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Adapt*://*Ve

*Automated Driving Applications and
Technologies for Intelligent Vehicles*

Jens Langenberg

Graz

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Adapt://*Ve:
Automated driving applications and
technologies for intelligent vehicles*



// Facts

Budget:	EUR 25 Million
European Commission:	EUR 14,3 Million
Duration:	42 months (January 2014 - June 2017)
Coordinator:	Aria Etemad, Volkswagen Group Research
8 Countries:	France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Spain, Sweden, The Netherlands, United Kingdom

Co-funded by the
European Union under
the 7th Framework
Programme



Supported by



// 29 partners



BMW Group
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DAIMLER



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bast

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// Motivation for automated driving functions

Zero emission

Reduction of fuel consumption & CO₂ emission
Optimization of traffic flow



Demographic change

Support unconfident drivers
Enhance mobility for elderly people



Vision zero

Potential for more driver support by avoiding
human driving errors



// Potentials for automated driving

Drivers are supported in demanding or repetitive tasks.
Travel comfort increases.



Vehicles dynamically adapt the level of automation according to the current situation.



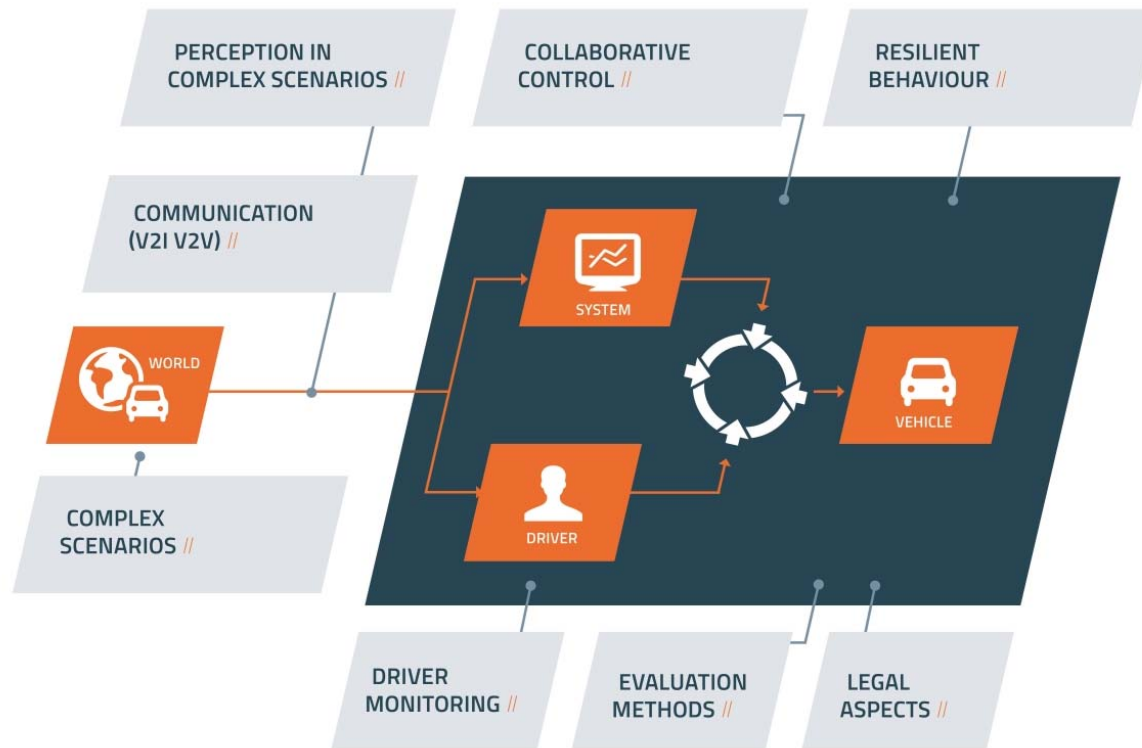
Vehicles react more effectively to external threats.



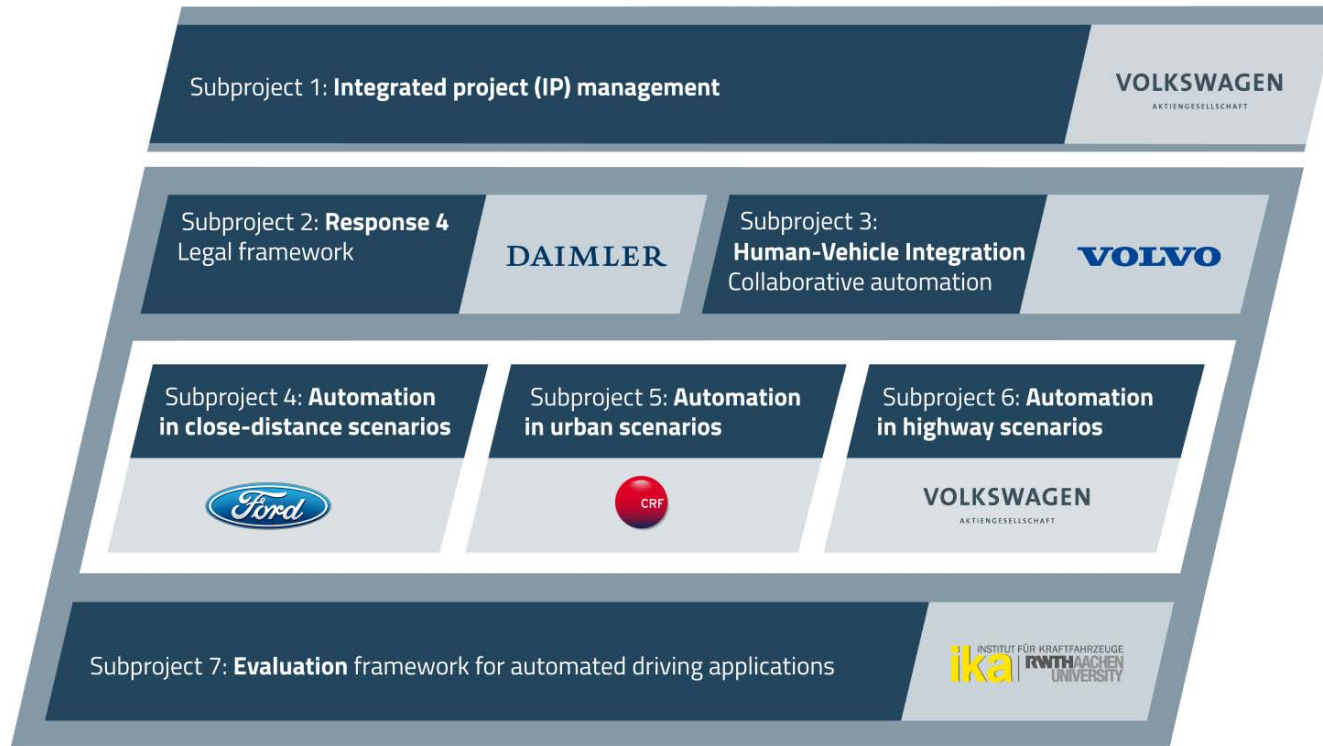
Vehicles are resilient to different types of system and human failure.



// Objectives



// Structure



// Demonstrators and Functions



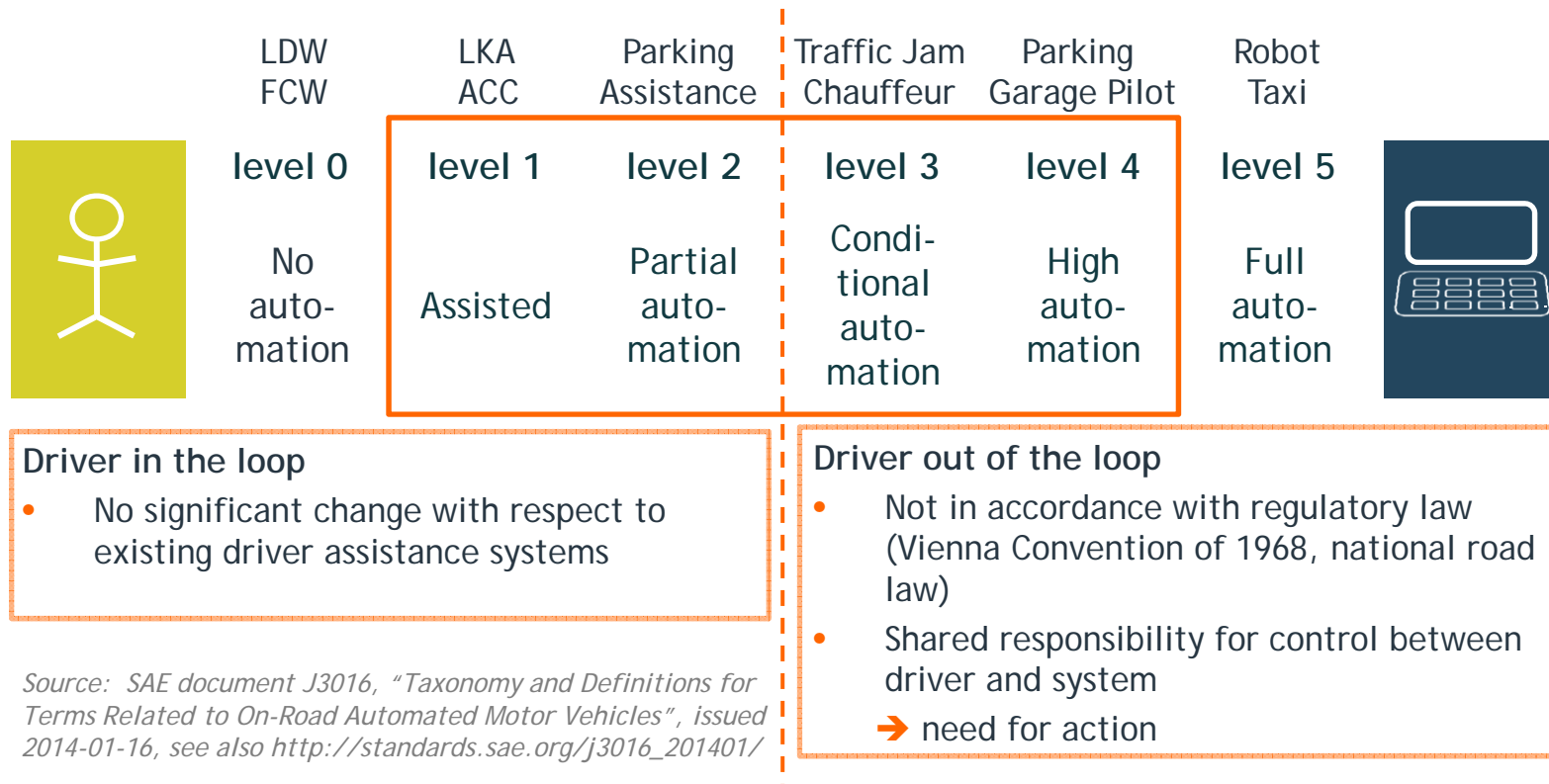
e.g. automated parking,
parking assistance, ...

e.g. intersections and
traffic lights, urban
roundabouts, ...

e.g. cooperative merging,
predicted driving, danger
spot intervention, ...

minimum risk manoeuvre

// Levels of driving automation acc. to SAE and VDA



// Automation in highway scenarios: Innovation

- Improve **energy efficiency** using information of traffic control systems, digital maps and vehicle sensors, **predictive automated driving style**
- Particular manoeuvres like the minimum risk manoeuvres **transparently indicated** to other traffic participants
- Fault-tolerant and resilient **system architecture** for highly automated driving functions



// Automation in highway scenarios: Innovation

- V2V communication protocols based on ITS G5 will be specified to enable dialog and negotiations before and during lane change or filter-in manoeuvres
- Driver take-over situations e.g. from “partial automated” to “driver only” or “conditional automated” to “driver only” demonstrated and evaluated

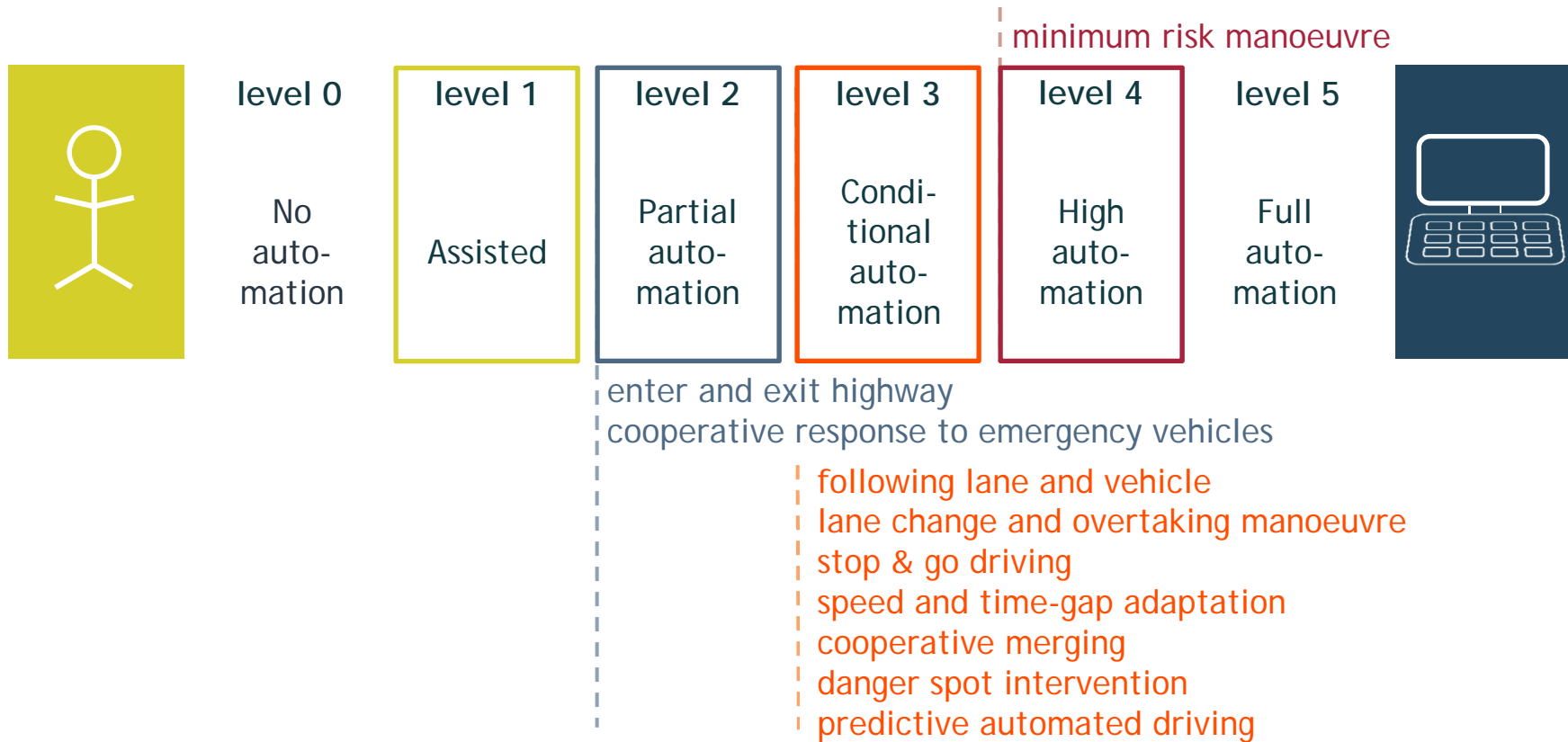


// Level 3 Highway Chauffeur

- **Conditional automated driving up to 130 km/h** on motorways or similar roads
- From entrance to exit, on all lanes, incl. overtaking
- Driver must activate the system, but does not have to monitor the system
- Driver can at all times **override** or switch off the system
- Take over request in time, if automation gets to its system limits
- **Safety benefit** via relief of the driver: no exhausting, manual driving during long distance driving
- **Comfort benefit** via relaxing and use of selected infotainment functionalities

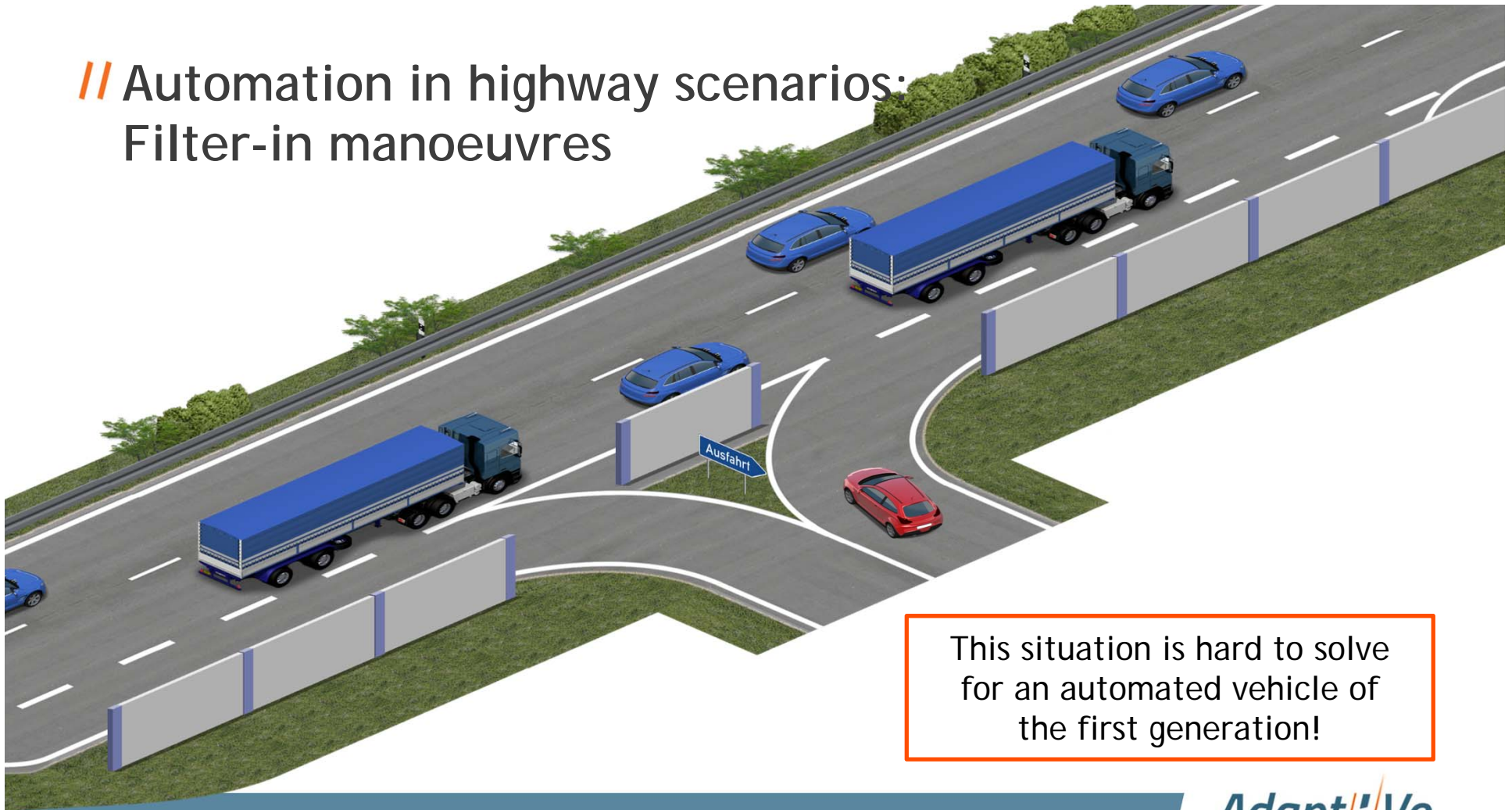


// Functions Level 3 Highway Chauffeur





// Automation in highway scenarios: Filter-in manoeuvres

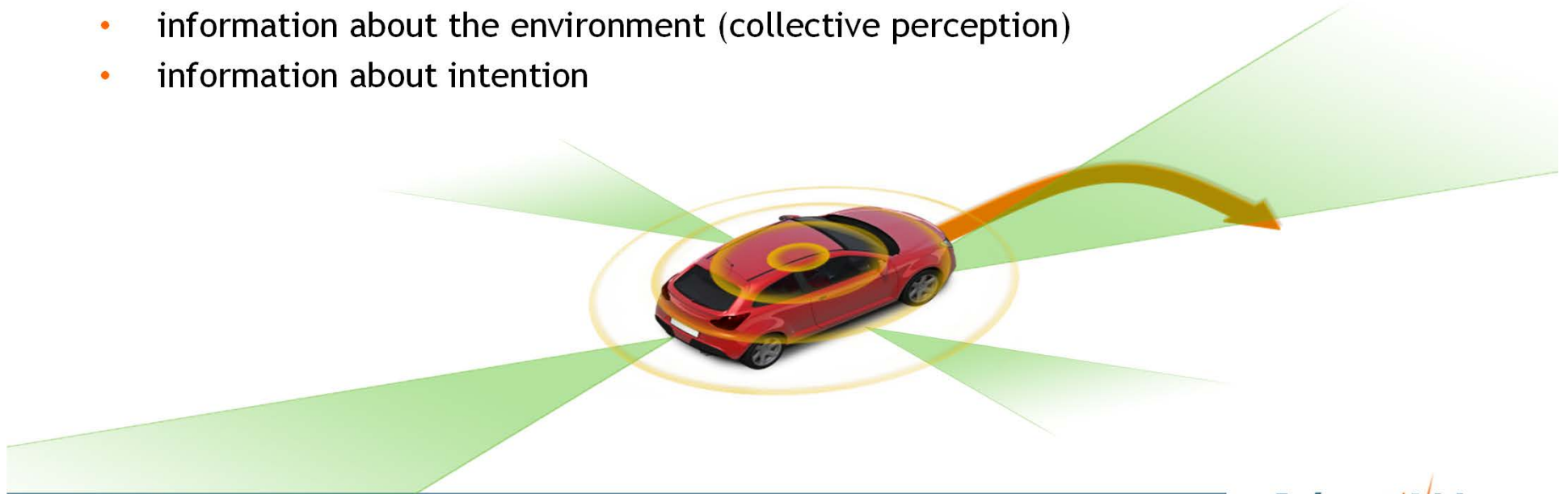


This situation is hard to solve
for an automated vehicle of
the first generation!

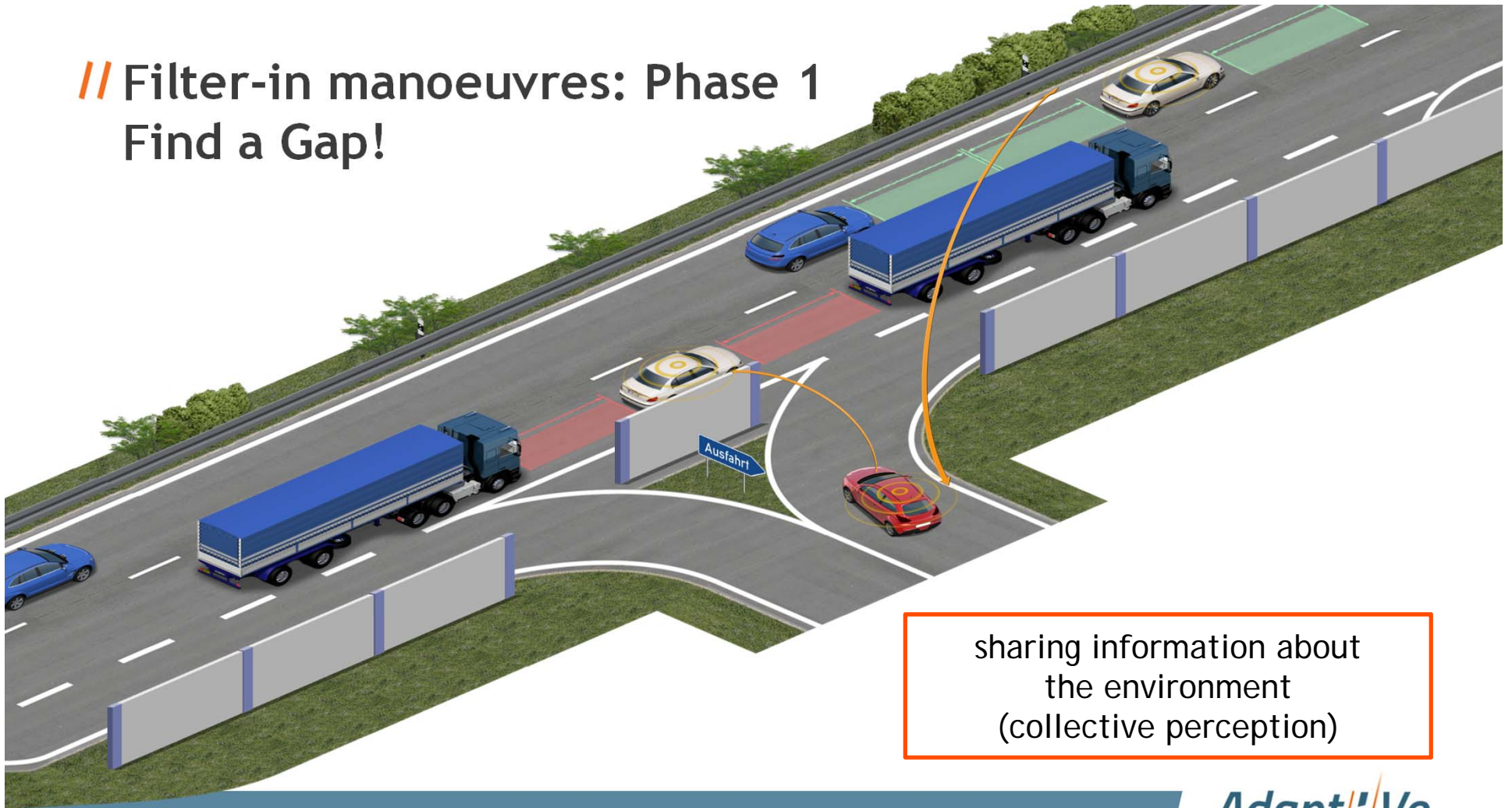
// Automation in highway scenarios: cooperative driving

Within AdaptiVe, a cooperative automated driving vehicle will send / receive and process the following information via vehicle-2-vehicle communication:

- status information
- information about the environment (collective perception)
- information about intention

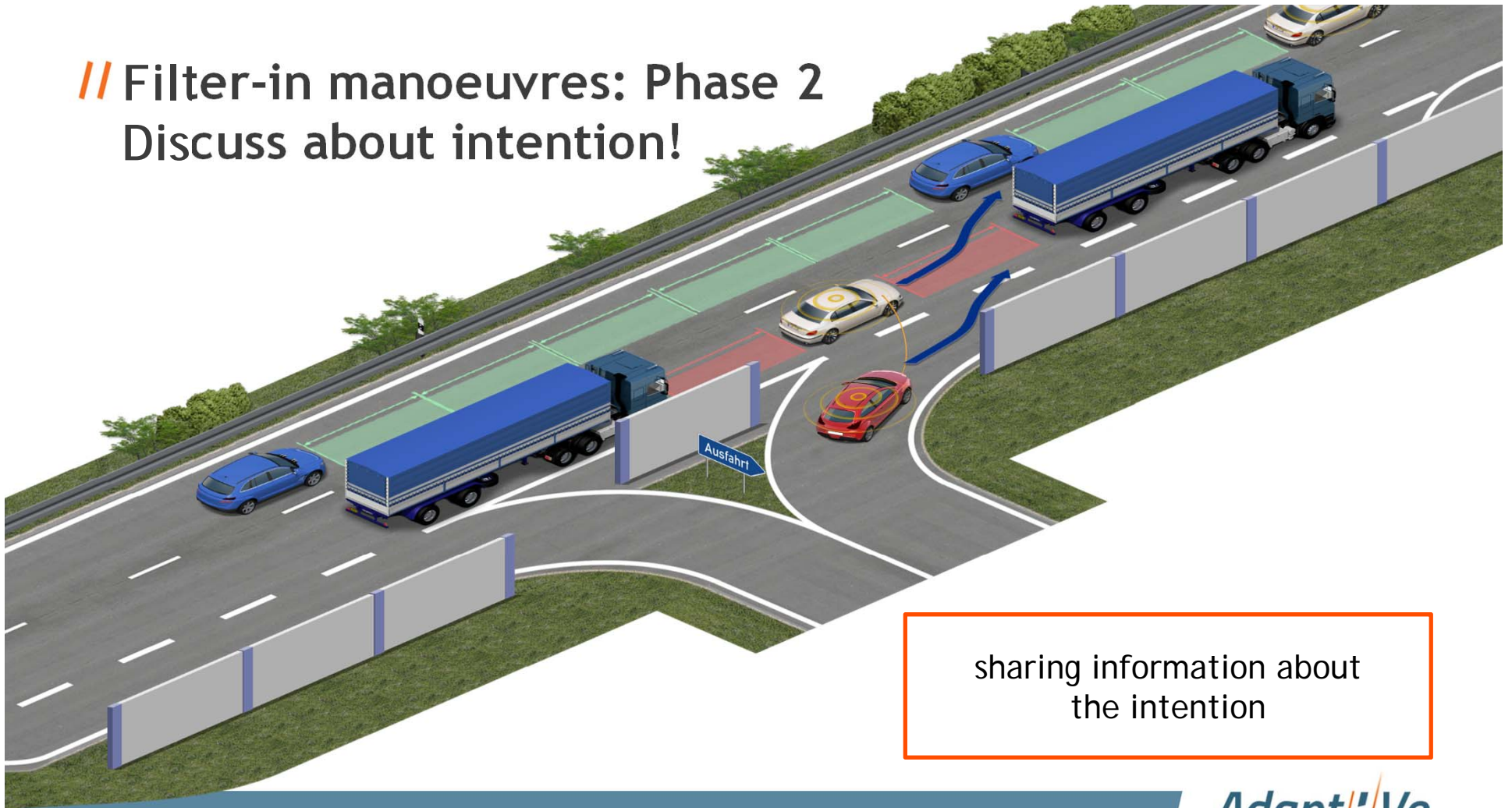


// Filter-in manoeuvres: Phase 1 Find a Gap!



sharing information about
the environment
(collective perception)

// Filter-in manoeuvres: Phase 2 Discuss about intention!



sharing information about
the intention

// Filter-in manoeuvres: Phase 3 Conduct manoeuvre!



// Transitions of control between automation and driver



As long as there are no fully autonomous systems, systems always have to interact with humans at different times and to different degrees.

Goal: Safe and efficient transitions

// Human Factors: Ironies of Automation



- Automation takes over tasks that humans find annoying or are bad at
 - But: Operator has to monitor if the system is doing the right thing
- The more reliable the automated system, the lesser the human has to intervene and correct the automation
 - But: The lesser the human has to intervene, the harder it will be

// Tasks

- Develop **high-level use cases** for test and development throughout the project
- Collect **research issues** on the interaction of drivers with automation in vehicles that currently remain uninvestigated or unresolved
- Conduct **experiments** in different laboratory settings, including dynamic driving simulators, and, if suitable, also instrumented test vehicles
- Create **functional requirements** and decision strategies for collaborative automation in particular situations







Co-funded by
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Thank you.

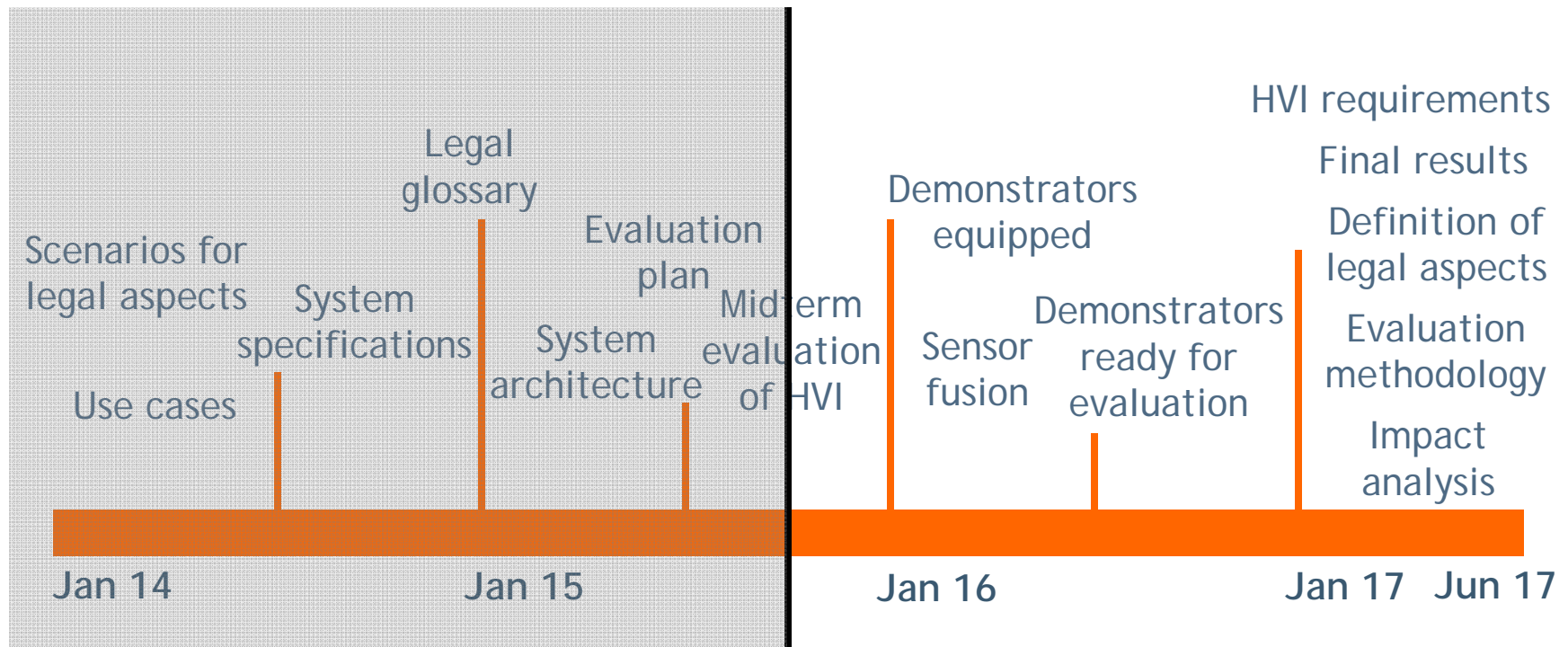
Jens Langenberg

jens.langenberg1@volkswagen.de



Third party pictures: Fotolia Daddy Cool, carmeta, Miredi, Christian Müller, Syda Productions, 06Photo, kalafoto

// Timeline



// Objectives

- Demonstrate automated driving in **complex traffic environments** taking into account **full range of automation levels**.
- Enhance perception performance in complex scenarios by using advanced sensors. Add support by **cooperative and communication technologies**.
- Provide guidelines for the implementation of cooperative controls involving both drivers and automation - for **collaborative automation**.
- Define and validate specific **evaluation methodologies**. Assess the **impact** of automated driving on European road transport.
- Evaluate the **legal framework** with regards to existing implementation barriers.



// Human Factors: Requirements

Within Adaptive a catalogue of Human Factors Requirements including categories of Agent State, Awareness, Arbitration and Action was established to see if automated vehicles will achieve the goal of safe transitions!

	Action	Axes	How to realize	Equipment
FR31	Easy to deactivate Automation, but also prevent unintended de-activation	long	Double actions (buttons etc.) and placed at different locations	Buttons, switches etc. Visual and audio messages.
		lat	Double actions (buttons etc.) and placed at different locations	Buttons, switches etc. Visual and audio messages.
FR32	Easy to activate Automation, but also prevent unintended activation	long	Double actions (buttons etc.) and placed at different locations	Buttons, switches etc. Visual and audio messages.
		lat	Double actions (buttons etc.) and placed at different locations	Buttons, switches etc. Visual and audio messages.
FR34	Sounds should be distinguishable from other sounds			Audio