

UNICAR*agil*

Disruptive Modular Architecture for Agile Automated Vehicle Concepts

Modulares Fahrzeugkonzept im Projekt UNICAR*agil*

Ulm/Stuttgart, 30.09.2020

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GEFÖRDERT VOM



Bundesministerium
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und Forschung

AGENDA

- Overall Concept
- Geometric Modularity
- Software Modularity
- Safety Concept
- Verification and Validation
- Summary

The Consortium

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Simulationstechnologie GmbH

Introduction



OBJECTIVE

1. Modular structures for agile, automated vehicle concepts
2. Disruptive concepts in hardware and software architecture
3. Modular platform with dynamic modules
4. Fully automated and driverless vehicles
5. Four prototypes of different characteristics

KEYFACTS



ca. 26 Mio. € BMBF funding



01.02.2018 – 31.01.2022 (48 months)



16 university chairs / institutes
8 industrial partners



Project team of over 100 researchers

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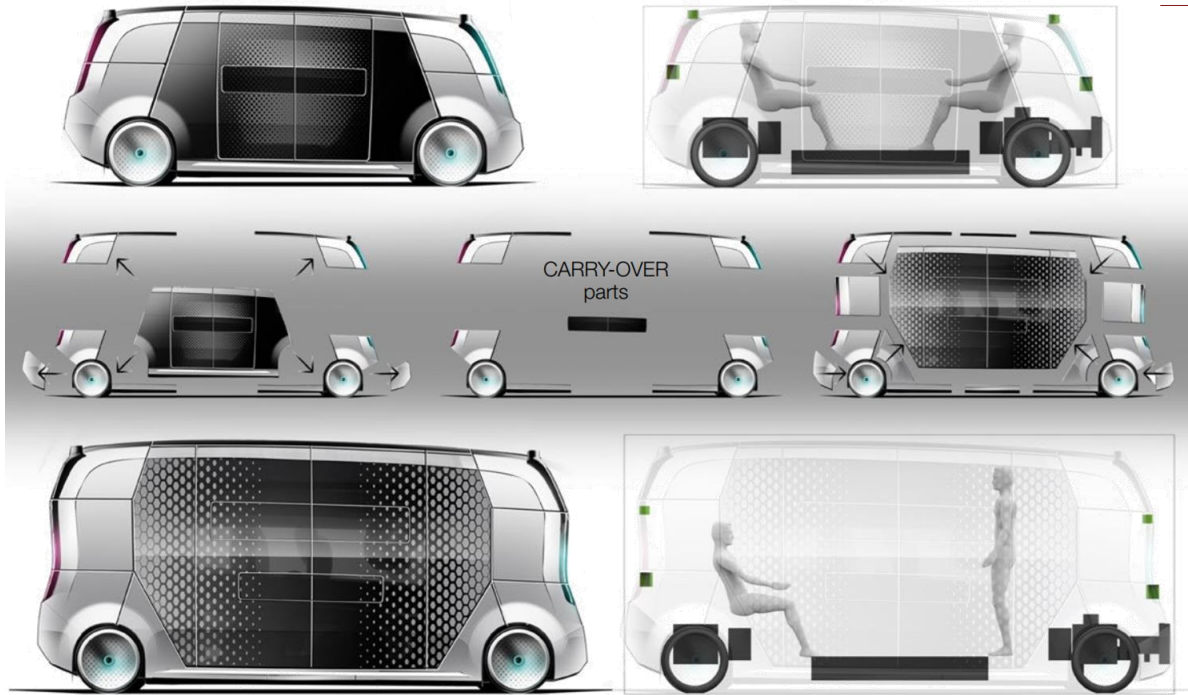
uim university universität
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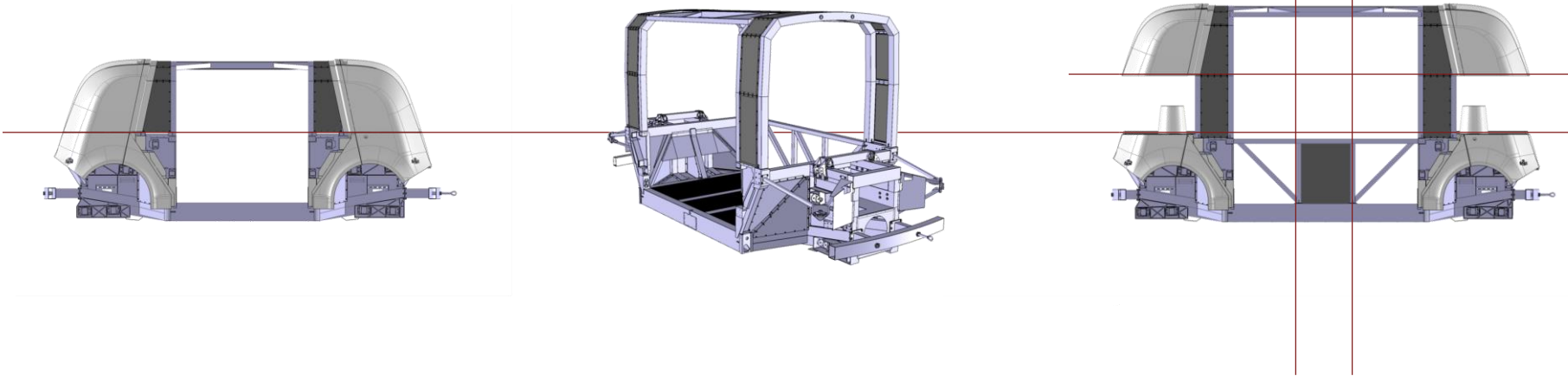
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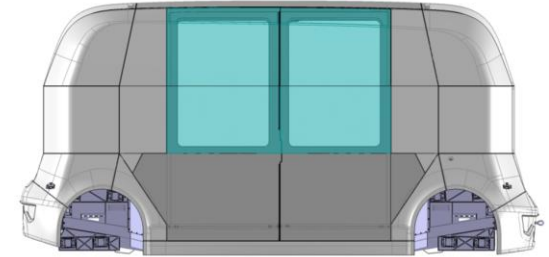
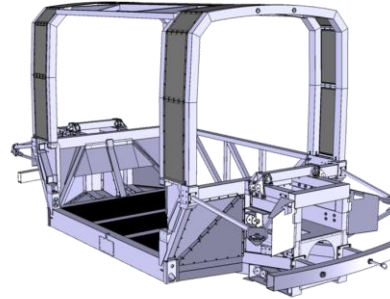
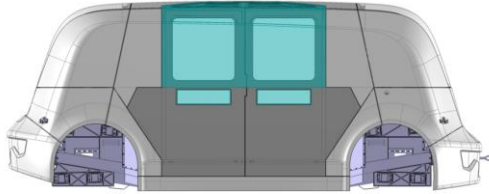
Modular Geometric Architecture



Modular Geometric Architecture



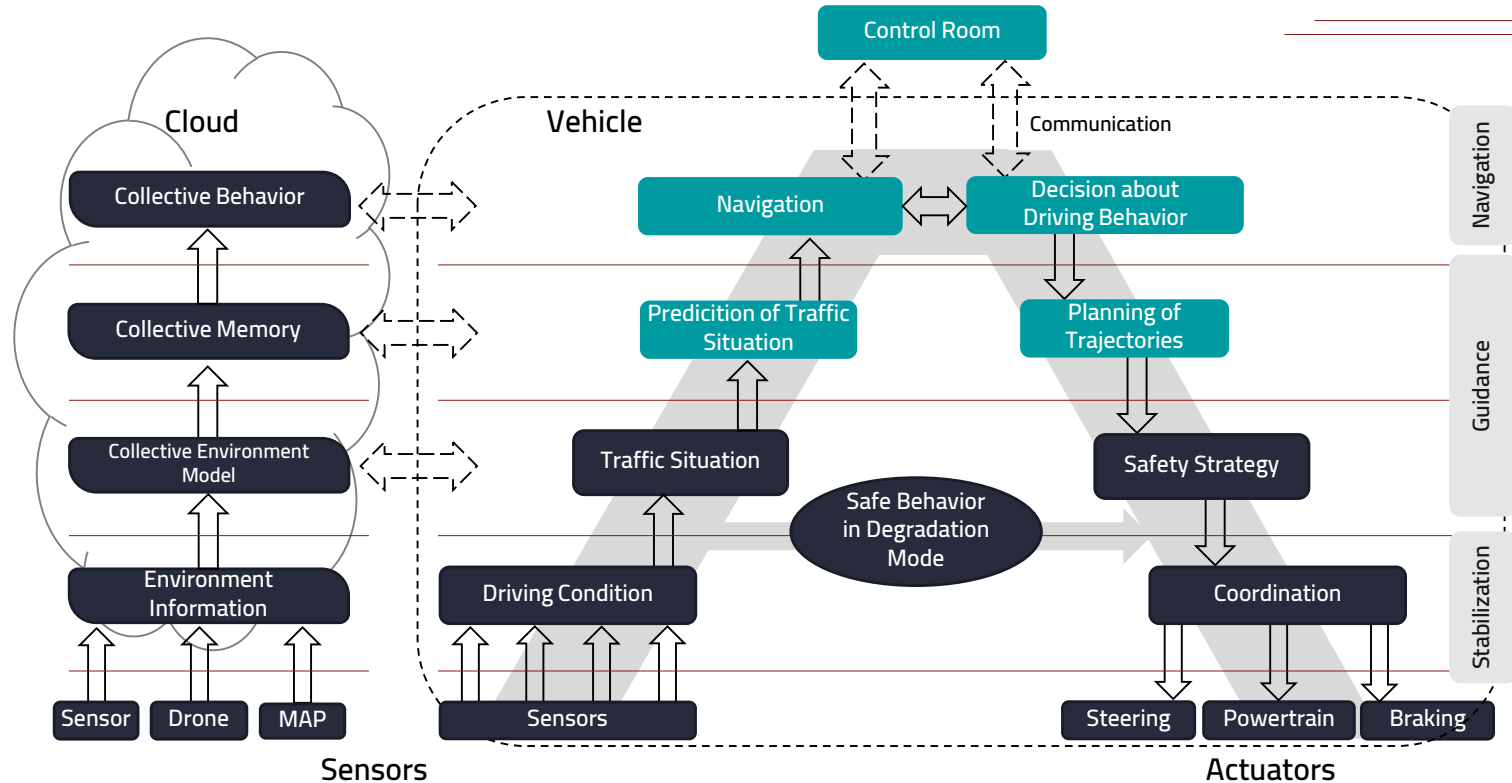
Modular Geometric Architecture



Modular Geometric Architecture



Functional Architecture



ASOA – Automotive Service Oriented Software Architecture



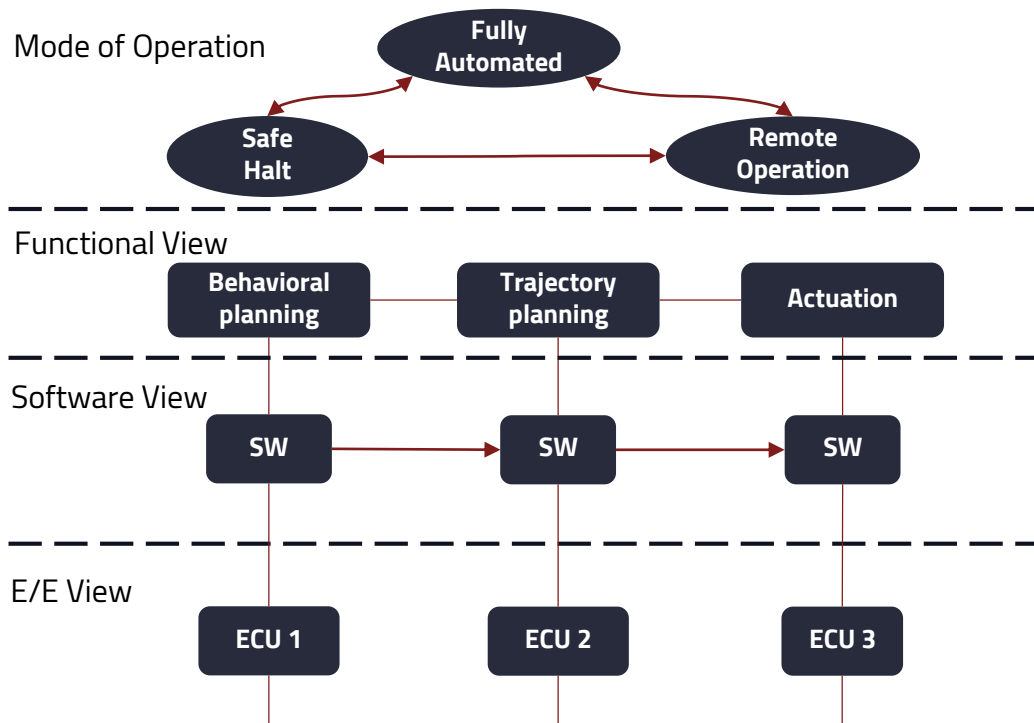
Classic Approach

- SW integrated at design-time
- Hard to update, repurpose, replace



ASOA

- SW integrated at run-time
- Machine interpretable service specification
- Easy to repurpose, update, replace
- Transparent implementation across various computer platforms



ASOA – Automotive Service Oriented Software Architecture



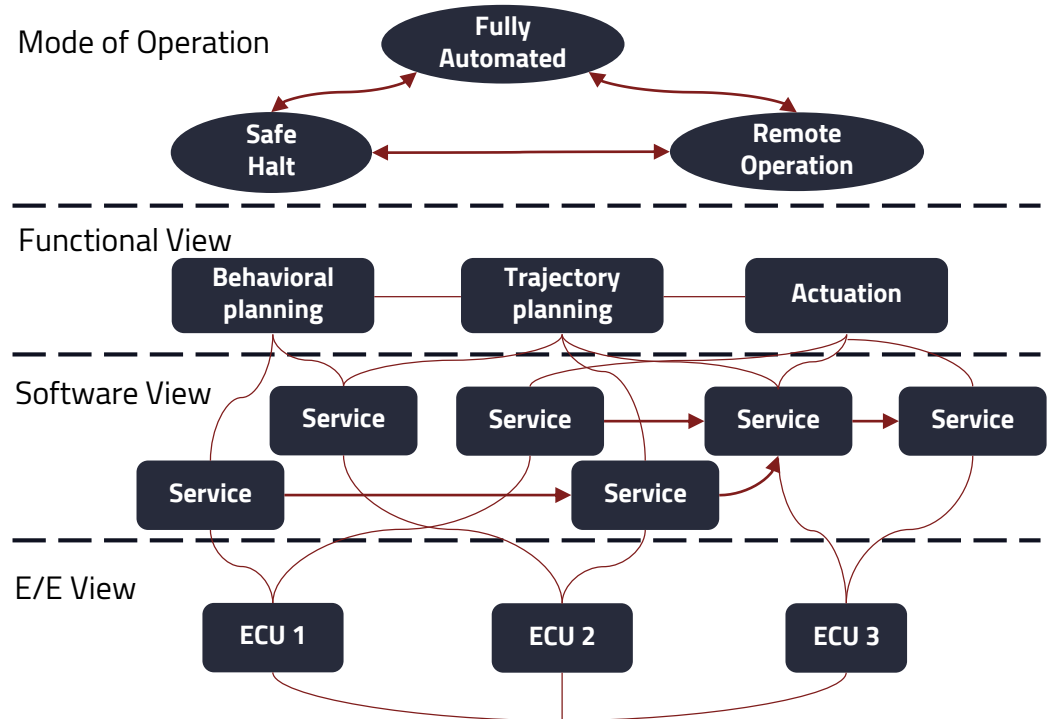
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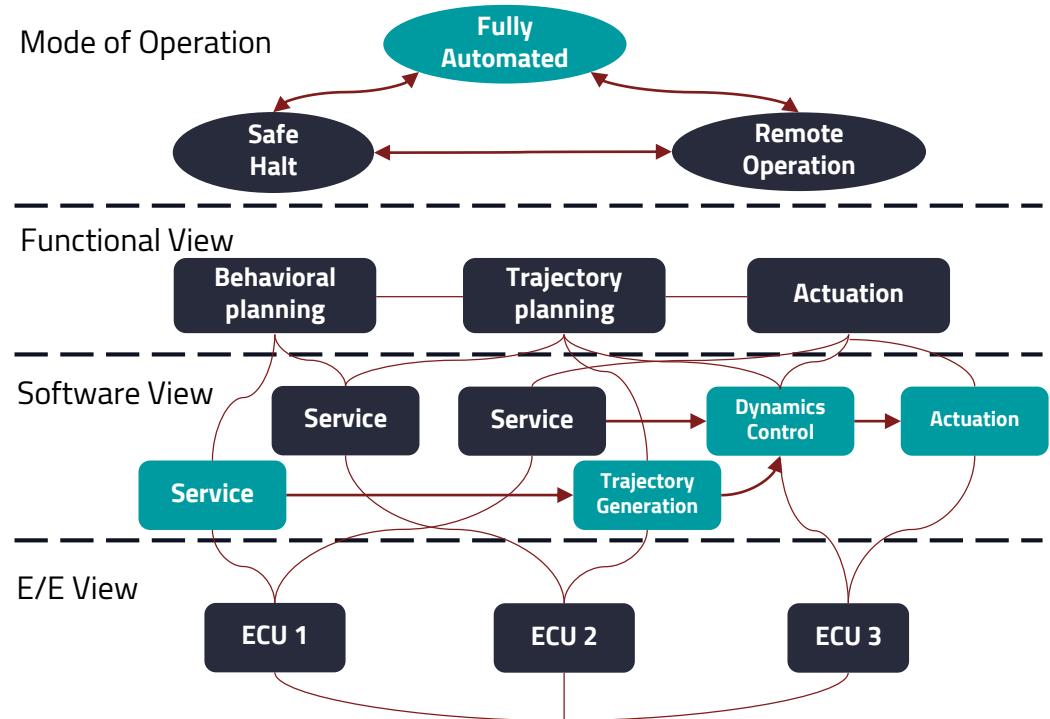
Example: Motion Control

Vehicle Dynamics State Estimation

- High demands on availability and accuracy
- Two dissimilar multi-sensor data fusion setups

Vehicle Dynamics Control

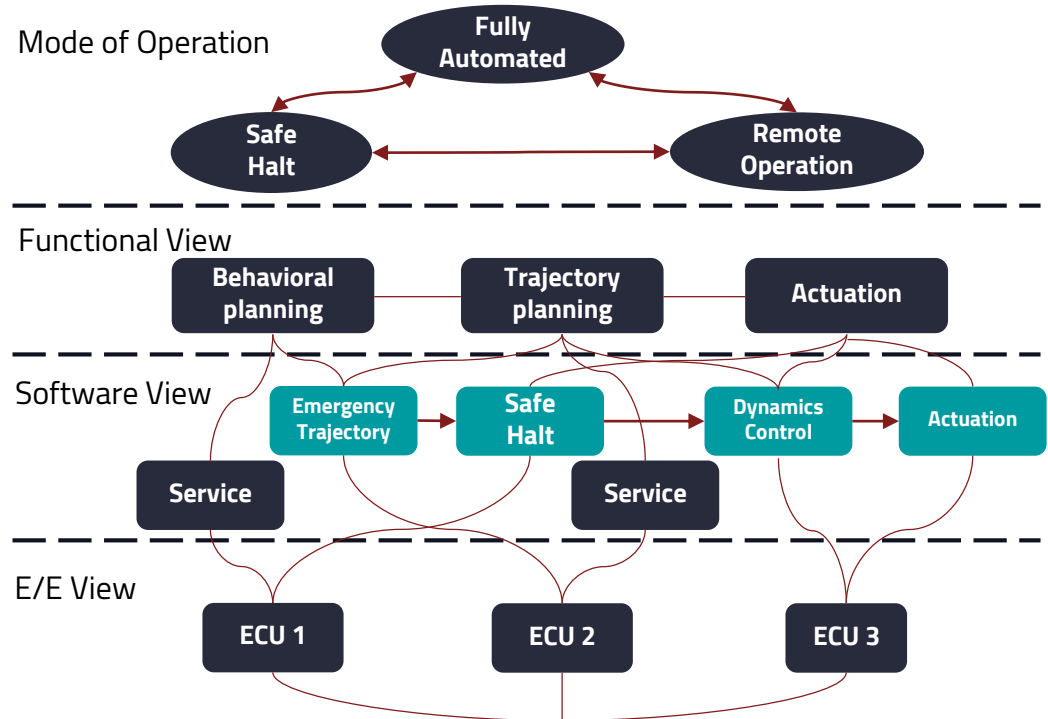
- 3-DoF motion control: x, y, ψ
 - High over-actuation
- New possibilities in vehicle's driving dynamics design





Example: Safe Halt

- Capable to transfer the vehicle into a risk-minimal state
- Additional sensors to check the free space
- Separate emergency trajectory





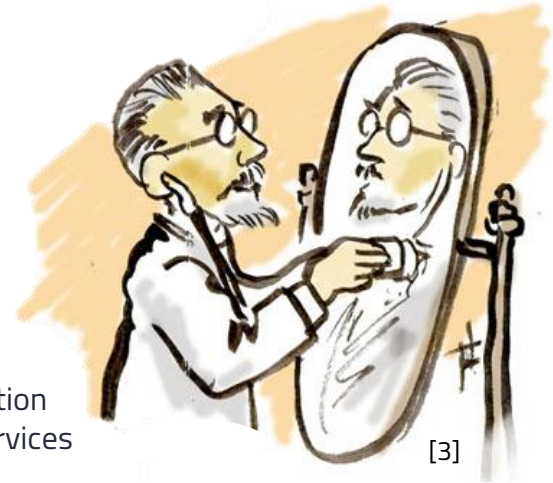
- Steering angle and drive control
- Fallback in case of "Brainstem" failure



Self-Awareness

No Human Driver to Monitor Vehicle Health and Behavior

- ➔ Vehicle needs to become aware of its current capabilities
- ➔ Self-perception & self-representation as key safety feature
- Self-Perception
 - Software & hardware components provide information about their current quality of service, also including security aspects
- Self-Representation
 - Aggregation of all quality of service information into a holistic representation
 - Provides this information of the vehicle's current capabilities for other services
 - Vehicle behavior can be adapted to its current capabilities



Safety approval by test drives for an autonomous vehicle requires billions of test kilometers^[4], for each revision

„Approval Trap“ ^[4]

High System Complexity

Real World Complexity



Modular Safety
Approval

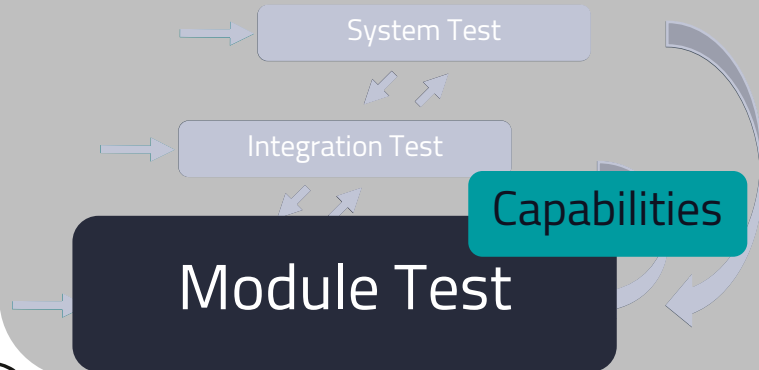


Categorization of
the Road Network



Modular Safety Approval

- More control of the parameter space
- Changes of one module shall not require verification of other modules



Categorization of the Road Network

- Segments of different requirements
- Safety approval for each category
- Verification of the required capabilities for segment categories



Summary

- Modularity in different research domains
- Geometric Modularity Allowing for Equal Parts in Different Vehicle Sizes
- Software Modularity by Service-oriented Architecture
- Safety for Supervision of Modulare Services
- Modular Verification and Validation Allowing for Easier Updates
- Realization in Four Prototype Vehicles



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Thank you for your attention.

Any Questions?

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