



Validation of automated driving systems
using scenario-based massive
simulations

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Outline

- **Main Challenges**
- **Scenario-based verification and validation**
- **Complexity handling by other industry sectors**
- **Remarks, Conclusions and Discussions**

Main challenges

Technology challenge: build a safe car

- it can perceive the road environment better than a human driver
- it makes “reasonable” decisions like a human driver

Regulatory challenge: build a functional car, accepted by society

- it makes a proper trade-off between safety and functionality – “I am safe if I do not drive but then I am not functional, not accepted“
- it fits into the defined regulatory bounds – ongoing process

Business challenge: build a cost-effective car

- it means consumers are willing to switch to driverless car
- it means new business models, and/or redefinition of “mobility”

Interactions among challenges



High complexity requires massive verification and validation cycles.

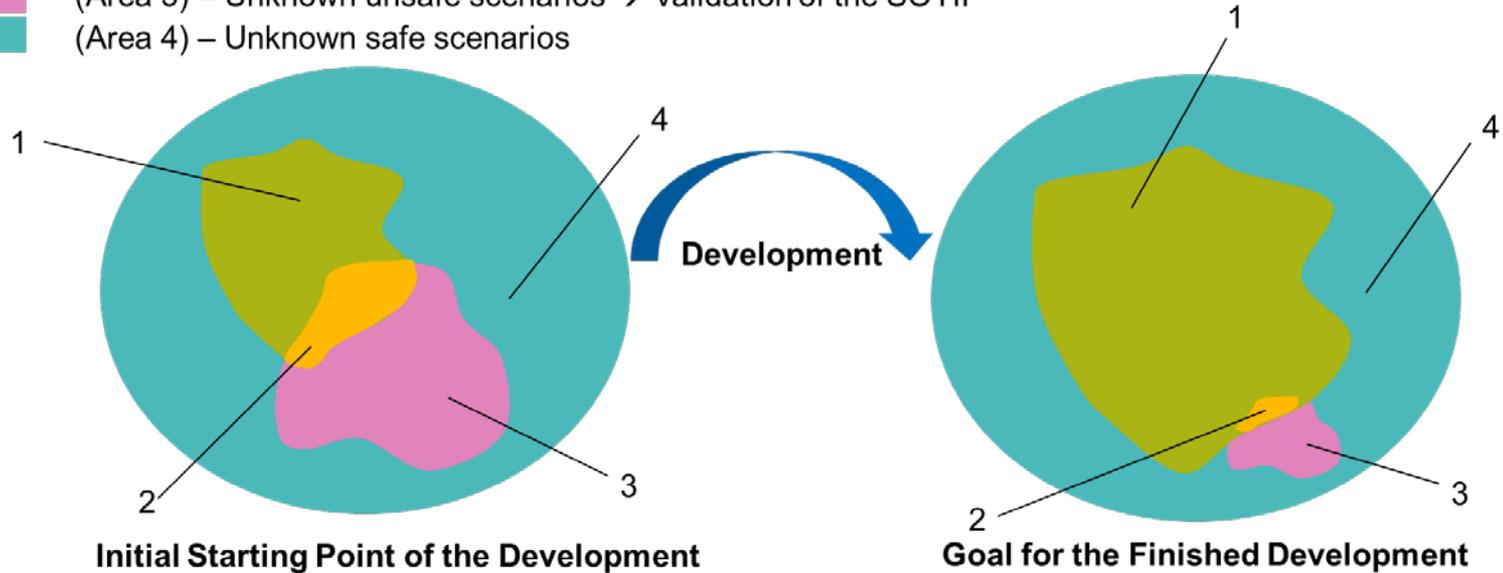
The amount of physical testing will increase but the amount of **virtual testing will increase even faster.**



Business Challenge

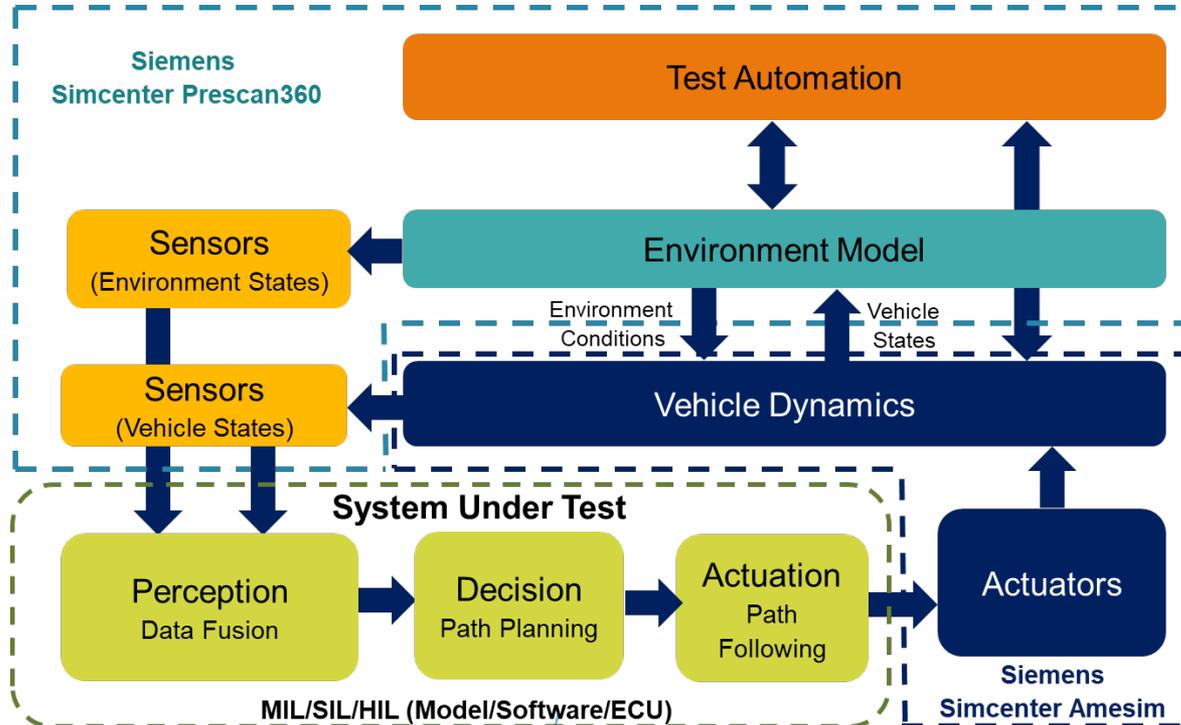
What is the safety goal of the development?

- (Area 1) – Known safe scenarios
- (Area 2) – Known unsafe scenarios → Verification of the SOTIF
- (Area 3) – Unknown unsafe scenarios → Validation of the SOTIF
- (Area 4) – Unknown safe scenarios



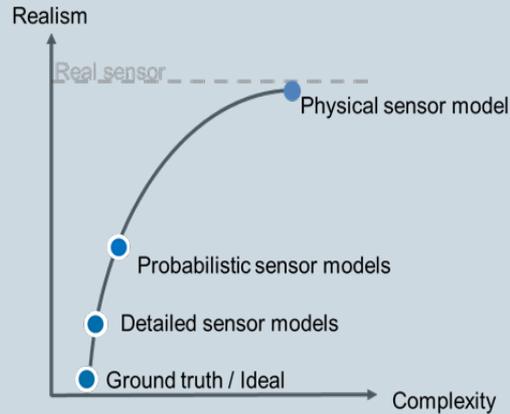
SOTIF - ISO/WD PAS 21448

What do we need for virtual V&V? – integrated toolchain from Siemens



Sensor models – the right fidelity level for scaled-up simulation

Balancing accuracy and computation time of sensor simulations



Lidar (spinning and solid-state)



Physics-based Radar simulation



Example: during night-time driving

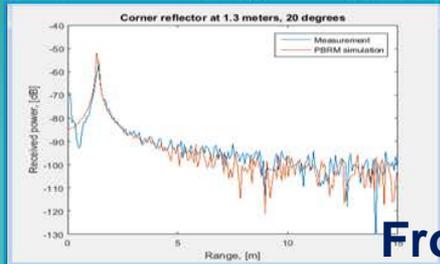
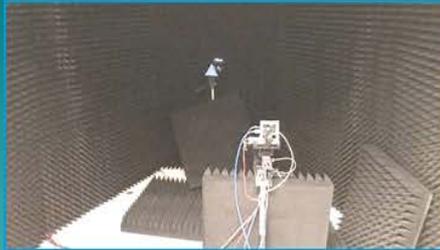


Example: Realistic lighting conditions

Simcenter PreScan Physics Based Camera (PBC) simulation

Validated models – essential components of a V&V environment

Two projects for radar models validation performed in close collaboration with:
major Dutch Tier2 and Japanese Tier1



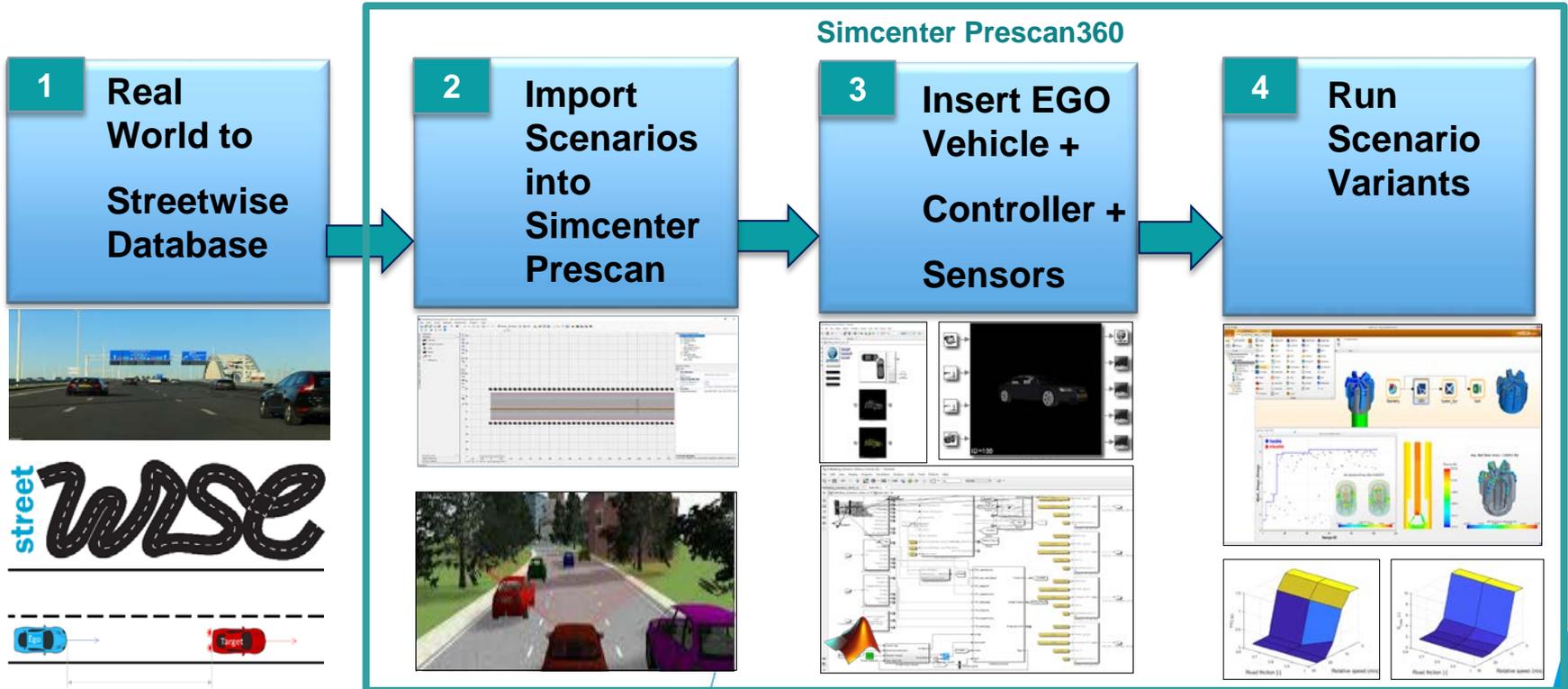
From where do scenarios come from?

From a lab...

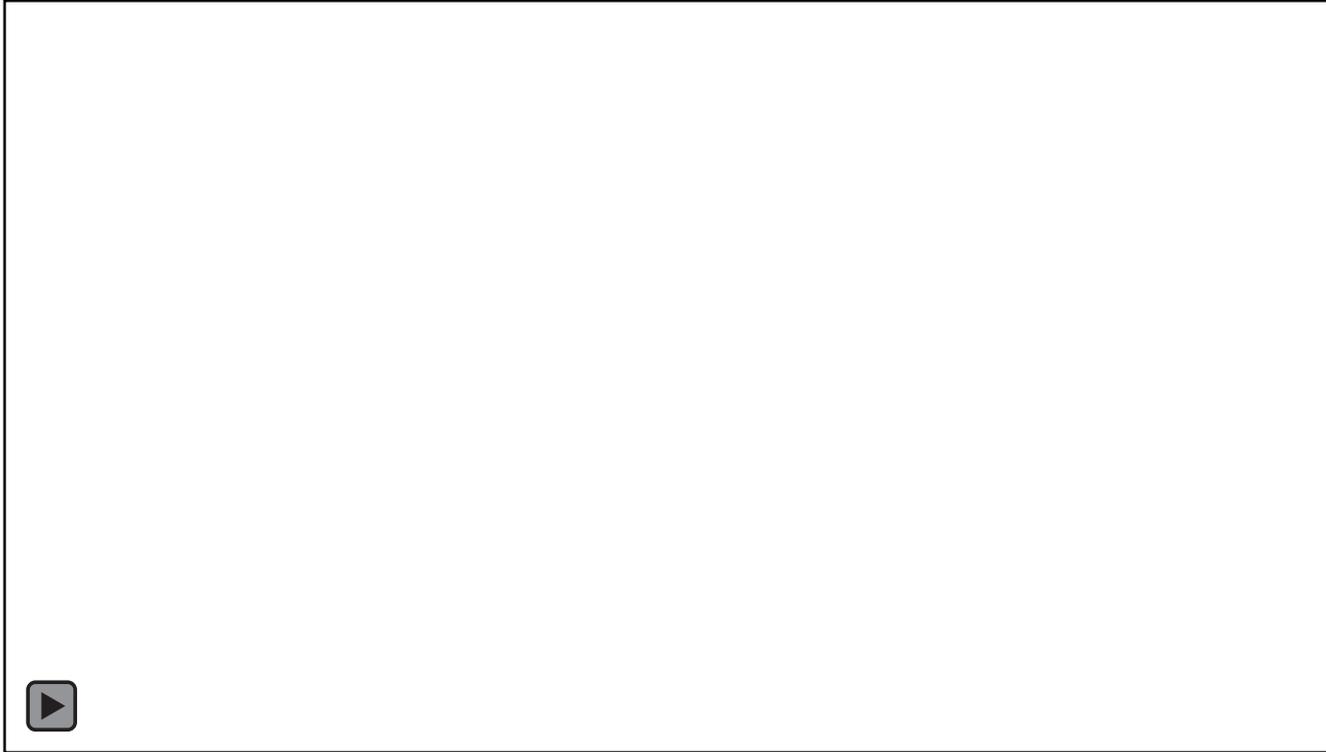
To a test track...

To the real world...

From real-world to virtual-world – *OpenScenario/Streetwise* use case



Test Automation – Step 4



How complex systems are tested in other industries?

Goals (common for all industries):

- use time and resources efficiently
- control the risks – calculated risk approach
- know what was tested ... and what was not tested
- take a demonstrably **smart approach** – not like: “test all possible combinations”

Approach: Combinatorial Test Design (CTD)

- **dramatically reduce the number of test cases needed**
- **handles coverage concerns when defining the test plan**
- **easy to review and minimizes omissions**



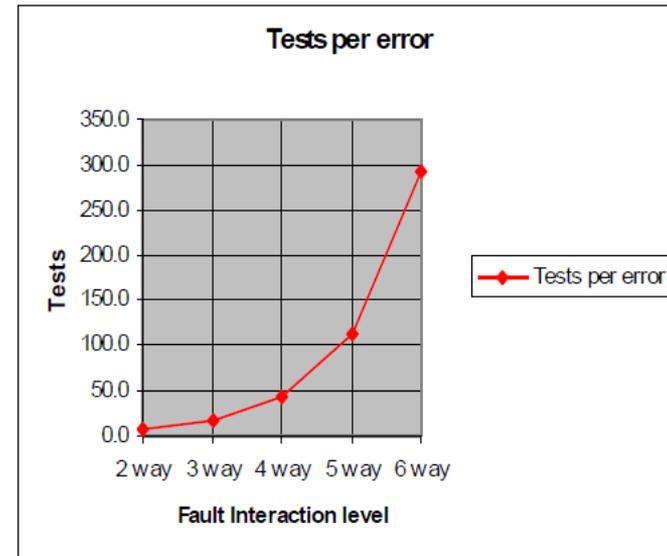
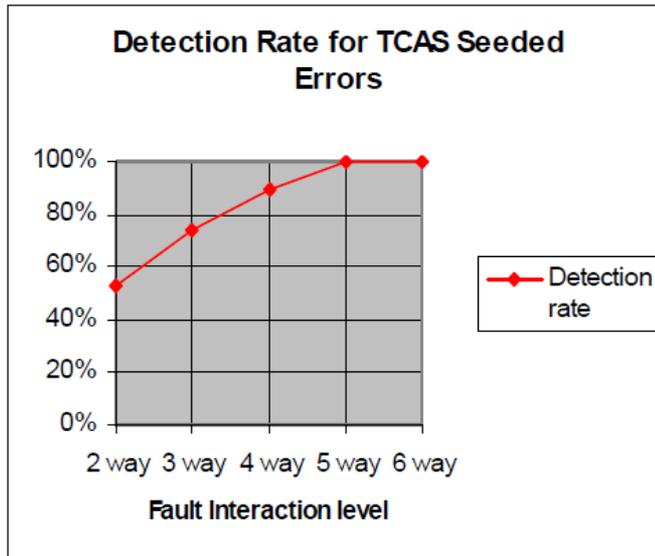
Software industry



Manufacturing industry

What is the idea behind? - testing n-way combinations

If all faults are triggered by the interaction of n or fewer variables, then testing all n -way combinations can provide strong safety assurance.



Source: U.S. National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST)

Conclusions and Remarks

Conclusions (state-of-the-art):

- high complexity requires massive verification and validation
- integrated toolchains to perform massive V&V are available on the market
- test execution using high performance computing (cluster/cloud) is possible.

Remarks (challenges):

- validated models with proper fidelity require engineering effort and know-how
- definition and acceptance of safety metrics – at industry and regulatory level
- taking a smart approach in virtual V&V - other industries might be a source for inspiration



Thank you for your kind attention.

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