

#### Virtual Verification for Autonomous Vehicles – focusing on safety

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Collaborative work with Fredrik Asplund, Naveen Mohan, Masoumeh Parseh, José Gaspar Sánchez, Lars Svensson, Xin Tao, and Xinhai Zhang

rise Archer

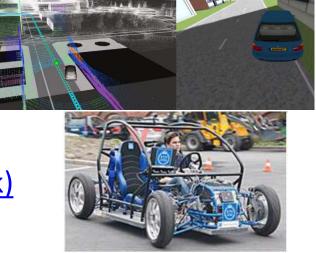
ECSEL JU

Aces



### KTH (Kungliga Tekniska Högskolan) – Royal Institute of Technology

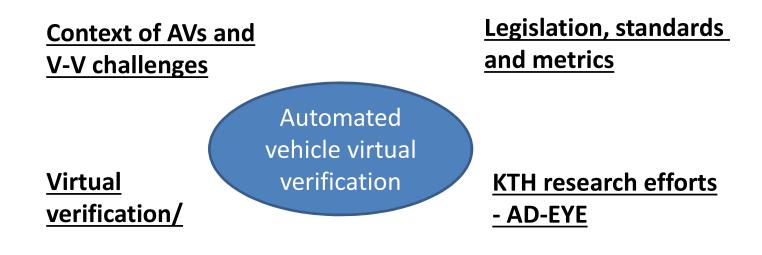
- Sweden's largest technical University, 1827, Stockholm
  ~ 15000 students
- Architecting and Safety for Autonomous systems
  - Automated driving: Trucks, cars, forestry
  - AD-EYE simulation environment
  - Research concept vehicle



#### www.ices.kth.se (ICES competence network)



### Perspectives to virtual verification – focusing on safety

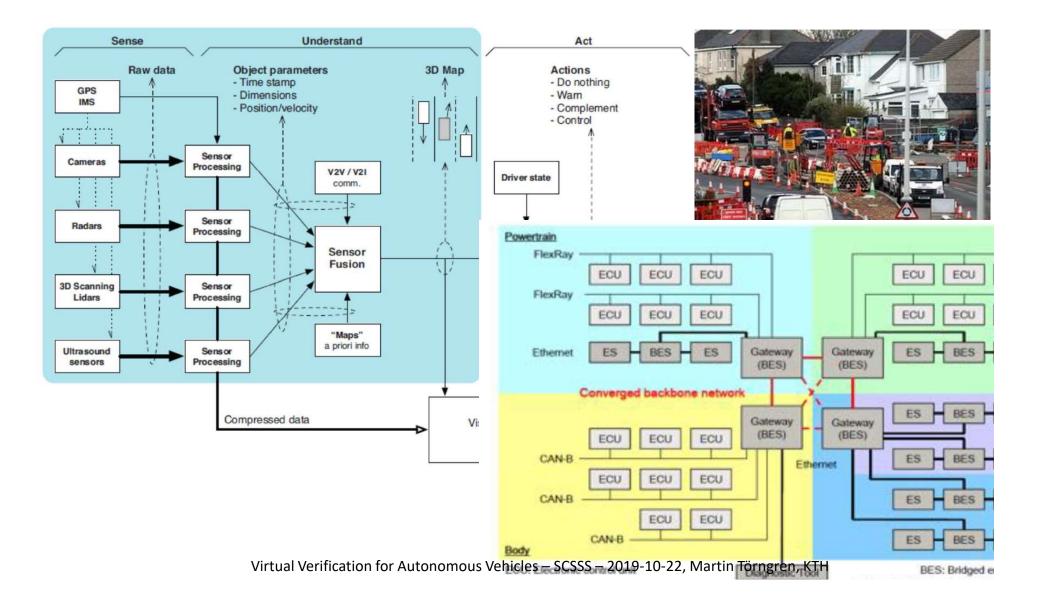




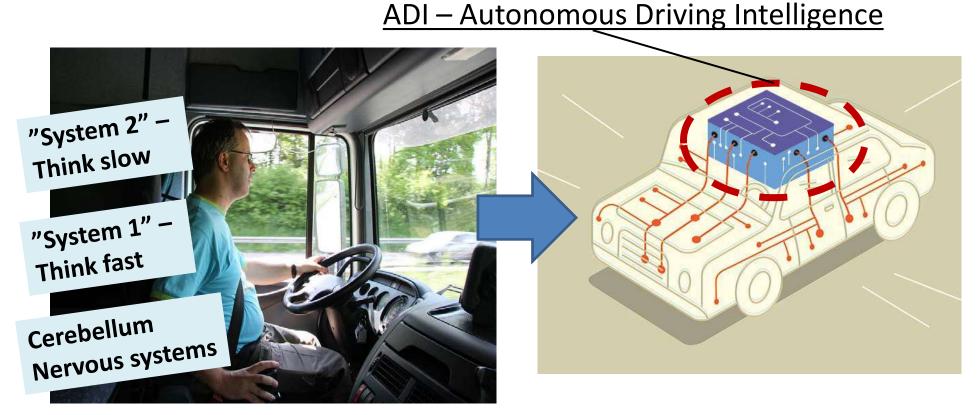
#### Dealing with inherent dynamic risk

#### www.youtube.com/watch?v=HjtiiGCe1pE&feat ure=youtu.be

# New ground: Unprecedented complexity and corresponding capabilities (1)



#### New ground – higher level reasoning (2)



By Veronica538 (Own work) [CC BY-SA 3.0 (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0) or GFDL (http://www.gnu.org/copyleft/fdl.html)], via Wikimedia Commons Illustration: Harry Campbell, IEEE Spectrum http://spectrum.ieee.org/cars-that-think/transportation/ self-driving/nxps-bluebox-bids-to-be-the-brains-of-your-car

#### When is verification "done" for an AV?

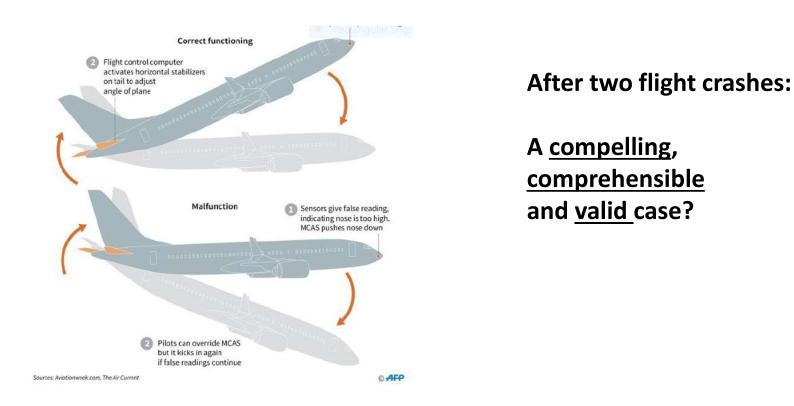
"Automated vehicles would have to be driven hundreds of millions of miles and sometimes even hundreds of billions of miles to demonstrate their reliability in terms of fatalities and injuries" (Kalra & Paddock, 2016)

- Quality and coverage of the miles?
- Changing systems, and systems of systems

#### Safety/Assurance cases for AV's

"... a structured argument, supported by a body of evidence, that provides a <u>compelling</u>, <u>comprehensible</u> and <u>valid</u> case that a system is safe ..." - NASA System Safety Handbook ver. 1 (2014)

### Boeing 737 MCAS



The Maneuvering Characteristics Augmentation System (MCAS) flight control law was designed and certified for the 737 MAX to enhance the pitch stability of the airplane – so that it feels and flies like other 737s (Source: Boeing).

#### Uber crash March 2018



Investigators with the federal agency determined that the car's detection systems, including radar and laser instruments, observed a woman walking her bicycle across the road roughly six seconds before impact — likely enough time, in other words, for a vehicle driving 43 mph to brake and avoid fatally injuring the woman.

But it did not immediately identify the woman as a human pedestrian. Instead, the agency said, "as the vehicle and pedestrian paths converged, the self-driving system software classified the pedestrian as an unknown object, as a vehicle, and then as a bicycle with varying expectations of future travel path."

#### ars TECHNICA

BIZ & IT TECH SCIENCE POLICY CARS GAMING & CULTURE

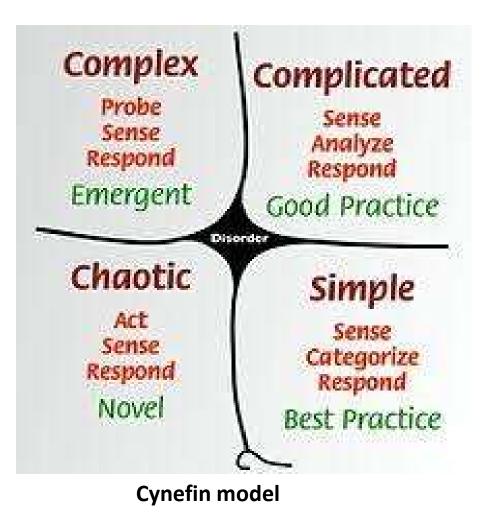
#### Report: Software bug led to death in Uber's self-driving crash

Sensors detected Elaine Herzberg, but software reportedly decided to ignore her. TIMOTHY B. LEE - 5/7/2018, 3:12 PM



A <u>compelling</u>, <u>comprehensible</u> and <u>valid</u> case?

# Systems engineering insights and needs for new methodologies



- complex environments and uncertainty
- → composability dependencies and side effects

Martin Törngren and Paul T. Grogan. How to Deal with the Complexity of Future Cyber-Physical Systems? Journal of Designs, Vol. 2, No. 4, 2018

#### Preliminary take aways

>Need for new verification methodologies!

Scenario reasoning - underpinning the safety case

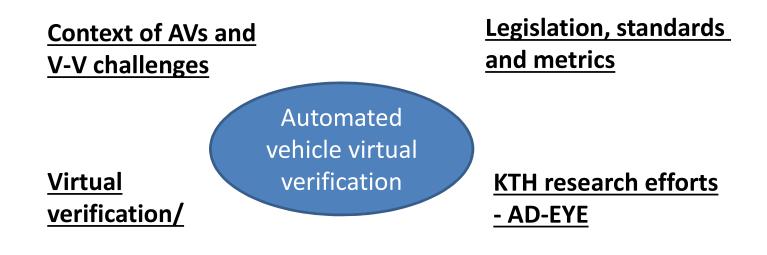
≻Need to turn to design!

Architecture, functionalities and SoS providing resilience
 "Simplicity is complex" (H. Kopetz)

>Unknowns drive updates: a safety life-cycle

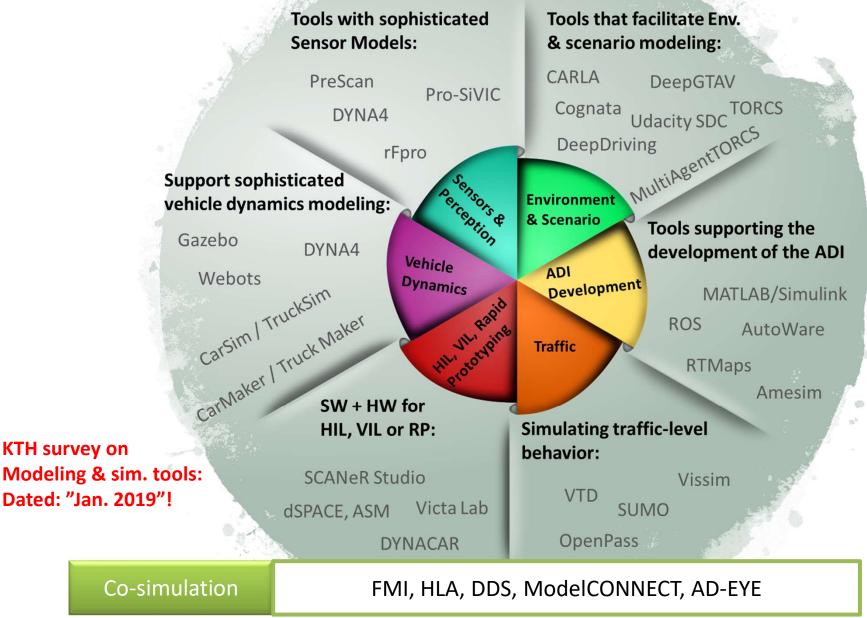


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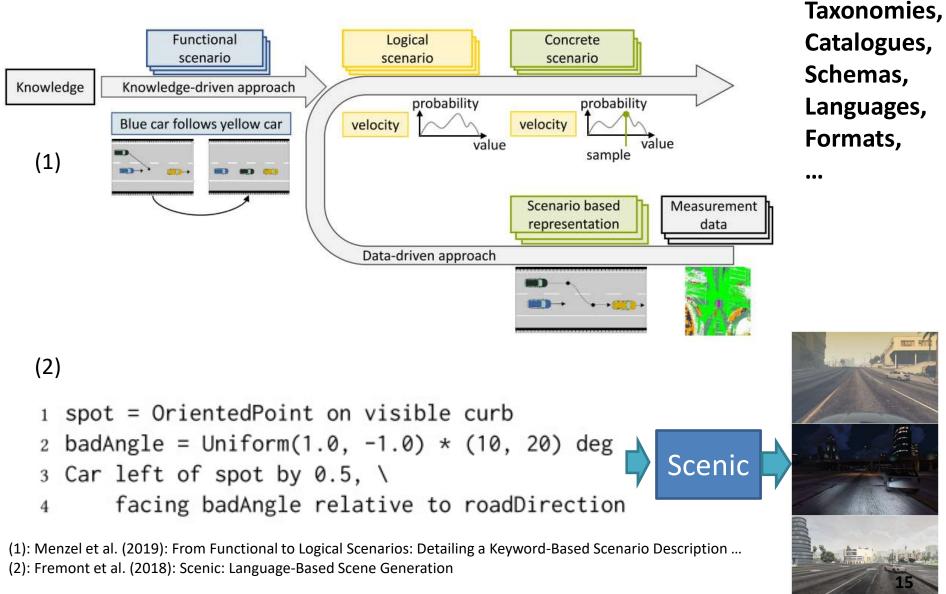
#### Modeling and simulation tools



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#### Snapshots: state of the art on scenarios



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#### Hazardous events and standards

Source	Cause of hazardous event	Within scope of	
System	E/E System failures	ISO 26262 series	
	Performance limitations or insufficient situational awareness, with or without reasonably foreseeable misuse	ISO/PAS 21448	
	Reasonably foreseeable misuse, incorrect HMI (e.g. user confusion, user overload)	ISO/PAS 21448 ISO 26262 series European statement of principal on the design of human-machine-interface	
	Hazards caused by the system technology	Specific standards	
	successful attack exploiting vehicle security vulnerabilities	ISO 21434 <sup>a</sup> or SAE J3061	
External	Impact from active Infrastructure and/or vehicle to vehicle communication, external devices and cloud services.	ISO 20077 series; ISO 26262 series	
factor	Impact from car surroundings (other users, "passive" infrastructure, environmental conditions: weather, Electro- Magnetic Interference)	ISO/PAS 21448 ISO 26262 series	

<sup>a</sup> Under preparation. Stage at the time of publication: ISO/SAE CD 21434

Source: Overview of safety-relevant topics addressed by different ISO standards (Source: ISO 21448)

# Approaches to scenarios (intermediate summary from ongoing KTH study)

Tasks\"Drivers":		Data	Models	Knowledge	
	"Gathering/ Identifying	Real-world data, databases (accidents)	Simulation Exploration/ synthesis tools	Brainstorming Structured analysis (e.g. safety analysis) Checklists	
	Refinement	Analysis and synthesis tools		Manual refinement	
Representation		XML, Open drive, Open scenario, Scenario description languages,			

# Further state of the art observations (from ongoing KTH study)

- Scope of scenarios (environment/internal; event types)
  - External factors: environment, ODD, uncertainties, ...
  - Internal factors: Functionalities, data, and technology performance limitations/uncertainty; faults/failure modes
- Strive for higher levels of abstraction and automation
- Scenario + model expressiveness vs. Tractability
- Other and combined factors
  - Interactions, emergence
  - Metrics (risks, robustness, sensitivity)

# Lessons learnt in model-based systems engineering

- Learning from models by focusing on specific properties
  - Accurate enough modeling for predictions, enquiry, training
  - Models (e.g. scenarios) for synthesis
  - Simplicity, Tractability, Accuracy, Precision, Robustness, Generality
  - Choice of formalisms and abstractions (viewpoints to tools)
- Models become complex systems in their own right
  - Model management: rationale, assumptions, versions, ...
  - Models have components and architectures
  - Attention to federated modeling, dependencies, concurrent usage and dependability

### **Solomon Wolf Golomb on Modeling**

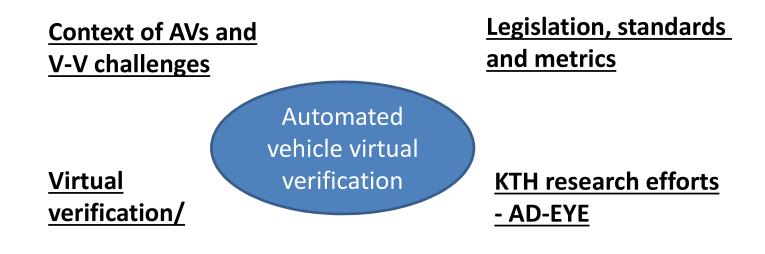
Don't apply a model until you understand the **simplifying assumptions** on which it is based and can test their applicability.

**Distinguish at all times between the model and the real world**. You will never strike oil by drilling through the map! "Mathematical Models: Uses and Limitations" – Solomon Wolf Golomb, April 70:

"Essentially all models are wrong, some are useful", Box and Draper, 1987 "Essentially, all system implementations are wrong, but some are useful." Lee and Sirjani!

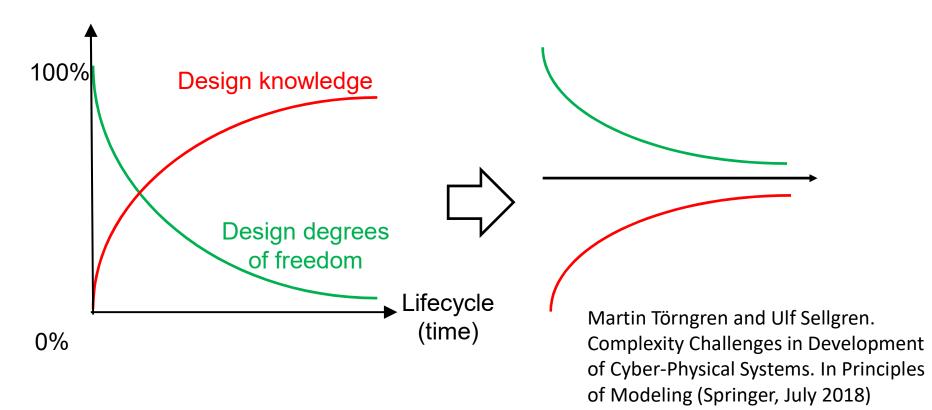


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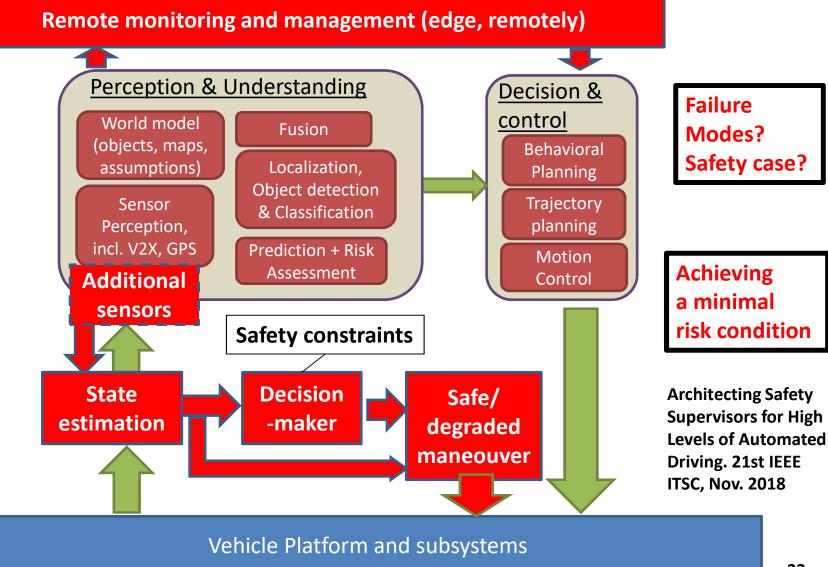


# Managing an increasing cone of uncertainty



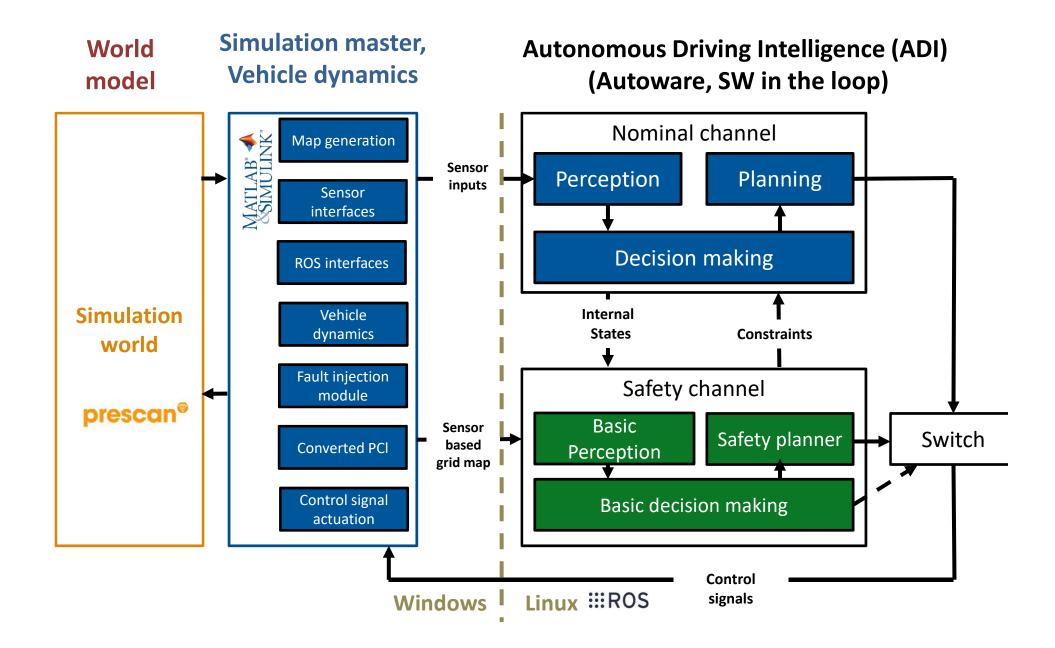
- Uncertainties in system and environment
- Resilience; fault-tolerance; survivability
- Operational risk management at system and SoS level

#### Automous safety supervisor architectures

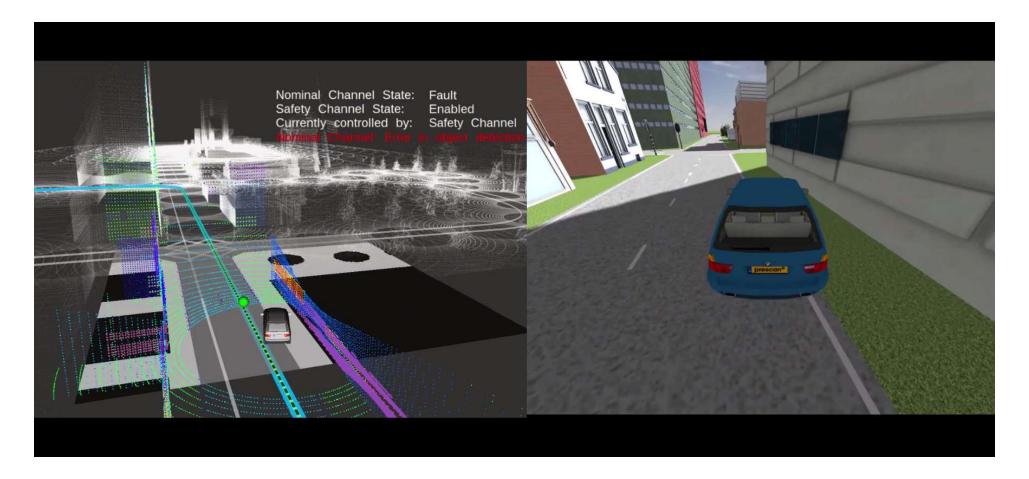


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#### AD-Eye simulations – a taster



#### AD-EYE: read more here: https://tiny.cc/adeye

#### Take aways

#### Need for new methodologies

- Abstraction levels; Model and method combinations
- > Reasoning about scenarios crucial for the safety case
- > Uncertainty drives updates: a safety life-cycle
- Architecting at vehicle and system of system level
  Resilience; "Simplicity is complex"
- KTH work on automated safety supervisor architectures and their evaluation

AD-Eye simulation environment: <u>https://tiny.cc/adeye</u>

### References and further reading

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