

# DAIMLER

## Scenario-based testing in simulation: Sensitivity analysis of traffic modeling and its influence on the exposed failure regions

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Daimler Truck AG

Ansys  
**WOST**  
CONFERENCE

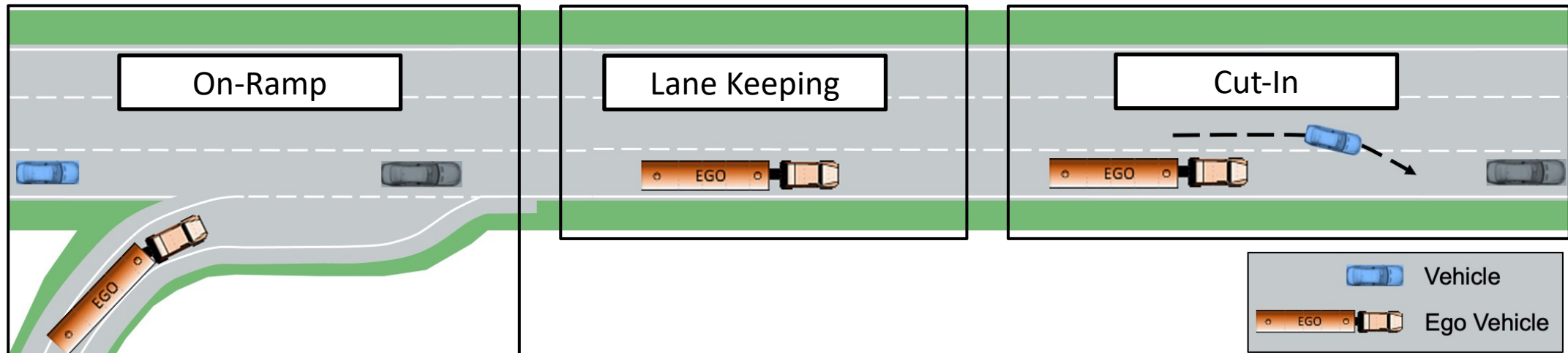


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# Challenges of Safety Assessment for Highly Automated Driving

- Billions of test kilometers are required to proof the probability of failure of a highway pilot [Winner]
- Not possible only with field tests
- Usage of simulation in addition to field tests
- Scenario-based testing





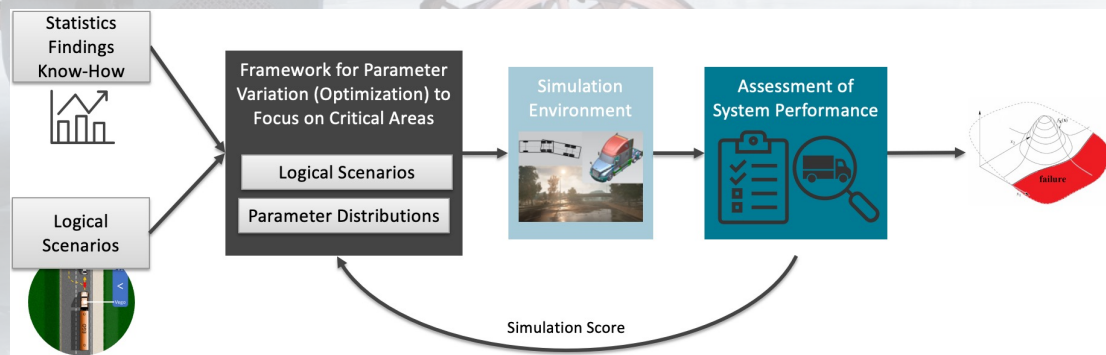
# Agenda



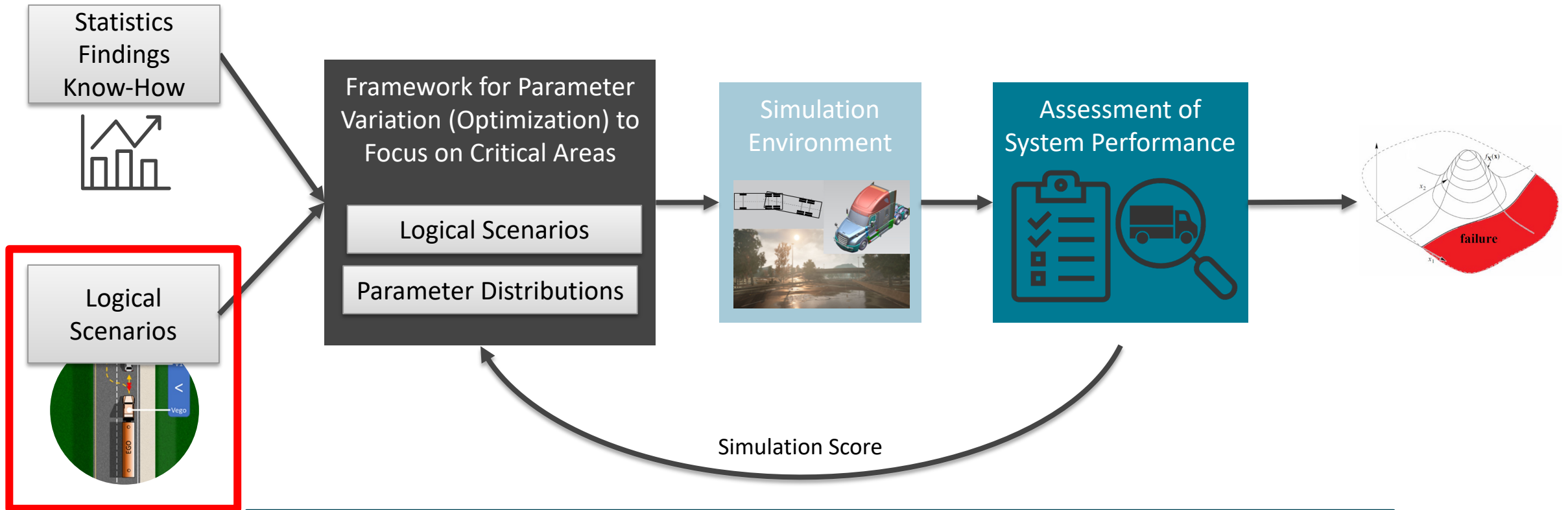


# Agenda

1. Framework for Parameter Variation
2. Logical Scenario On-Ramp
3. Traffic Modeling
4. Sensitivity Analysis of Traffic Modeling
5. Use as a Development Tool
6. Summary



# 1. Framework for Parameter Variation

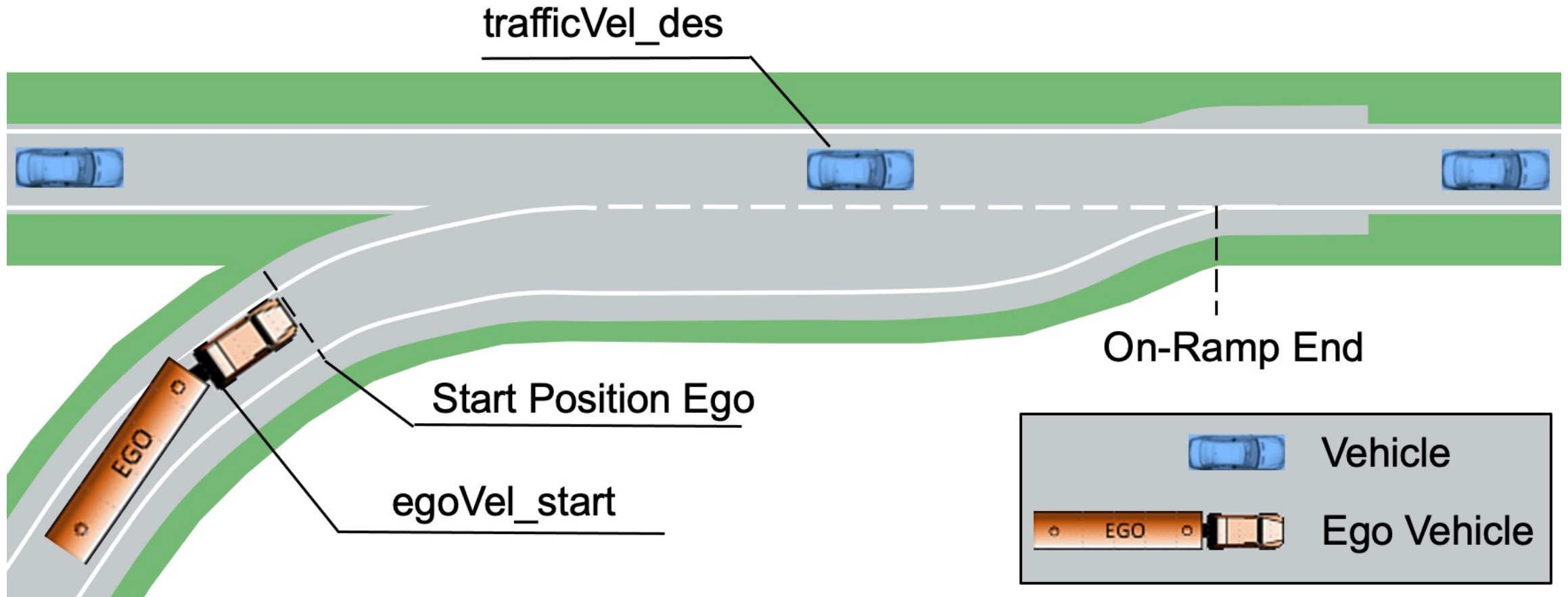


Goal: Enormous **reduction** of scenarios to be simulated  
→ Efficient Identification of **failure regions** e.g. for testing on proving ground

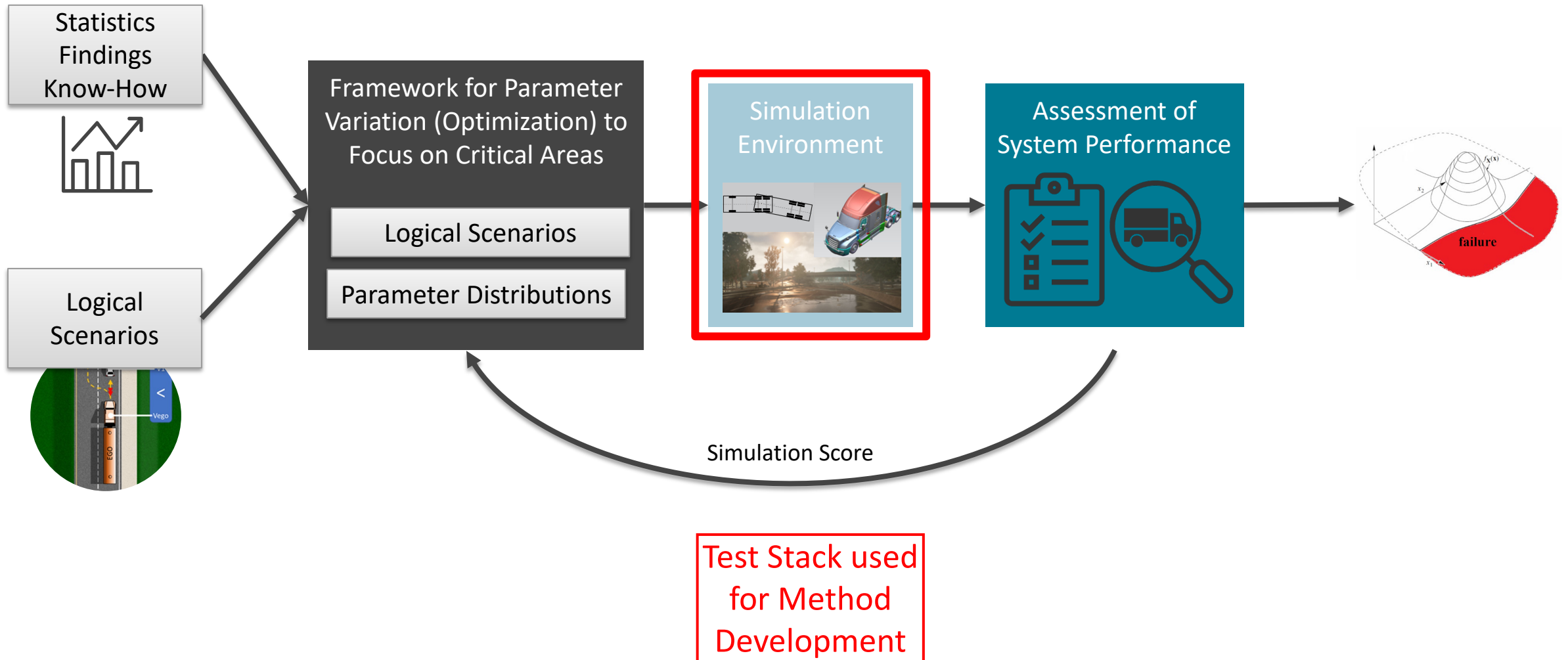
[Rasch, Maximilian & Ubben, Paul & Most, Thomas & Bayer, Veit & Niemeier, Roland. (2019). Safety Assessment and Uncertainty Quantification of Automated Driver Assistance Systems using Stochastic Analysis Methods. NAFEMS World Congress, Canada]



## 2. Logical Scenario On-Ramp

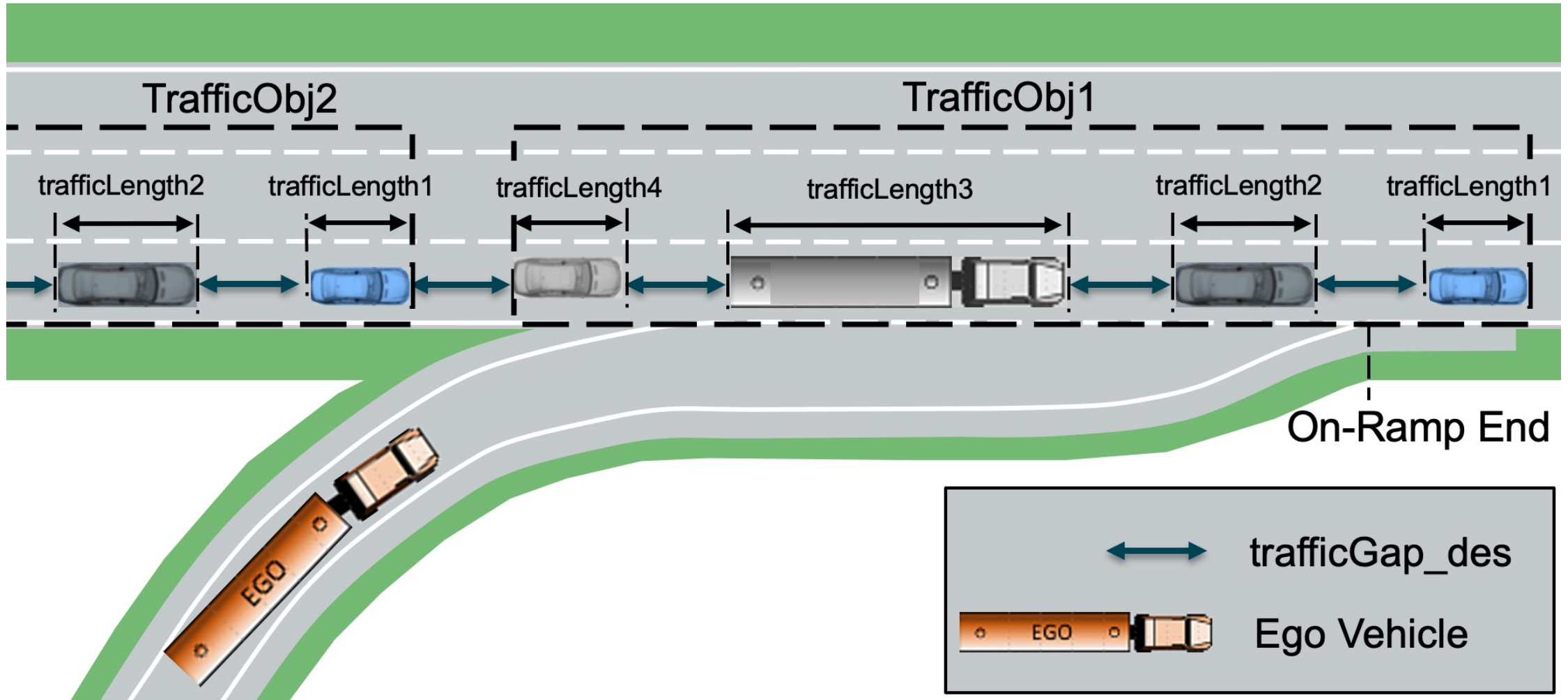


# Framework for Parameter Variation

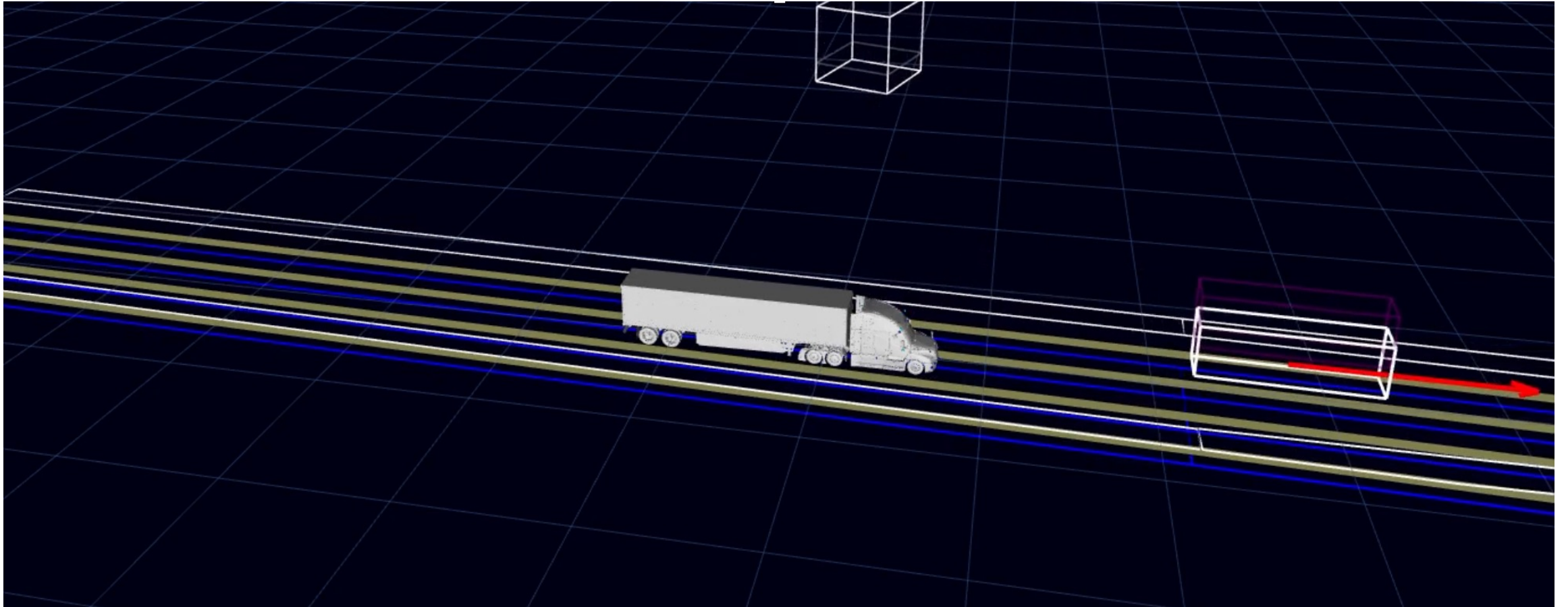




# 3. Traffic Modeling



# 3. Simulation Environment





# 3. Intelligent Driver Model (IDM)

- Continuous and accident-free traffic model

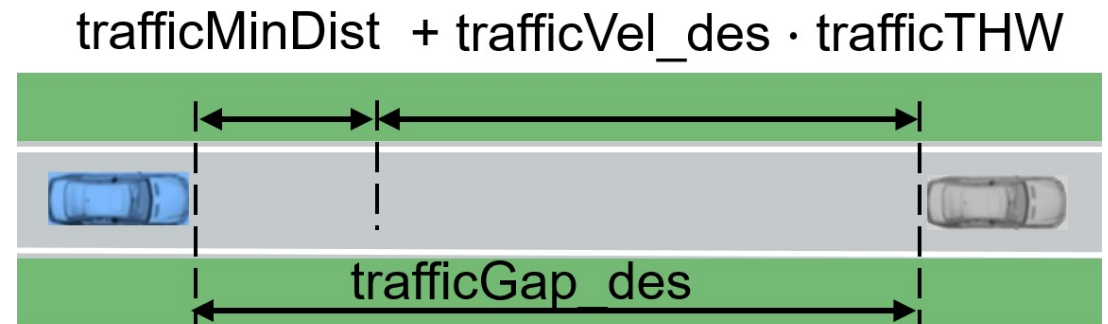


## Modification of the traffic modeling:

- IDM is an accident-free model -> unrealistically high vehicle deceleration
  - **Limitation of the braking acceleration  $b$**

### 3. Intelligent Driver Model (IDM)

- Desired gap size:



$$\text{trafficGap\_des} = \text{trafficMinDist} + \text{trafficVel\_des} \cdot \text{trafficTHW}$$

- Steady-state gap  $s_g$  for  $\dot{v} = \Delta v = 0$ :

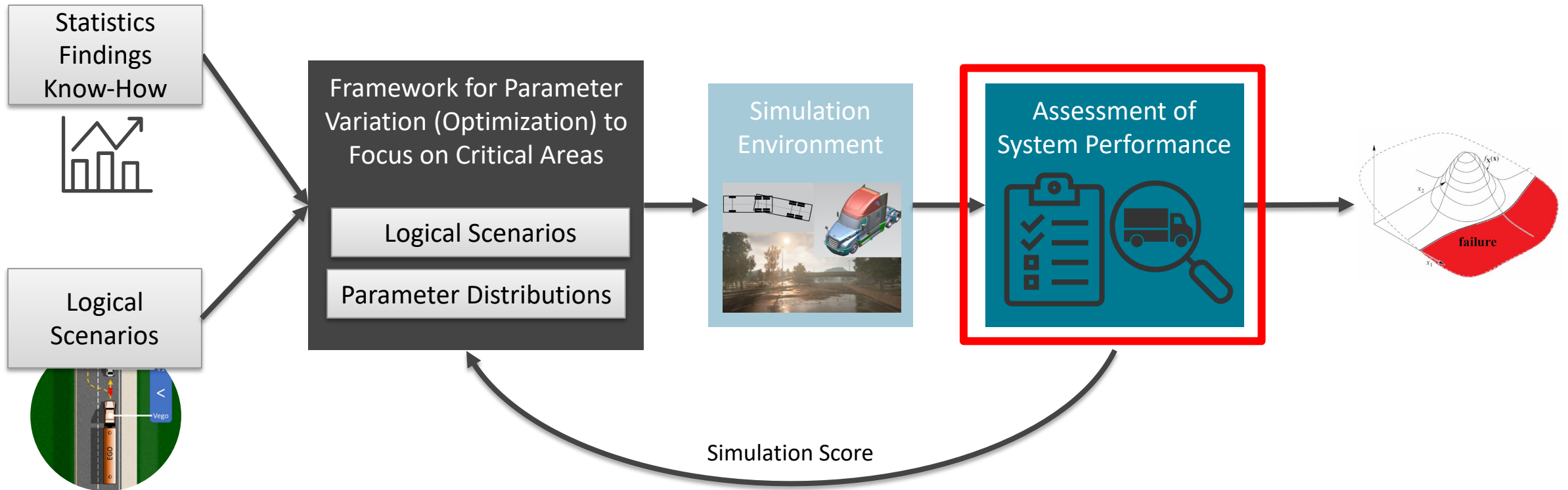
$$s_g \gg \text{trafficGap\_des} \text{ für } v \approx \text{trafficVel\_des}$$

#### Modification of the traffic modeling:

- Limitation of the vehicle sight distance:

$$d_{\text{lim}} = \min(\text{trafficGap\_des}, d_{\text{max}})$$

# Framework for Parameter Variation



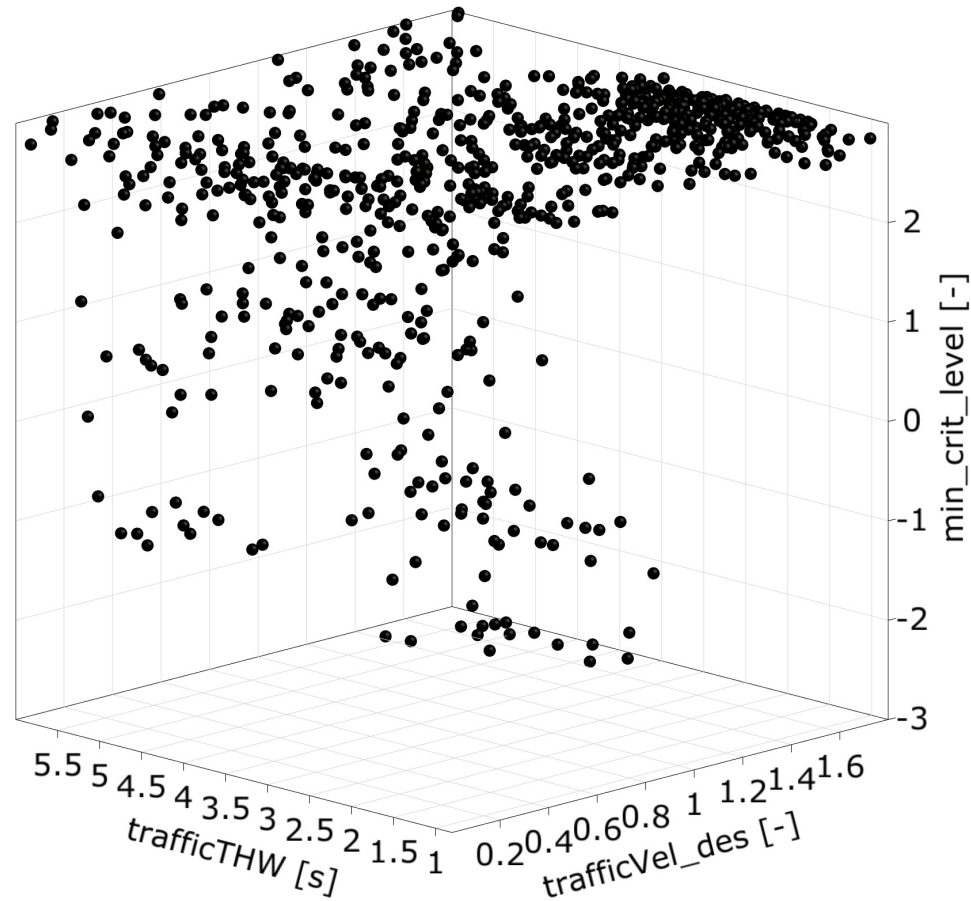


# 4. Criticality Level to Assess the System Performance

**Level 3**  
No collision  
Uncritical

**Level 0**  
Collision  
None to slight  
damage

**Level -3**  
Collision  
High severity

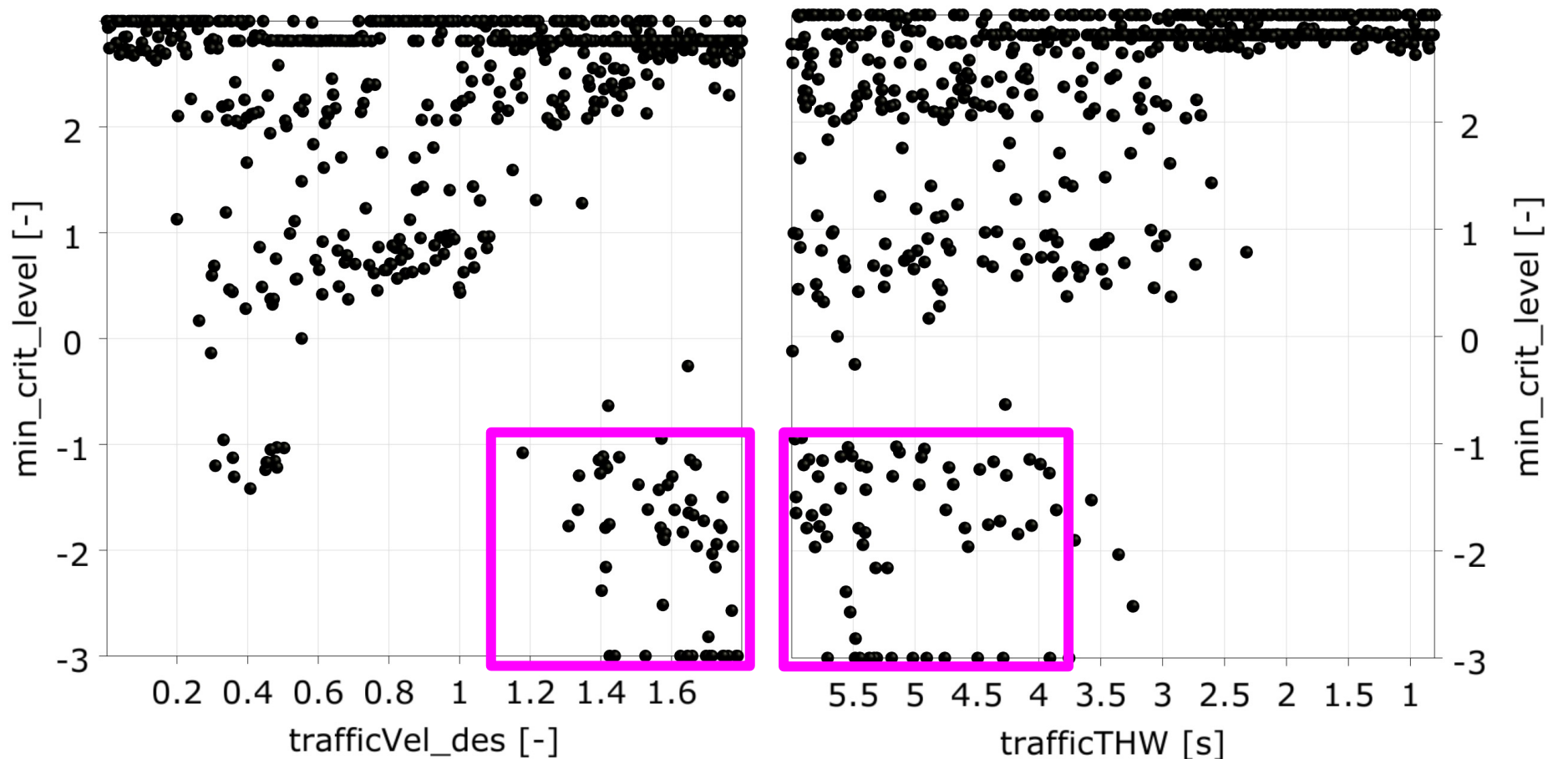


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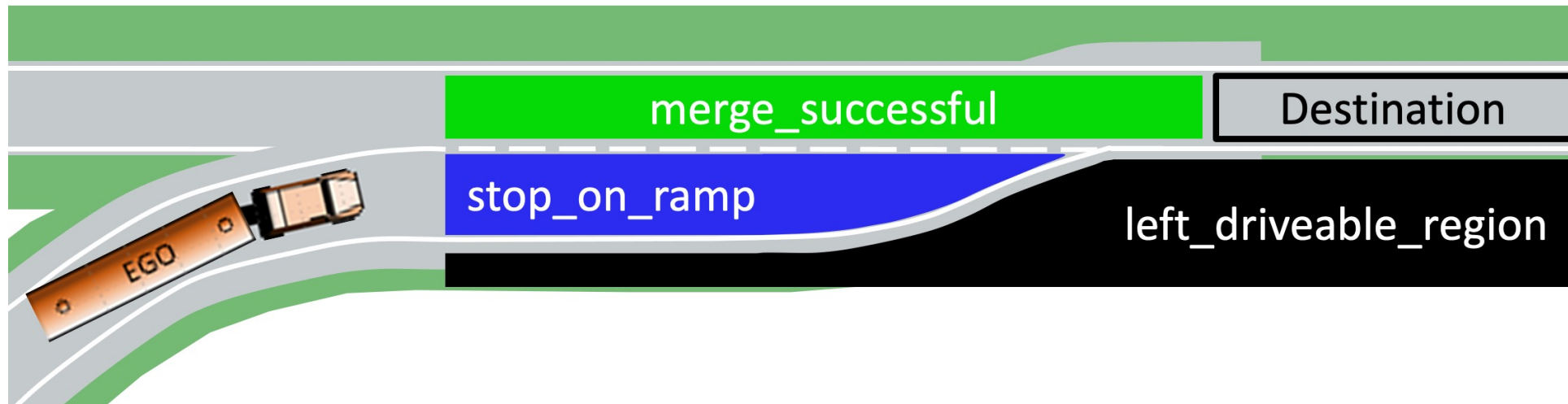
**Level -3**  
Collision  
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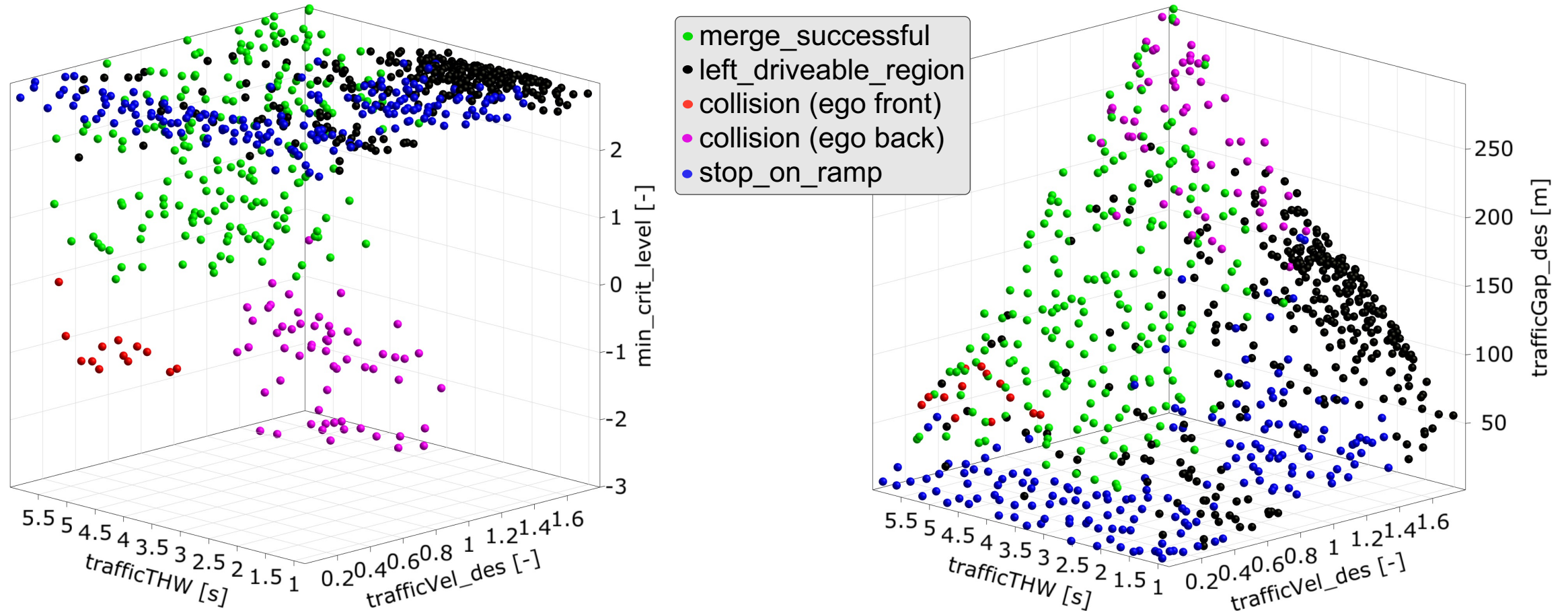


# 4. Introduction of a Classification of Scenario Results

- Observer implemented in the simulation environment
- Qualitative classification of vehicle behavior

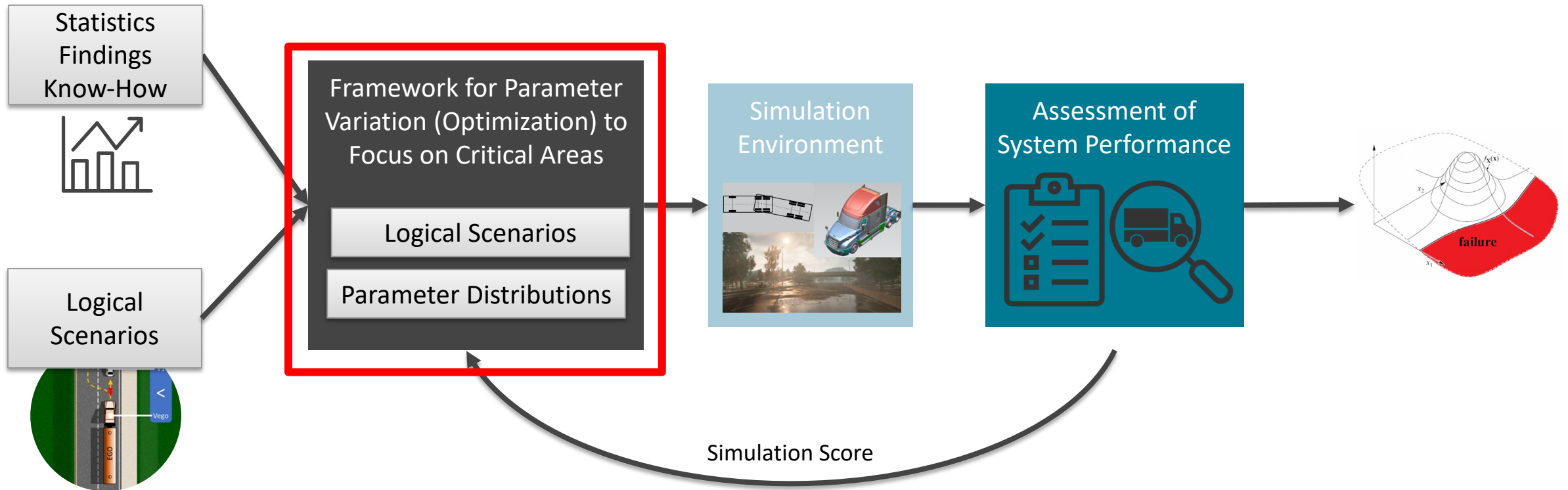


# 4. Parameter Variation Results with Classification

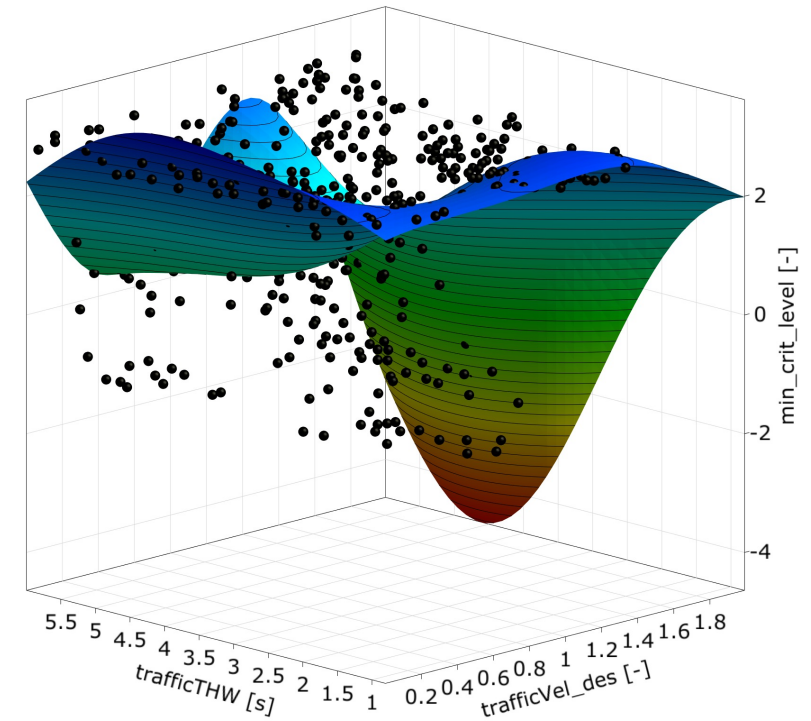
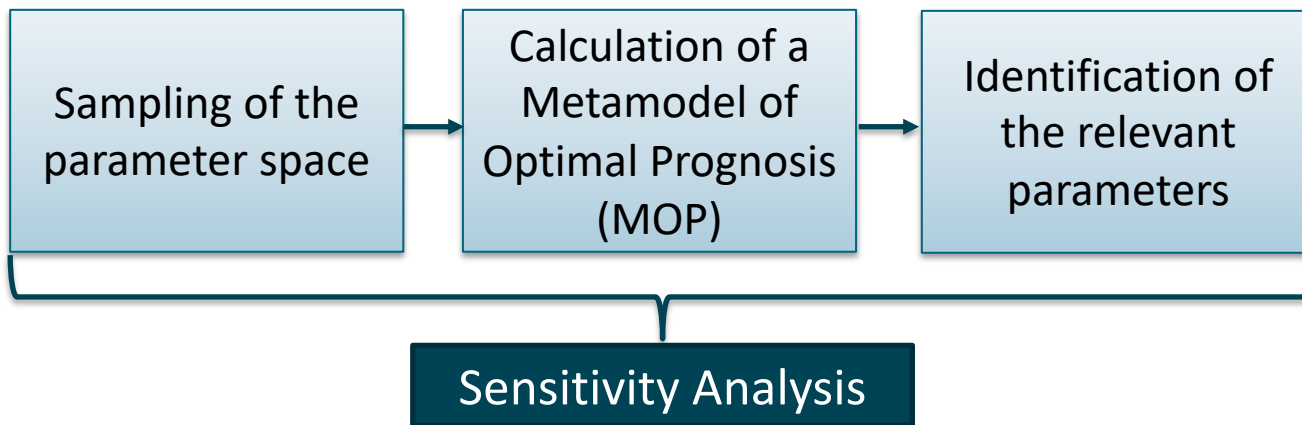




# Framework for Parameter Variation

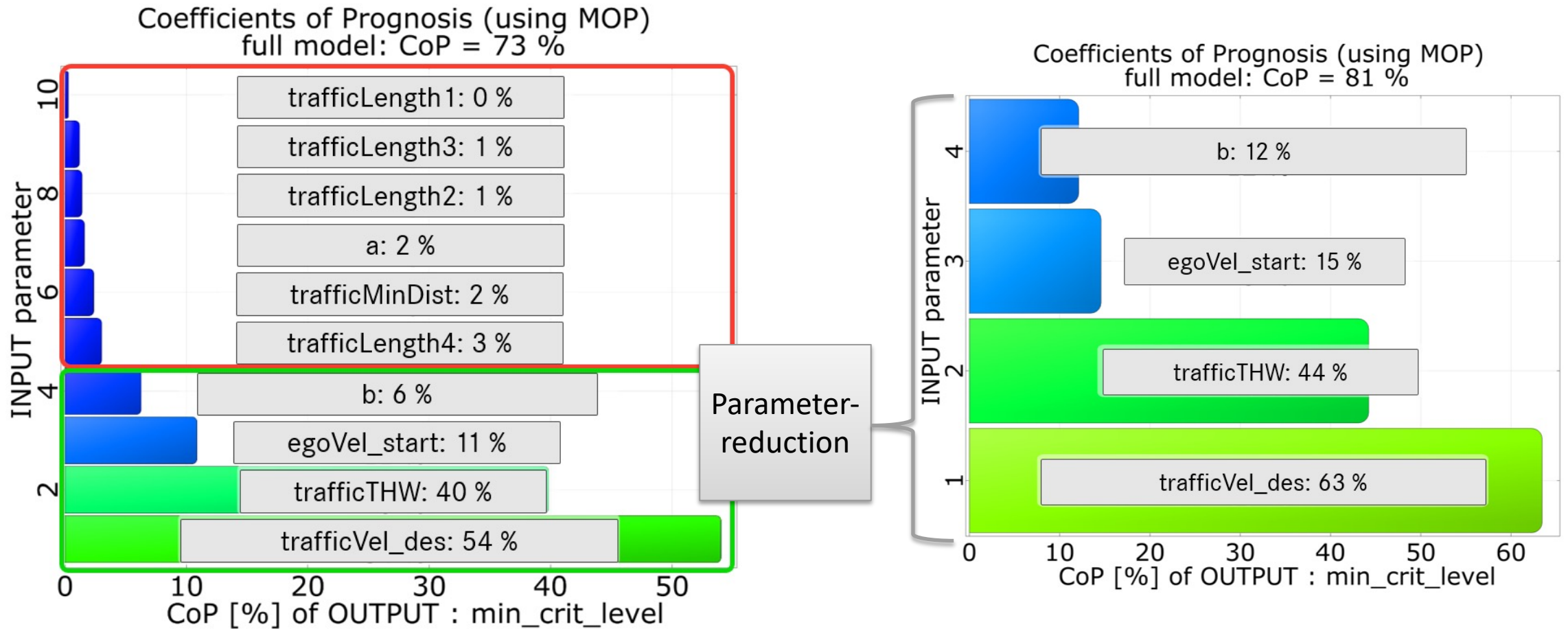


# 4. Sensitivity Analysis of Traffic Modeling



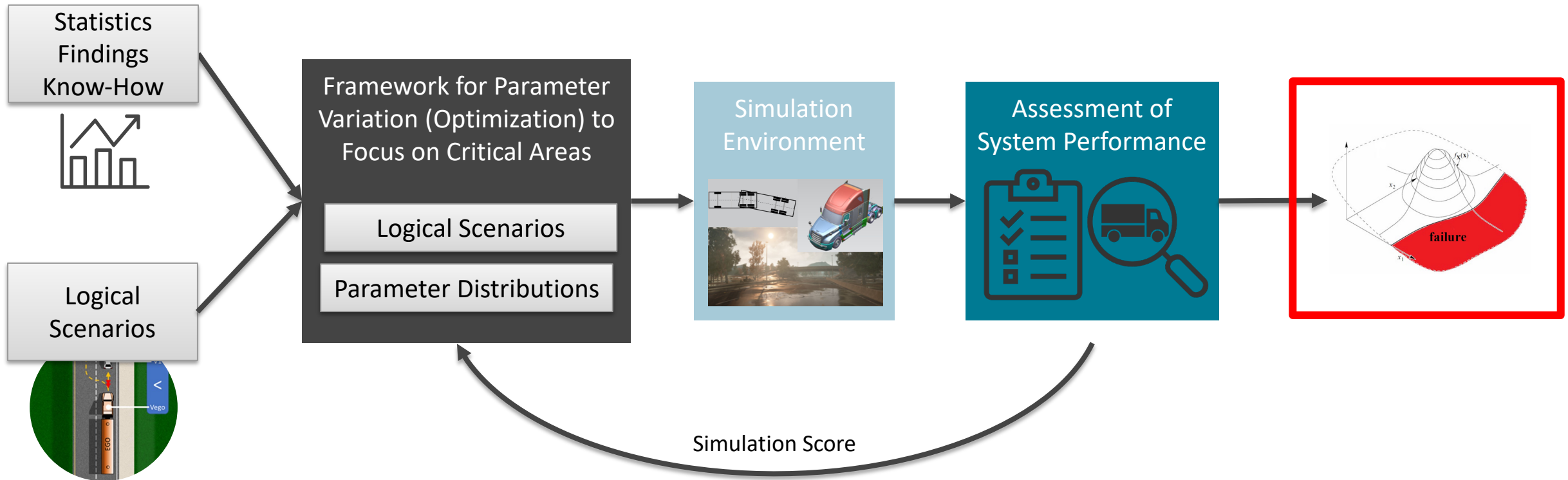
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# 4. Identification of the relevant Parameters



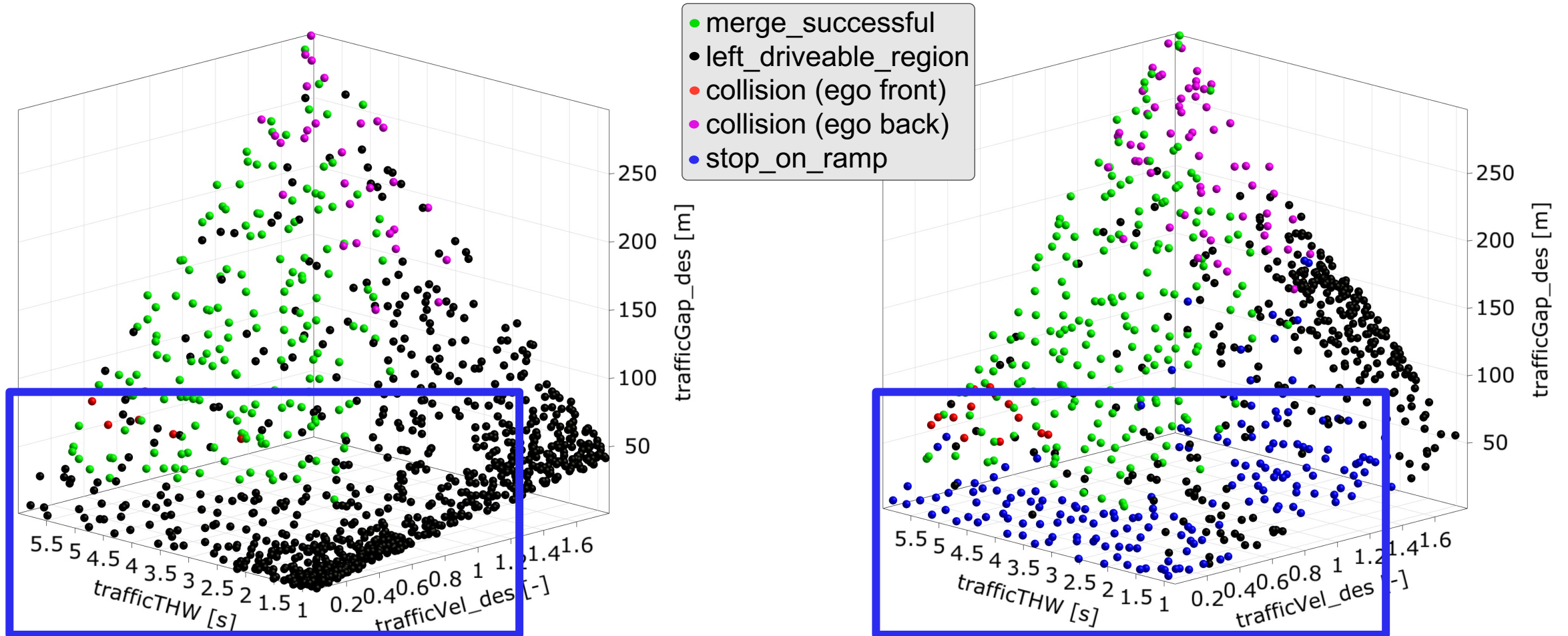


# Framework for Parameter Variation



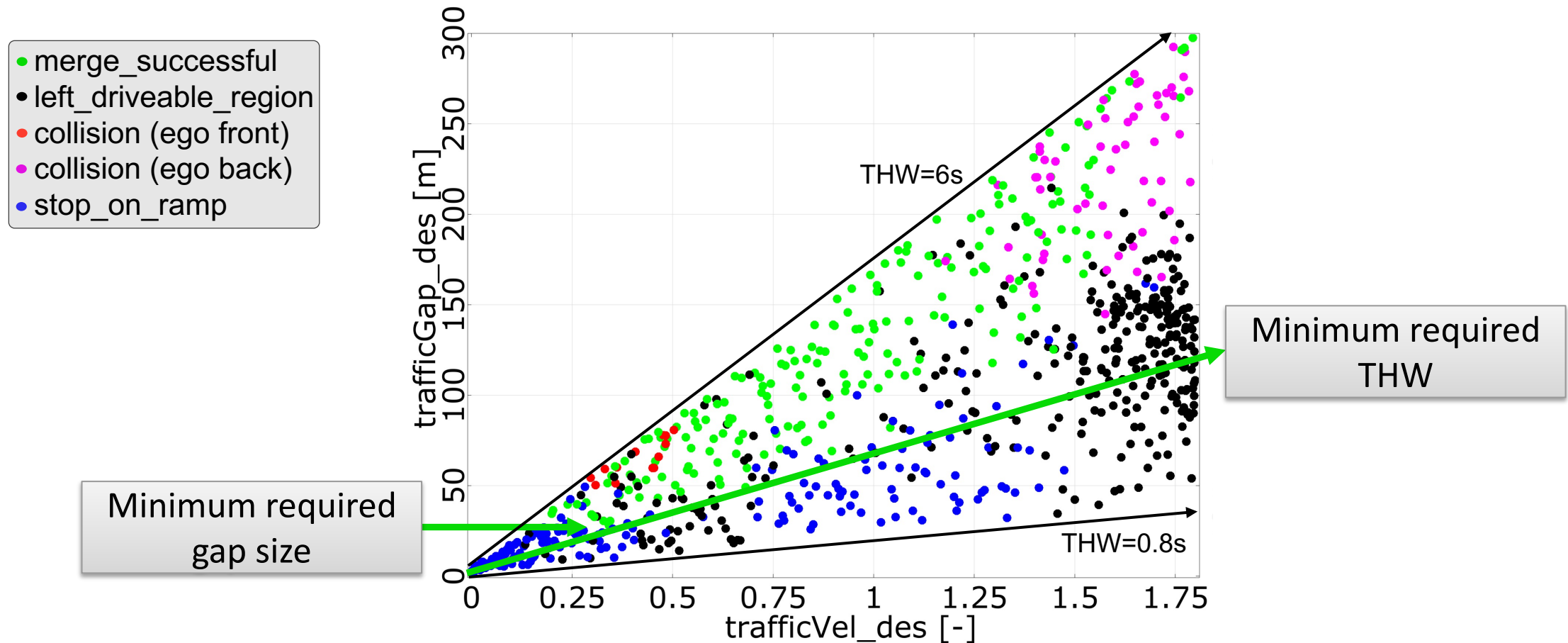
# 5. Comparison of Development Versions

- Evaluate the impact of new features in development



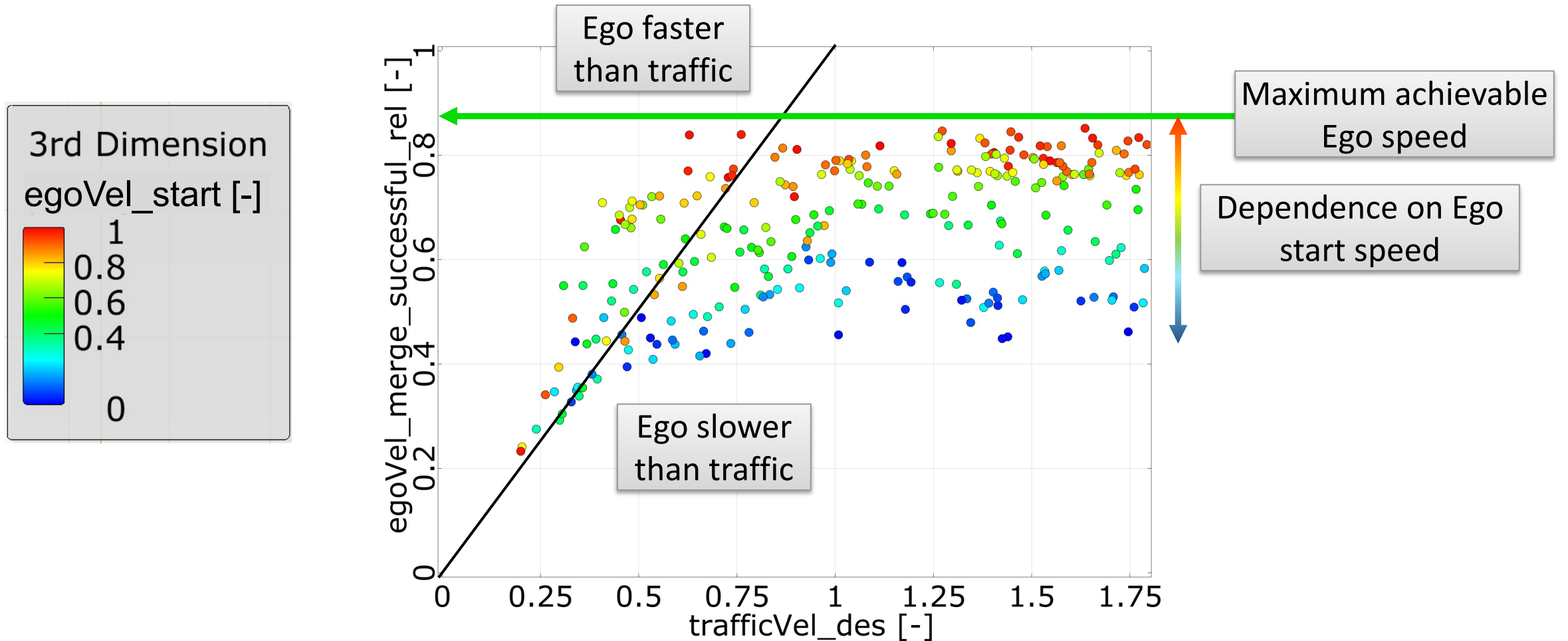
# 5. Analysis of Vehicle Behavior

- Examine the influence of traffic speed and THW on the identified regions



# 5. Influence of the Ego Start Speed

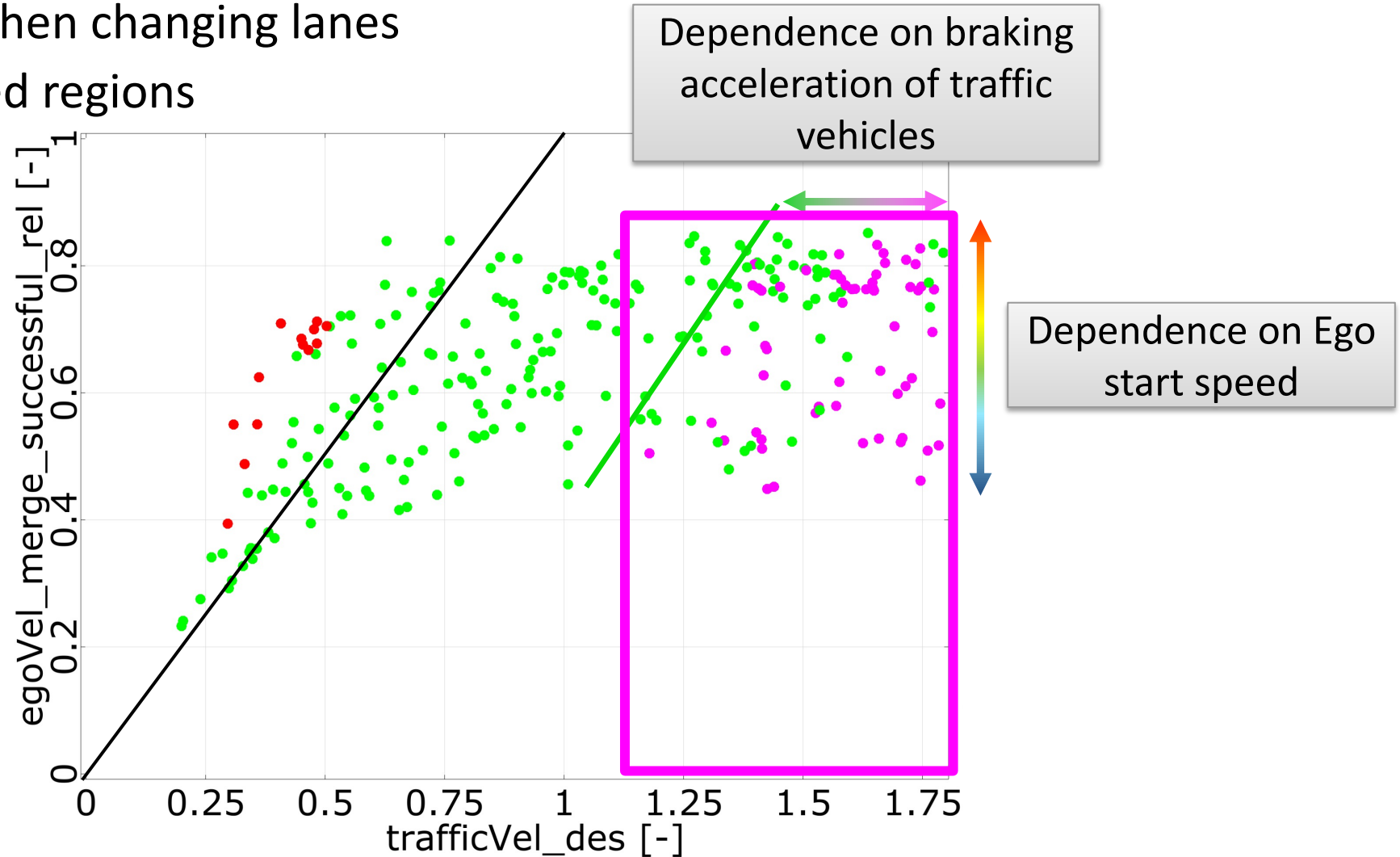
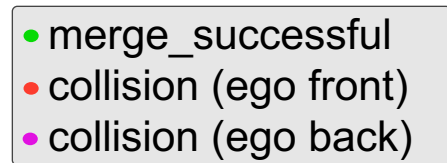
- Speed of the Ego at the time of the lane change for performed merges





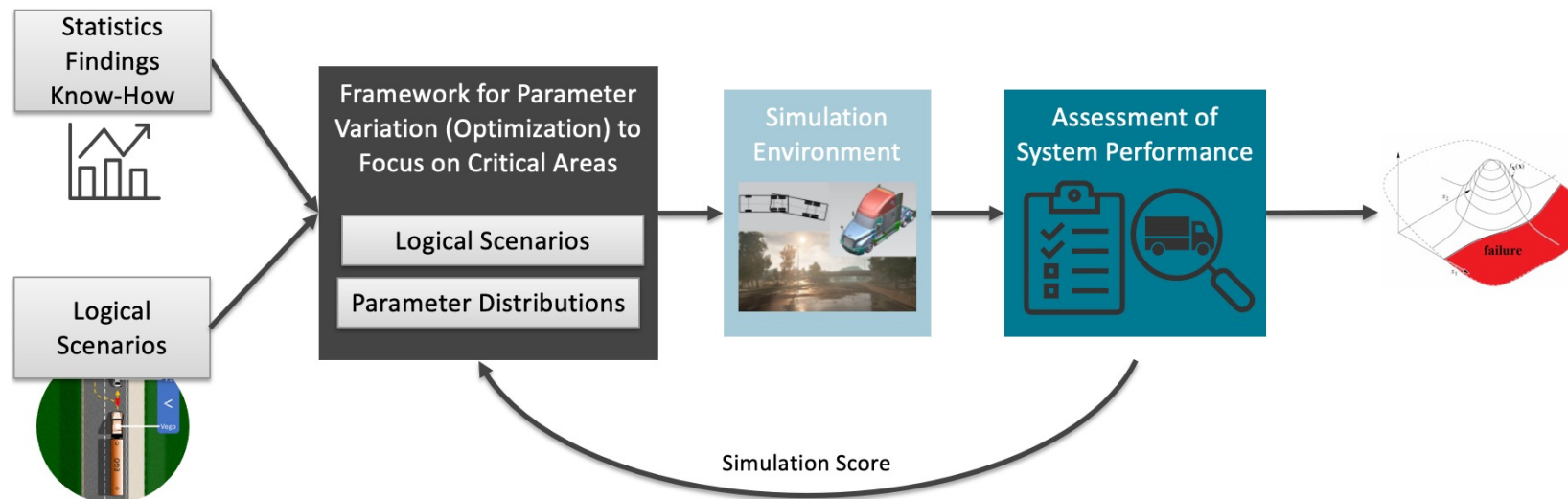
# 5. Influence of the Traffic Braking Acceleration

- Speed difference when changing lanes affects the identified regions



# 6. Summary

- Clear classification of scenarios with qualitative metrics
- Testing tool to identify possible failure regions and visualize results for functional development
- Ability to analyze the dependence of the failure regions on the parameters



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Thank you for your attention!

