

CRITICAL SCENARIOS FOR HUMAN DRIVERS – CRITICALITY METRIC



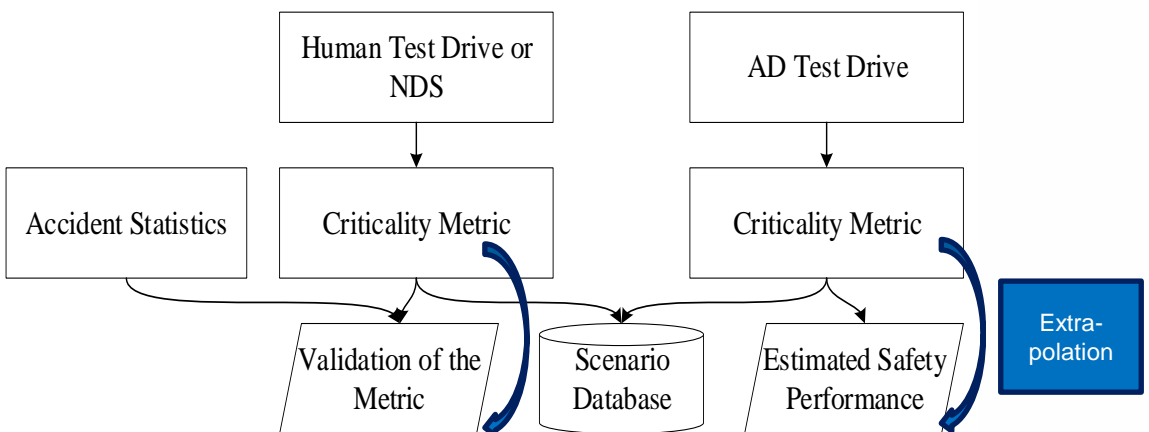
Concept and Application of a Criticality Metric for two Purposes

Identify Critical Situations

- ➔ Derive Critical Situations from **recorded data** (such as **BMW Euro FOT** and other sources)
- ➔ Mark Scenarios in the PEGASUS **database** as critical and important for **test case derivation**
- ➔ Determine **relevant features and feature distributions** in individual scenarios
- ➔ **Efficient** preselection of critical scenarios that might be critical using **machine learning** with several (simple) metrics as feature (WTTC, TTB, THW, CI)
- ➔ Assess potentially critical scenarios with **advanced metric** based on trajectory optimization

Estimate Safety Performance

- ➔ Determine the **frequency of certain situations** (such as **approaching traffic jam**) e.g. by using **BMW Euro FOT** data and **assessing driver behavior**
- ➔ Metric needs to be designed to be applicable **on all kinds of situations** linking criticality to crash likelihood
- ➔ Extrapolate the **Safety Performance** using **statistical** methods (not developed in PEGASUS, see References)
- ➔ Human traffic can be used as **validation** because the **accident statistics** are known assuming that the metric is valid for both “drivers” (human and HAD)



Two purposes for criticality metric



CRITICAL SCENARIOS FOR HUMAN DRIVERS – CRITICALITY METRIC



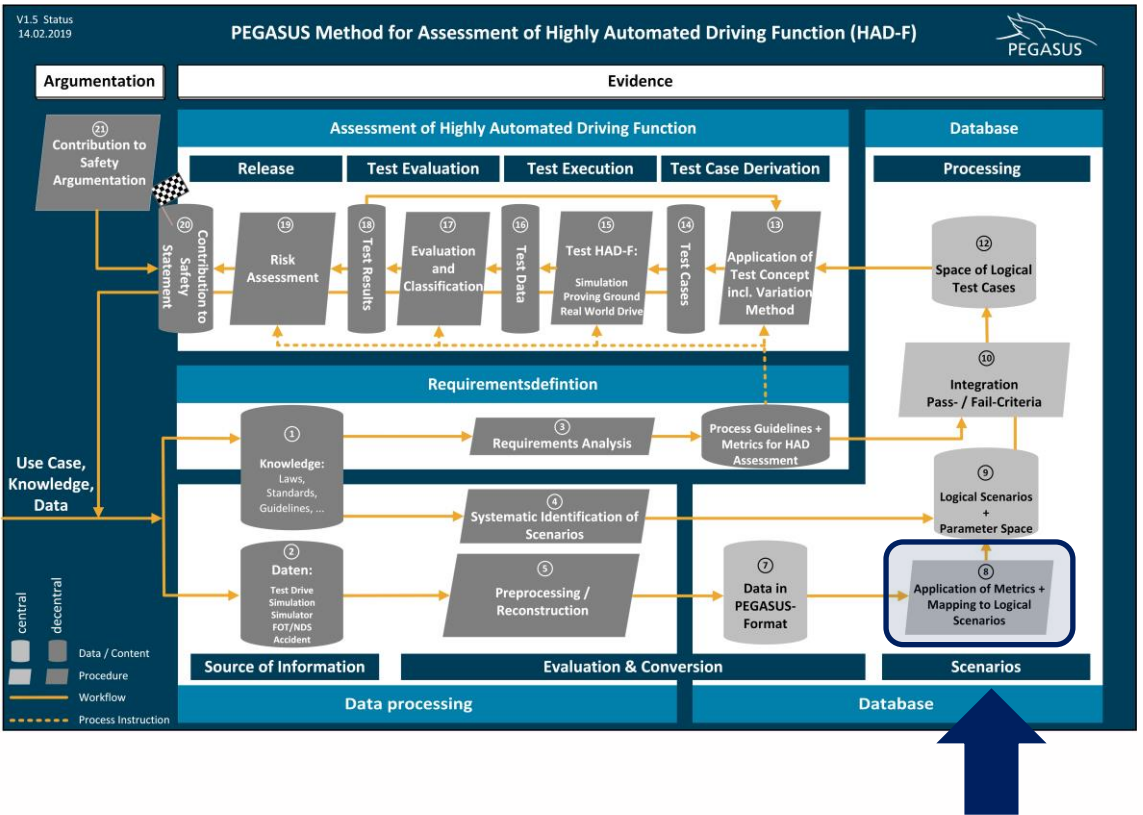
Integration into PEGASUS Method

Application

The metrics are applied inside the mechanics of the **PEGASUS database** after the available data is transformed into a **unifying data format**.

The metrics are applicable on **all kinds of motorway scenarios**.

BMW Euro FOT and other source data with potentially critical scenarios has **been loaded to the PEGASUS database**.



Supported by:



on the basis of a decision by the German Bundestag

CRITICAL SCENARIOS FOR HUMAN DRIVERS – CRITICALITY METRIC



Concept of the Metric

Computation of Criticality

➔ Optimization problem to find the trajectory with minimal criticality

$$\min_u J = \sum_{k=1}^{N-1} w_x R_x(k) + \sum_{k=1}^{N-1} w_y R_y^2(k) + \sum_{k=1}^{N-1} w_{ax} \frac{a_x^2(k)}{(\mu_{\max g})^2} + \sum_{k=1}^{N-1} w_{ay} \frac{a_y^2(k)}{(\mu_{\max g})^2}$$

Long.
Margin

Lat.
Margin

Long.
Accel.

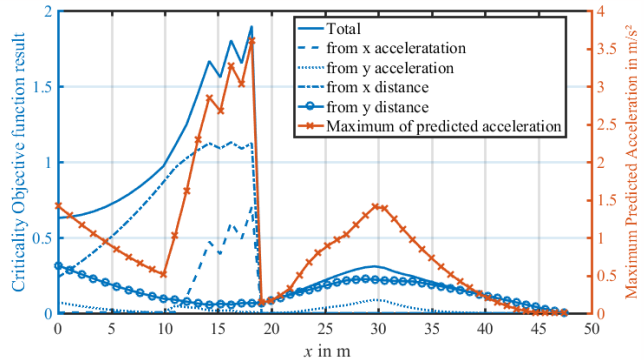
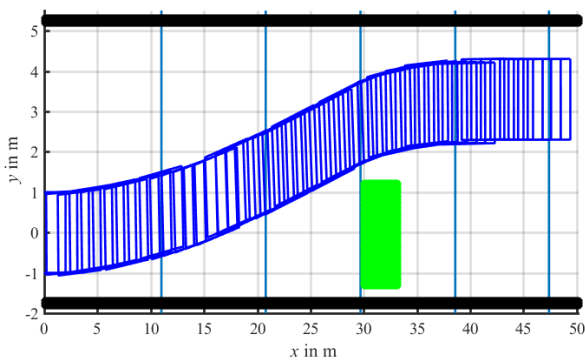
Lat.
Accel.

➔ Margins are dependent on the environment information

➔ The final Criticality is derived from the maximum of the required accelerations in this trajectory

➔ For more information see the publication in IEEE ITSC 2018: Junietz, P.; Bonakdar, F.; Klamann, B.;

➔ Winner, H.: Criticality Metric for the Safety Validation of Automated Driving using Model Predictive Trajectory Optimization



Obstacle Scenario



Supported by:

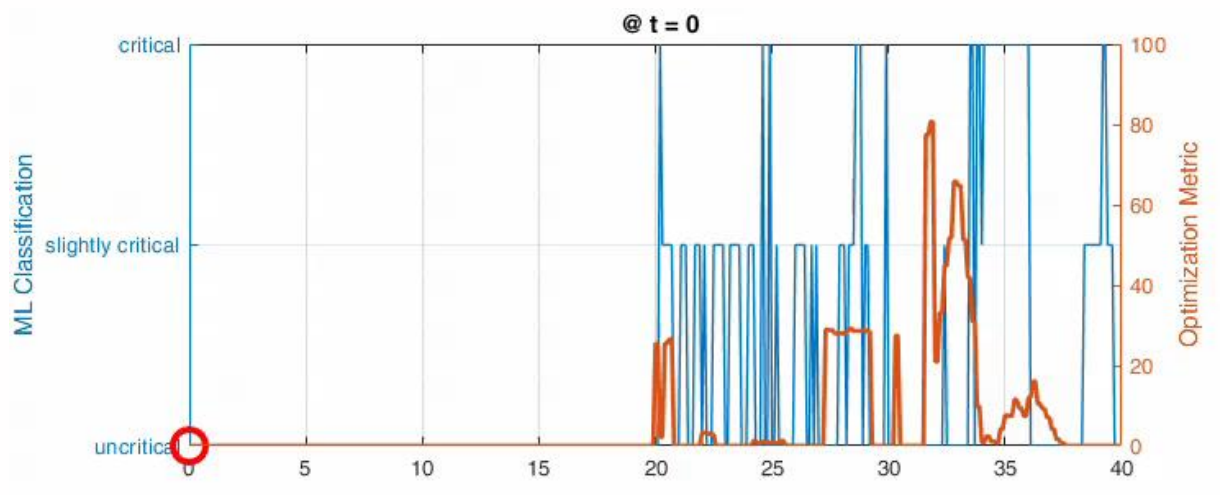
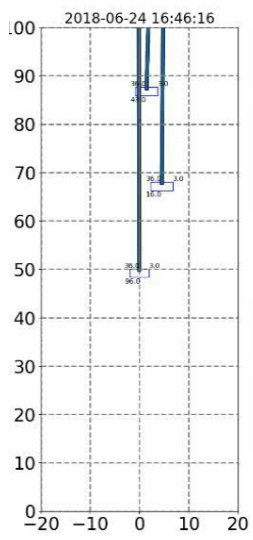


on the basis of a decision by the German Bundestag

CRITICAL SCENARIOS FOR HUMAN DRIVERS – CRITICALITY METRIC



Application on Recorded Data on BMW FOT/NDS Drives



Supported by:



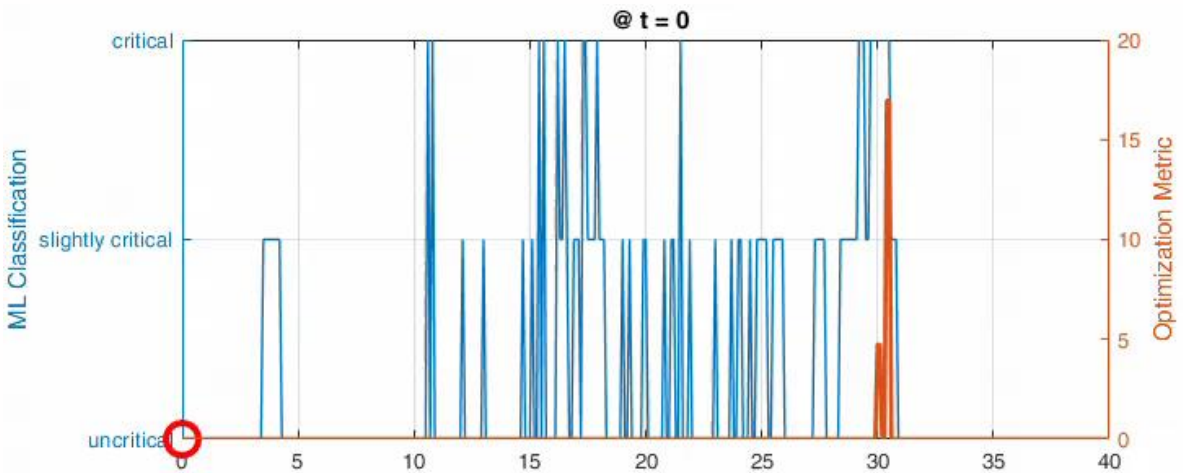
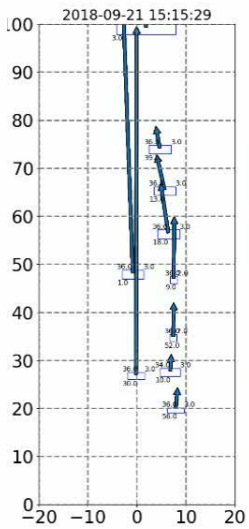
on the basis of a decision by the German Bundestag

REQUIREMENTS AND CONDITIONS – Booth No. 08

CRITICAL SCENARIOS FOR HUMAN DRIVERS – CRITICALITY METRIC



Application on Recorded Data on BMW FOT/NDS Drives



Supported by:

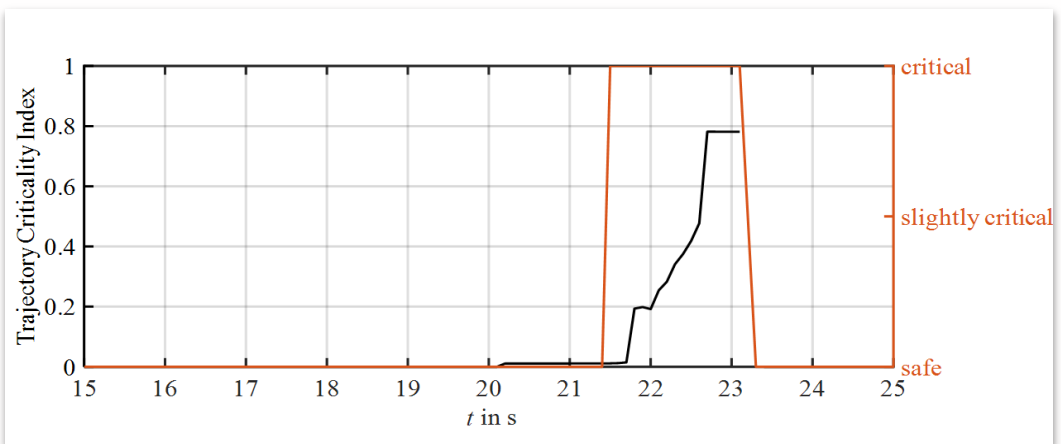
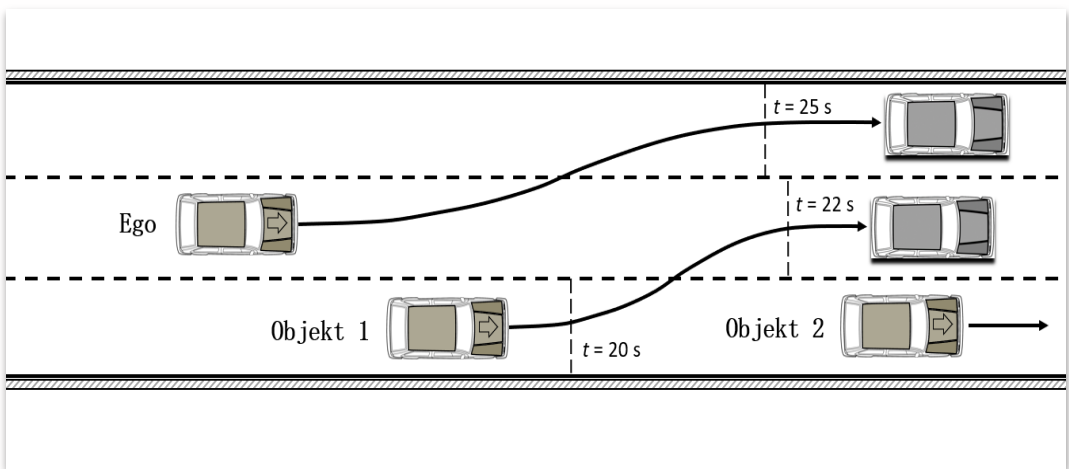


on the basis of a decision by the German Bundestag

CRITICAL SCENARIOS FOR HUMAN DRIVERS – CRITICALITY METRIC



Application on Simulation



CRITICAL SCENARIOS FOR HUMAN DRIVERS – CRITICALITY METRIC



References

Own Publications

Junietz, Philipp; Schneider, Jan; Winner, Hermann: Metrik zur Bewertung der Kritikalität von Verkehrssituationen und -szenarien, in: UNI DAS e.V (Hrsg.): 11. Workshop Fahrerassistenzsysteme, 2017

Junietz, P.; Wachenfeld, W.; Klonecki, K.; Winner, H.: Evaluation of Different Approaches to Address Safety Validation of Automated Driving, in: 2018 21st International Conference on Intelligent Transportation Systems (ITSC), 2018

Junietz, P.; Bonakdar, F.; Klamann, B.; Winner, H.: Criticality Metric for the Safety Validation of Automated Driving using Model Predictive Trajectory Optimization, in: 2018 21st International Conference on Intelligent Transportation Systems (ITSC), 2018

Other relevant Literature

Asljung, Daniel; Nilsson, Jonas; Fredriksson, Jonas: Comparing Collision Threat Measures for Verification of Autonomous Vehicles using Extreme Value Theory, in: IFAC-PapersOnLine (15), Year 49, S. 57–62, 2016

Songchitruksa, Praprut; Tarko, Andrew P.: The extreme value theory approach to safety estimation, in: Accident Analysis & Prevention (4), Jahrgang 38, S. 811–822, 2006



Supported by:



on the basis of a decision
by the German Bundestag