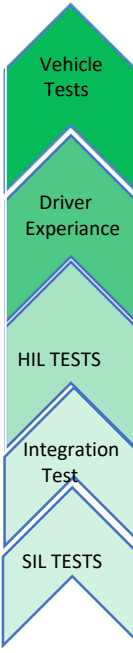
Validation approach involves 3 levels starting from Level 0 and Level 1 which checks in the perspective of validation and executed based on standards and regulations and also internal expertise in Visteon. Level 2 is verification which mainly focus on the customer requirements.

Level 0 is also considered as the high priority tests which decides the system / software is good to be taken forward for further elaborated testing.

Verification & Validation



- Functional Tests and calibration Tests.
 - Mileage accumulation for agreed KPI's.
 - Usage restriction for the software released to customer
-
- Functional Tests ,All Restricted Tests related to FUSA
 - Extended Tests with Hardware for Drivability, performance and comfort.
 - Agreed Mileage accumulation and KPI's
-
- 1.Diagnostic testing – DTS Monaco, CANape, CANdva
 - 2.DTC Tests (ISO 14229)
 - 3.Flash tests (the procedure and tool to be used by the customer
 - 4.Network tests (eg: Jitter test, Bus sleep)
 - 5.DV tests (eg: Temperature, Humidity, Vibration)
 - 6.Calibration checks
 - 7.Stress tests (Scenario based over night Tests)
 - 8.SOTIF related testing
 - 9.Smoke test – (Drive cycle in highway to check HWC and TJC ; city for Level 2 features.)
 - 10.Production mode test – If and when planned
 - 11.PPAP (Production pre-sample/burn-in test)
 - 12.Tests related to cybersecurity



Development Tests

TCL-1	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.80% of the test cases at SIL are passed in regression Tests and can be recommended for HIL Tests 2.No safety related defects. 3.Blocking Defects of features are OK but all basic functionalities works 4.Point number 1,2,3,and 4 is well documented with Test reports and logs
TCL-2	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.90% of the test cases at HIL are passed in regression Tests and can be recommended for HIL Tests 2.No safety related defects. 3.No feature blockers 4.Point number 1,2,3,and 4 is well documented with Test reports and logs
TCL-3	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.95% of the test cases at DIL are passed in regression Tests and can be recommended for Vehicle Tests 2.No safety related defects, No Stress related defects 3.No feature blockers and Homologation Defects. 4.Point number 1,2,3,and 4 is well documented with Test reports and logs
TCL-4	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.100% of the test cases at DVP Vehicle Tests are passed in regression Tests and can be recommended for SOP. 2.No safety related defects, No Stress related defects and No robustness issue 3.Defects are only allowed for performance improvements 4.Point number 1,2,3,and 4 is well documented with Test reports and logs

*TCL – Technical confidence level based on the Quality of SW at each level of testing.

Thank You !
&
Questions ?