Validation of Advanced Driver Assistance Systems with VEHIL
Gietelink, O.J.; Ploeg, J.; Schutter, de, B.; Verhaegen, M.H.

Published in:
Abstract presented at the 23rd Benelux Meeting on Systems and Control, 17-19 March 2004, Helvoirt, The Netherlands

Published: 01/01/2004

Document Version
Accepted manuscript including changes made at the peer-review stage

Please check the document version of this publication:
• A submitted manuscript is the author's version of the article upon submission and before peer-review. There can be important differences between the submitted version and the official published version of record. People interested in the research are advised to contact the author for the final version of the publication, or visit the DOI to the publisher's website.
• The final author version and the galley proof are versions of the publication after peer review.
• The final published version features the final layout of the paper including the volume, issue and page numbers.

Citation for published version (APA):

General rights
Copyright and moral rights for the publications made accessible in the public portal are retained by the authors and/or other copyright owners and it is a condition of accessing publications that users recognise and abide by the legal requirements associated with these rights.

• Users may download and print one copy of any publication from the public portal for the purpose of private study or research.
• You may not further distribute the material or use it for any profit-making activity or commercial gain
• You may freely distribute the URL identifying the publication in the public portal?

Take down policy
If you believe that this document breaches copyright please contact us providing details, and we will remove access to the work immediately and investigate your claim.
Validation of advanced driver assistance systems with VEHIL

Olaf Gietelink, Jeroen Ploeg
Advanced Chassis and Transport Systems
TNO Automotive
P.O. Box 756, 5700 AT Helmond
The Netherlands
Email: gietelink@wt.tno.nl

Bart De Schutter, Michel Verhaegen
Delft Center for Systems and Control
Delft University of Technology
Mekelweg 2, 2628 CD Delft
The Netherlands
Email: b.deschutter@dcsc.tudelft.nl

1 Introduction to advanced driver assistance systems

With the increasing demand for safer passenger vehicles, the development of Advanced Driver Assistance Systems (ADASs) is of major interest to the automotive industry. State-of-the-art ADASs are adaptive cruise control and pre-crash sensing systems. They not only improve the driving comfort, but can also assist the driver in reacting to dangerous situations and collision avoidance.

The complexity of these intelligent vehicle control systems is however in contradiction to the increasing demand for reliability and safety. To improve fault management often redundant components and fault-tolerant controllers are implemented in ADASs. In practice, it is however difficult to choose the right measures and to validate their effectiveness. Currently, simulations and prototype test drives are used to validate an ADAS, but these tests can be unreliable and costly. An efficient methodology and new design tools are thus required for validation of the safety and reliability of an ADAS under the influence of a variety of faults.

2 Vehicle-hardware-in-the-loop testing

For this purpose TNO Automotive has developed VEHIL (VEhicle-Hardware-In-the-Loop), a test rig for intelligent vehicles [1]. VEHIL makes it possible to conduct hardware-in-the-loop experiments with full-scale intelligent vehicles in a laboratory environment. A virtual environment is defined in which the vehicles, the infrastructure and their interactions are simulated. The full-scale intelligent vehicle is placed on a chassis dynamometer that is interfaced with this virtual environment. Surrounding traffic participants are represented by autonomous robot vehicles (so-called moving bases) that carry out the relative motions to the intelligent vehicle. In this way the ADAS can be evaluated as if the vehicle is actually driving on the road, where the absolute velocity is removed from the test. A photo of the laboratory setup is shown in Figure 1.

Figure 1: Laboratory setup with intelligent vehicle (left), moving base (right) and chassis dynamometer.

3 Randomized algorithms for ADAS analysis

In VEHIL the control system can be validated with respect to environment sensor (radar) faults that can be introduced in a controlled way. It is however impossible to exhaustively test the ADAS for every fault type under every operating condition. We propose a new methodology that provides a suitable test program in order to sufficiently (but also efficiently) cover the entire ‘fault space’ (the combined set of possible failure modes and complex operating conditions). For this purpose algorithms are developed, in order to construct an optimum set of VEHIL tests to sufficiently prove the reliability and safety of the ADAS.

This approach relies on randomized algorithms that form the basis for off-line Monte Carlo simulations with the ADAS control system. The strength of this approach is that the control system analysis does not depend on the level of complexity of the underlying system (in contrast to a deterministic approach). The disadvantage is that uncertainty is associated with the estimated level of reliability, since a random sample is chosen to represent the fault space.

When simulations have indicated the most critical scenarios (in terms of safety and reliability), a selection is made to be replayed in the VEHIL facility. With this practical evaluation the assessment can be made more reliable.

Acknowledgments

Research sponsored by TNO and TRAIL Research School.

References