

Final Event 21 / 22 November 2023

PEGASUS VVM Context From Foundations to Future Work

Ulrich Eberle, Opel Automobile / Stellantis

Supported by:

Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Climate Action

on the basis of a decision by the German Bundestag

### Why PEGASUS and the PEGASUS Family?



SAE Level 3/4/5 Automated Driving System

ADS-equipped vehicle

#### **SAE Level 2 System**

Partial Driving Automation



# Need of validation and safety proof of the vehicle + intended functionality of automated driving system within predefined operational design domain

N. Weber et al. "A simulation-based, statistical approach for the derivation of concrete scenarios for the release of highly automated driving functions", in AmE 2020 - Automotive meets Electronics; 11th GMM-Symposium, Dortmund, Germany, 2020, pp. 1-6, DOI:10.13140/RG.2.2.15306.31683/1

Automated Driving is a Dream as old as the Automobile – Challenges Remain Even 100 Years Later



- Random test case sampling
- Not to be accomplished for ADS

#### by physical testing

Statistical proof of safety for Autobahn-Chauffeur (SAE Level 3) would require around 6.1 billion test kilometers of brute-force driving



#### **B)** Scenario-based approach

- Reduction of test effort through testing of relevant scenarios
- Open-world problem

### Virtual testing as additional crucial pillar



A distance-based test approach is **NOT FEASIBLE** for automated driving functions Original PEGASUS proposed **SCENARIO-BASED TEST APPROACH** 



The **PEGASUS Family** focuses on development / testing methods and tools for AD systems on highways and in urban environments



#### VV-Methods

- Scope: Methods, toolchains, specifications for technical assurance
- Use-Case: L3/4/5 in urban environments
- Partners: 23 partners
- Timeline: 07/2019 12/2023

#### SETLevel4to5

- Scope: Simulation platform, toolchains, definitions for simulation-based testing
- Use-Case: L3/4/5 in urban environments
- Partners: 20 partners
- Timeline: 03/2019 10/2022

+ future potential projects of the PEGASUS Family

2016

2019

### **PEGASUS introduced Scenario-based Methods**





#### **More Refinement Needed**

- Extension of OD to URBAN
- Knowledge and requirements analysis
- Regulatory and Legal Aspects
- Database architecture
- Test Distribution and Orchestration



- Coherent Overall Methodology
- Coherent Safety Argumentation

VVM: Further Steps on Methodology and Technology

#### Exchange with Scenario Databases



### **PEGASUS Approach** – vs – **VVMethods Approach**





**GSN-based** argumentation

6 Layer Scenario model, Set of Logical Scenarios

Scenario-based testing with risk evaluation in V&V

Use of test instances: Simulation first, PG confirms simulation, endurance run assures stochastic aspects & complex situation



- Framework-based Argumentation including risk management
  6 Layer Model & ODD Metamodel (set of CORE scenarios)
  Scenario-based behavior specification (ADF / ADS design)
  Scenario-based verification & validation
  Scenario-based risk evaluation in V&V
  Simulation first, PG confirms simulation, endurance run assures
- stochastic aspects & complex situation & validates Metamodel

### **Major PEGASUS VVM Project Goals**





### **Major PEGASUS VVM Project Goals**







### Safety: More than "JUST" Technology





See presentation by Thomas Kirschbaum, Stream #1

ATZ article by VVM consortium https://www.vvm-projekt.de/fileadmin/user\_upload/Newsmeldungen/ATZ\_Artikel\_en.pdf

### From Classic Approaches to PEGASUS and VVM ...





### **A World Called Operational Domain**



#### The set of logical CORE scenarios

is defined as a set of logical scenarios that have certain properties:

minimum set of logical scenarios, that covers / represent the ODD, free of overlap with the underlying BASE scenarios, ...



comprises specific conditions, ADS is designed to function

### The Operational Domain OD can be the Full World or a Subset

## OD

comprises all scenarios of corresponding parameter space, describing the context of the system's environment ...



### **Six Layers to Structure Them All**





M. Scholtes et al., "6-Layer Model for a Structured Description and Categorization of Urban Traffic and Environment," in IEEE Access, doi: 10.1109/ACCESS.2021.3072739



### Structure is needed to **understand the world** and **decompose complex challenges**

E.g., using Ontology-based approaches, such as A.U.T.O. and/or OMEGA data format

https://github.com/lu-w/auto/



https://github.com/ika-rwth-aachen/omega\_format

L. Westhofen, C. Neurohr, M. Butz, M. Scholtes and M. Schuldes, "Using Ontologies for the Formalization and Recognition of Criticality for Automated Driving," in IEEE Open Journal of Intelligent Transportation Systems, vol. 3, pp. 519-538, 2022, doi: 10.1109/OJITS.2022.3187247

### **Refining Our Worlds**



### From PEGASUS Highway Chauffeur functional description

to

#### Exemplary PEGASUS VVM "Customer Function"



Customer Function is the Actor coping with the World's Challenges



### **Refining Our Worlds**



A "Target Behavior" TB of the ADS needs to be defined from prior knowledge (to be refined) Development-related Requirements on safety and comfort are defined by OEM "Customer Function" CF includes a Target Behaviour



### **Deriving the Building Blocks out of the VVM Framework**





### **The Structure of the Exhibition – Four Perspectives**





#### **Development & Operation | Global**



#### **Risk Management**



#### **Development & Operation | Scenarios**

#### **Argumentation**



# Thank you!

Dr. Ulrich Eberle, Opel Automobile / Stellantis ulrich.eberle@stellantis.com





A project developed by the VDA Leitinitiative autonomous and connected driving Supported by:

Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Climate Action

on the basis of a decision by the German Bundestag



[1] N. Weber et al. "A simulation-based, statistical approach for the derivation of concrete scenarios for the release of highly automated driving functions", in AmE 2020 - Automotive meets Electronics; 11th GMM-Symposium, Dortmund, Germany, 2020, pp. 1-6, doi:10.13140/RG.2.2.15306.31683/1

[2] Mazzega, J., Lipinski, D., Eberle, U., Schittenhelm, H., & Wachenfeld, W. (2019), PEGASUS METHOD, Zenodo. https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.6595201

[3] S. Hallerbach, U. Eberle, and F. Koester. (2022). Simulation-Enabled Methods for Development, Testing, and Validation of Cooperative and Automated Vehicles. Zenodo. <u>https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.6542050</u>

[4] Salem, N. F., Kirschbaum, T., Nolte, M., Lalitsch-Schneider, C., Graubohm, R., Reich, J., & Maurer, M. (2023). Risk Management Core--Towards an Explicit Representation of Risk in Automated Driving. arXiv preprint arXiv:2302.07715.

[5] Galbas, R., Reich, J., Schittenhelm, H. et al. Safeguarding Methods for Complex Traffic Scenarios for Approval of Automated Driving Functions. ATZ Worldw 124, 56–61 (2022). <u>https://doi.org/10.1007/s38311-022-0857-0</u>

[6] Taxonomy and Definitions for Terms Related to Driving Automation Systems for On-Road Motor Vehicles, SAE International Std. J3016, 2021, doi: 10.4271/J3016\_202104.

[7] Road vehicles — Safety of the intended functionality, ISO/PAS 21448, 2019.

[8] M. Scholtes et al., "6-Layer Model for a Structured Description and Categorization of Urban Traffic and Environment," in IEEE Access, doi: 10.1109/ACCESS.2021.3072739

[9] L. Westhofen, C. Neurohr, M. Butz, M. Scholtes and M. Schuldes, "Using Ontologies for the Formalization and Recognition of Criticality for Automated Driving," in IEEE Open Journal of Intelligent Transportation Systems, vol. 3, pp. 519-538, 2022, doi: 10.1109/OJITS.2022.3187247