



## VÉHICULE A CONDUITE DÉLÉGUÉE

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S. Glaser

# INTRODUCTION



# LES NIVEAUX D'AUTOMATISATION

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Level	Name	Narrative definition	Execution of steering and acceleration/ deceleration	Monitoring of driving environment	Fallback performance of dynamic driving task	System capability (driving modes)	BAST level	NHTSA level
<b>Human driver monitors the driving environment</b>								
0	<b>No Automation</b>	the full-time performance by the <i>human driver</i> of all aspects of the <i>dynamic driving task</i> , even when enhanced by warning or intervention systems	Human driver	Human driver	Human driver	n/a	Driver only	0
1	<b>Driver Assistance</b>	the <i>driving mode</i> -specific execution by a driver assistance system of either steering or acceleration/deceleration using information about the driving environment and with the expectation that the <i>human driver</i> perform all remaining aspects of the <i>dynamic driving task</i>	Human driver and system	Human driver	Human driver	Some driving modes	Assisted	1
2	<b>Partial Automation</b>	the <i>driving mode</i> -specific execution by one or more driver assistance systems of both steering and acceleration/deceleration using information about the driving environment and with the expectation that the <i>human driver</i> perform all remaining aspects of the <i>dynamic driving task</i>	<b>System</b>	Human driver	Human driver	Some driving modes	Partially automated	2
<b>Automated driving system ("system") monitors the driving environment</b>								
3	<b>Conditional Automation</b>	the <i>driving mode</i> -specific performance by an <i>automated driving system</i> of all aspects of the <i>dynamic driving task</i> with the expectation that the <i>human driver</i> will respond appropriately to a <i>request to intervene</i>	System	<b>System</b>	Human driver	Some driving modes	Highly automated	3
4	<b>High Automation</b>	the <i>driving mode</i> -specific performance by an <i>automated driving system</i> of all aspects of the <i>dynamic driving task</i> , even if a <i>human driver</i> does not respond appropriately to a <i>request to intervene</i>	System	System	<b>System</b>	Some driving modes	Fully automated	3/4
5	<b>Full Automation</b>	the full-time performance by an <i>automated driving system</i> of all aspects of the <i>dynamic driving task</i> under all roadway and environmental conditions that can be managed by a <i>human driver</i>	System	System	System	<b>All driving modes</b>		

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Le conducteur supervise la conduite

Le système supervise la conduite

# CIBLE VEDECOM POUR LE VÉHICULE A CONDUITE DÉLÉGUÉE

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2	Partial Automation	the driving mode-specific execution by one or more driver assistance systems of both steering and acceleration/deceleration using information about the driving environment and with the expectation that the human driver perform all remaining aspects of the dynamic driving task	System	Human driver	Human driver	Some driving modes	Partially automated	2
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## Programme 2 : Délégation de conduite et connectivité

Objectifs	1,5 ans	3 ans	6 ans
Les fonctions de perception et de connectivité des véhicules + automatismes associés permettront les détections de tous les obstacles fixes et mobiles et ne causeront pas de collision à une vitesse inférieure ou égale à	30km/h	60km/h	90km/h
En milieu urbain, la délégation de conduite est possible à une vitesse inférieure ou égale à	30km/h (voirie aménagée)	50km/h (voirie aménagée)	50km/h
Sur une autoroute périurbaine, la délégation de conduite en cas de congestion est possible à une vitesse inférieure ou égale à	50km/h	60km/h	90km/h
Diminution du coût des capteurs de perception et des systèmes de fusion de données	10 par rapport à 2011	20 par rapport à 2011	200 par rapport à 2011
Niveau de sureté des architectures systèmes	Équivalent ASIL A	Equivalent ASIL B/C	Equivalent ASIL C/D
Niveau d'automatisation visé	4	4/5	5

# ITS BORDEAUX

## Véhicule de perception

- VEH08 : Base de données des signaux capteurs
- VEH09 : Cas d'usage



ITS Bordeaux

- Première plateforme Automatisée
- VEH08 : Architecture complète, base des futures recherches
- VEH09 : Sûreté de fonctionnement du véhicule autonome



## Véhicule à conduite déléguée

Ecole des Mines

IFSTTAR

INRIA

VEDECOM

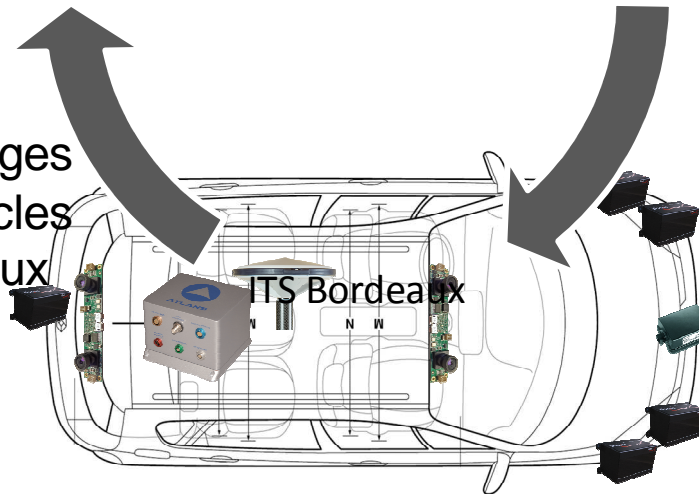
Intégration des algorithmes :

- Localisation
- SLAM
- Détection de Marquages
- Détection des Obstacles
- Détection de Panneaux

Architecture modulaire

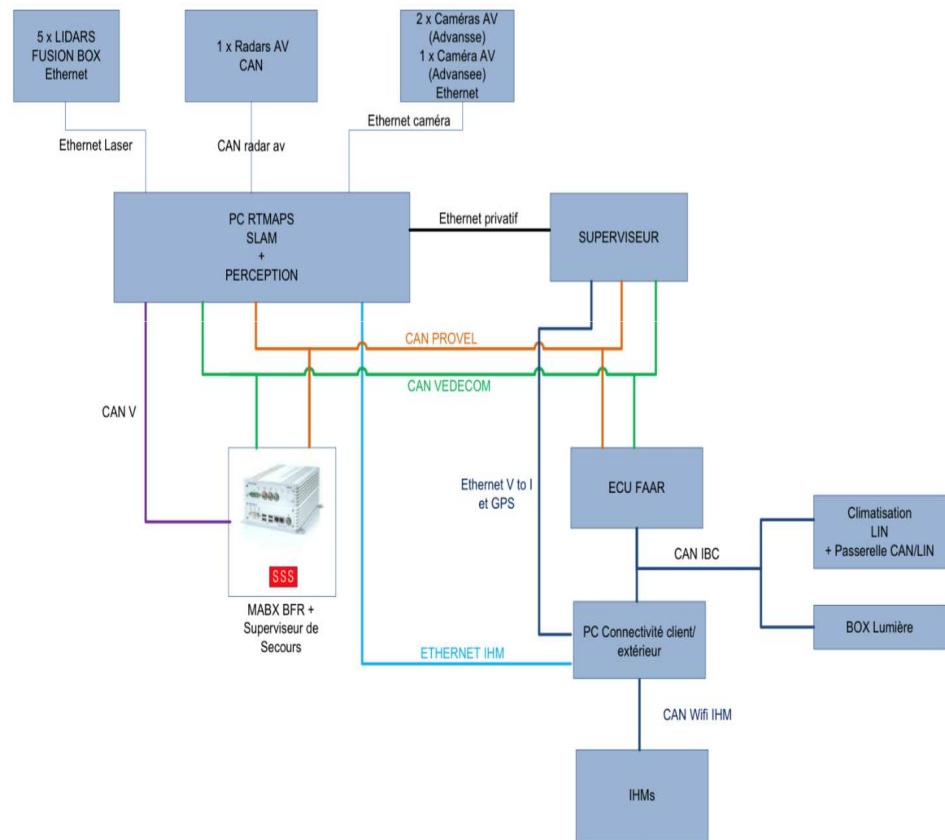
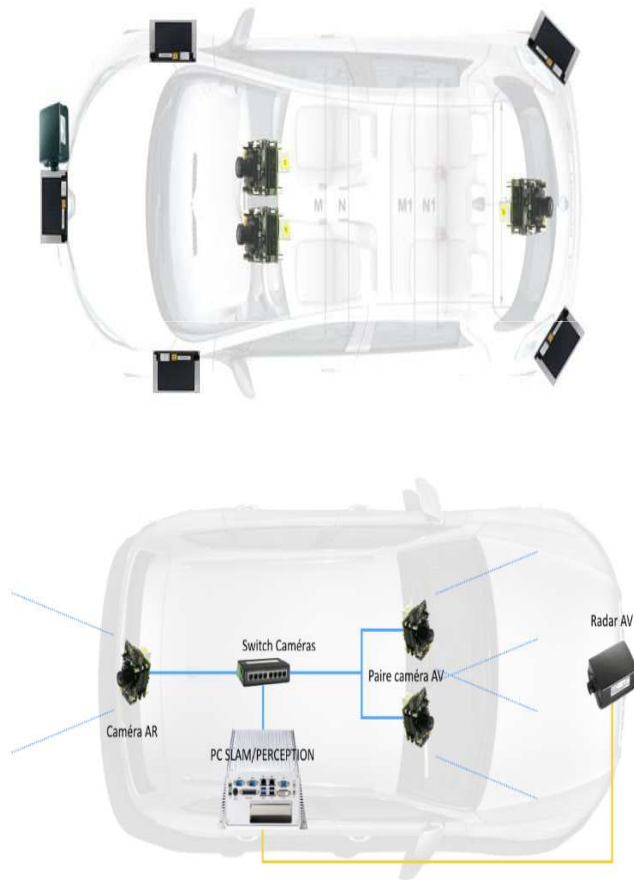
Véhicule de perception et Véhicule pilotable

Base de données d'essais



# EQUIPEMENT DU VÉHICULE

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## Plateforme

- Réalisée à partir d'une Renault ZOE
- Transformation du design
  - Pour rendre le véhicule neutre
  - Pour intégrer au mieux les capteurs

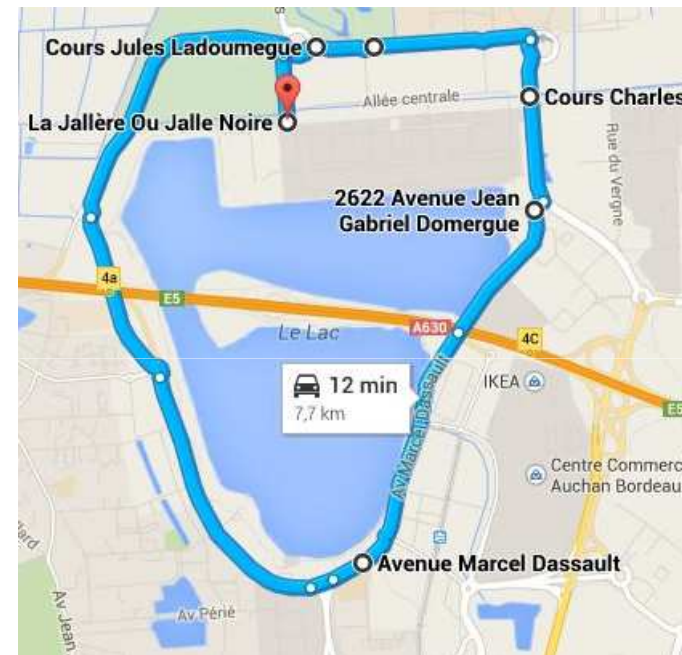
## Expérimentation

- Congrès ITS Bordeaux
- Zone ouverte
- Conduite au niveau 4
- Sûreté de fonctionnement
- Plus de 1000km parcourus

## Une approche globale

- Délégation de conduite dans un environnement complexe
- Connectivité avec l'environnement

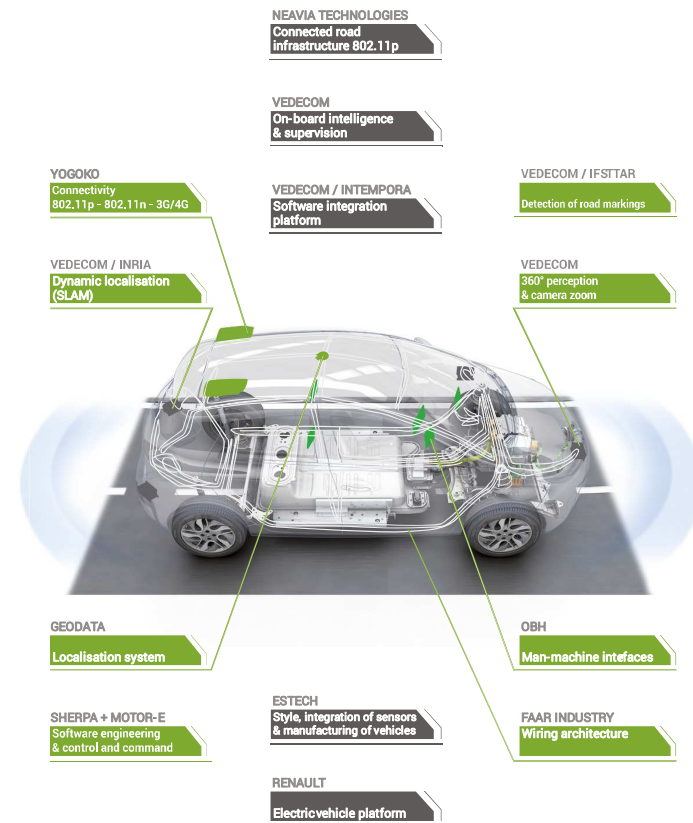
## Vitesse limitée à 50km/h



## Véhicule électrique avec des capacités de perception à 360° :

- Perception utilisant les lidars et radars
- Localisation à partir de technologies SLAM
- Plateforme de connectivité : WiFi 802.11p (C2X), WiFi 802.11n, 3G/4G (cellular)

## Etude de style pour l'intégration des capteurs

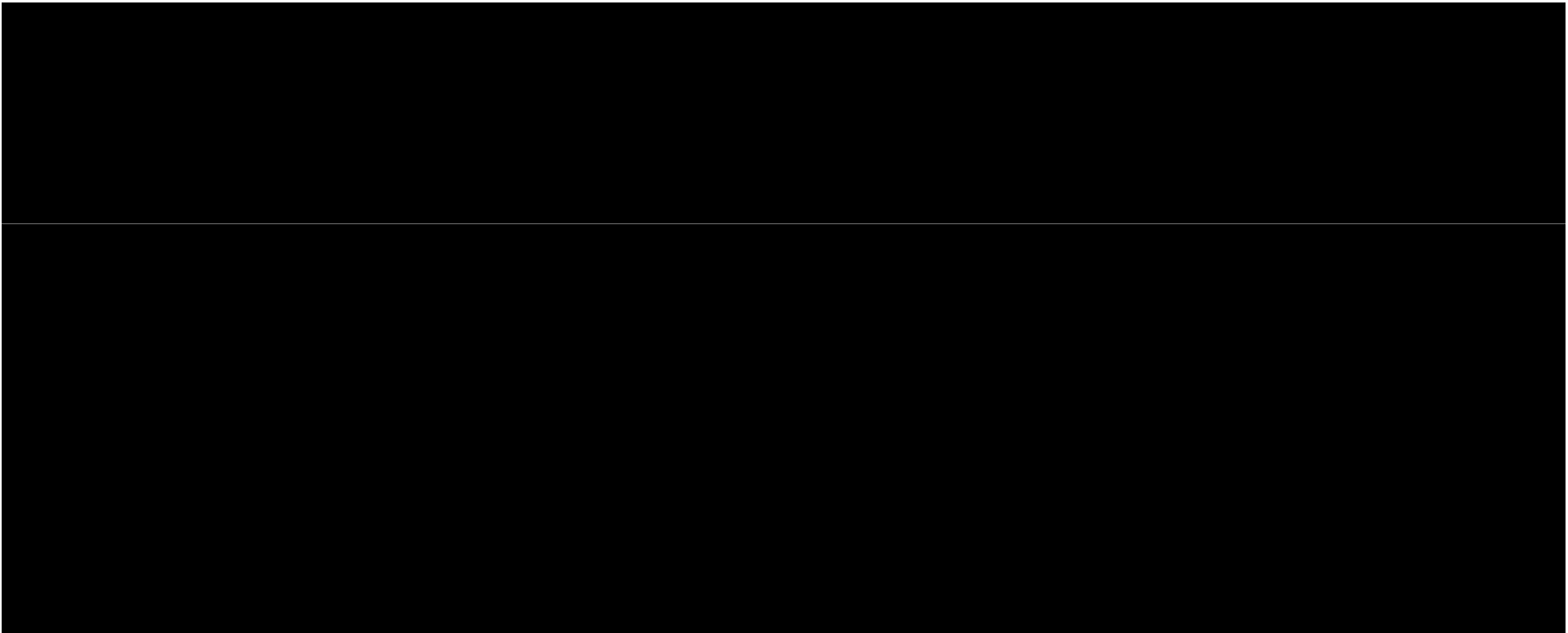


# LE VÉHICULE VEDECOM

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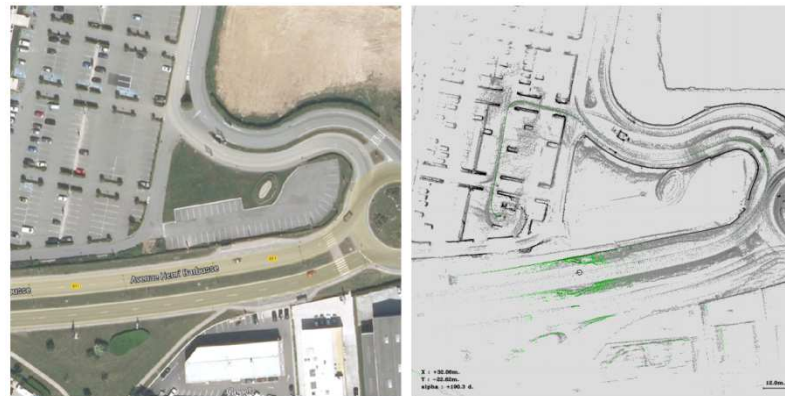
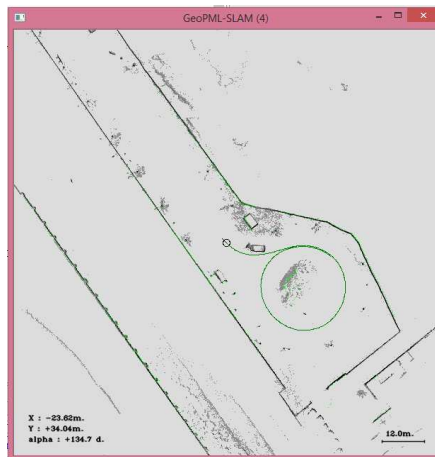
Intégration du SLAM laser Inria et définition des besoins cartographiques de base, interfaçage des deux et transitions entre localisations

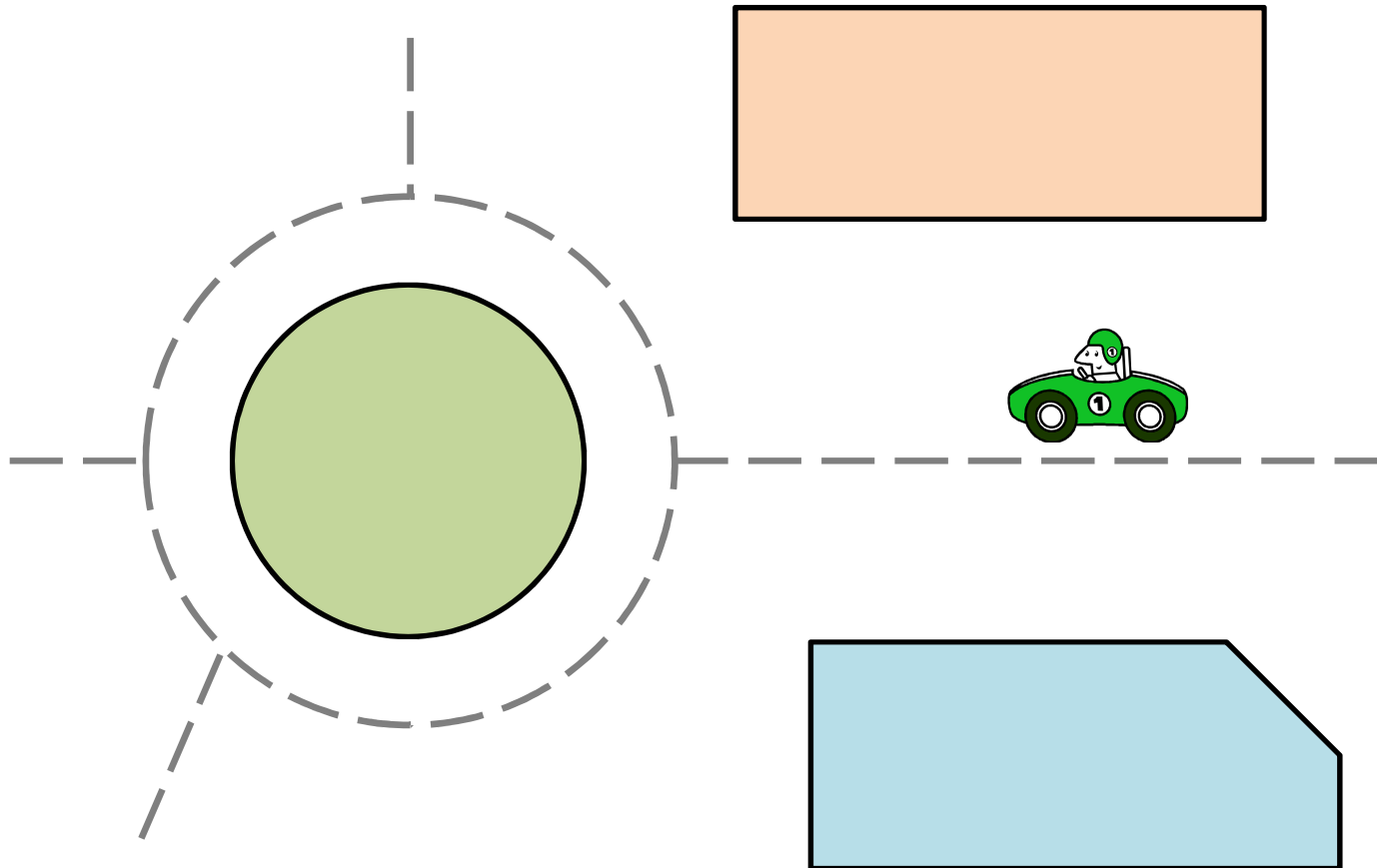


Travail initié à l'INRIA et poursuivi au sein de VEDECOM

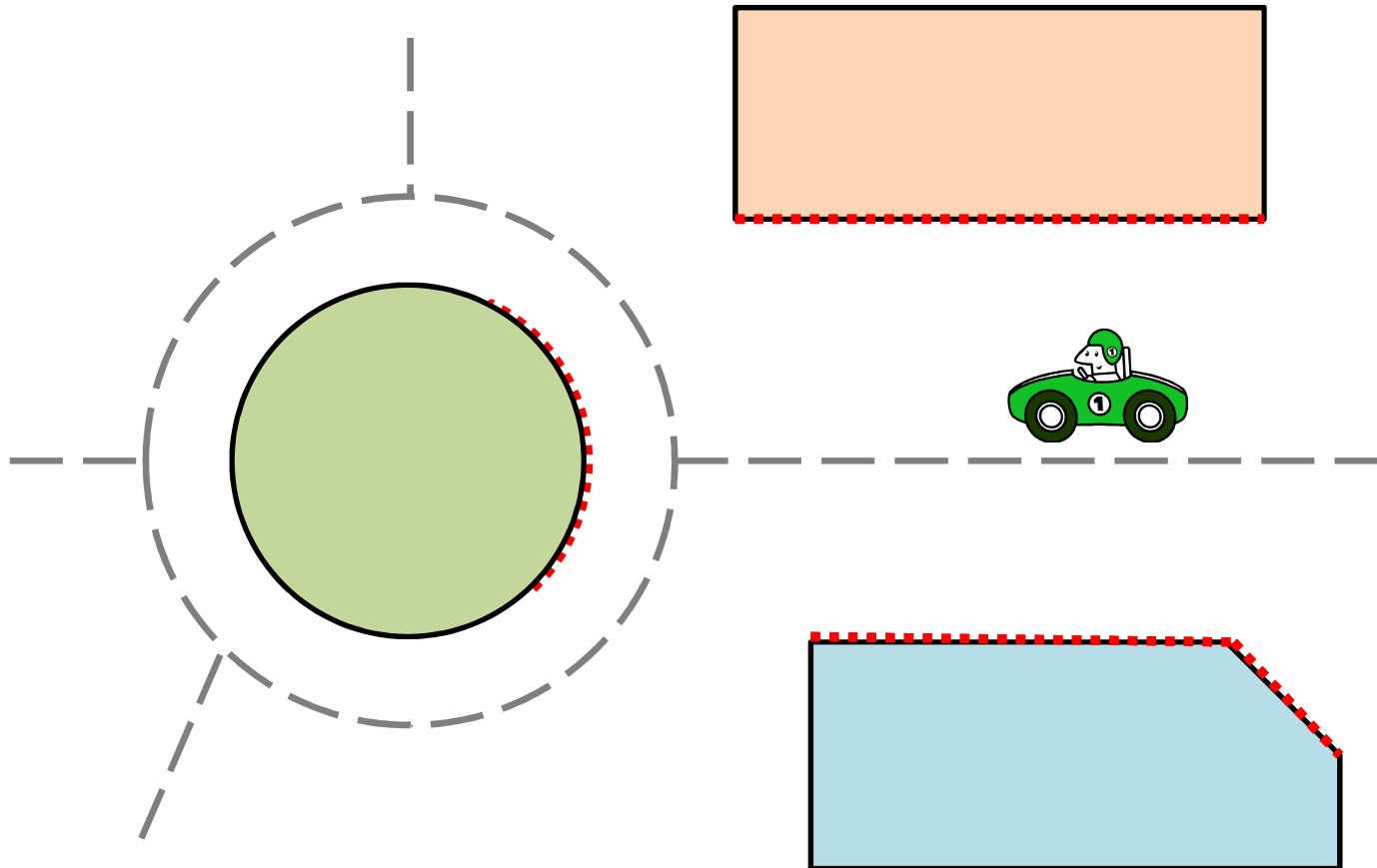
Système fondé sur des laser-scanner:

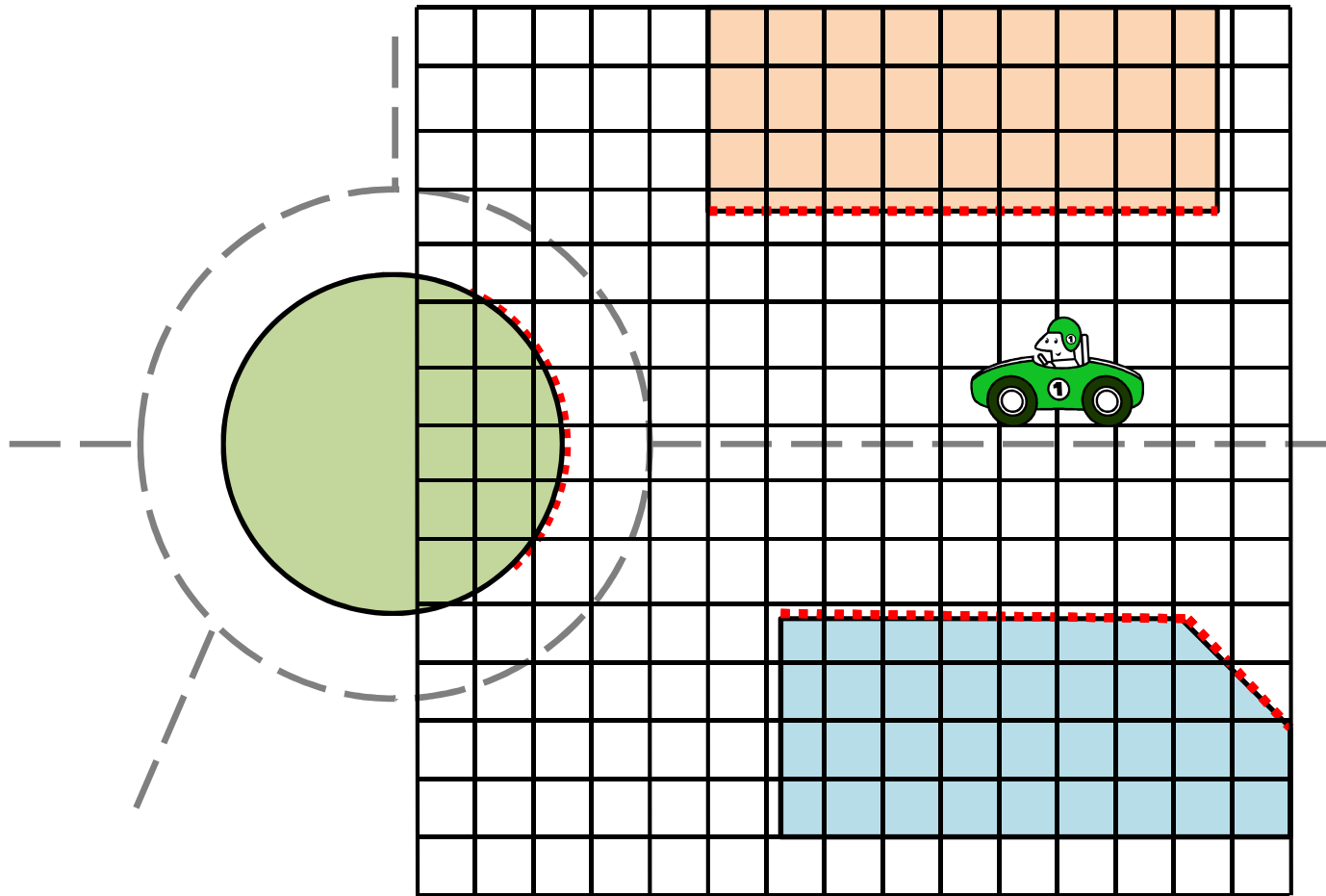
- Précision
- Répétabilité
- Ressources nécessaires
- Peut fonctionner en complément avec des détections de voies

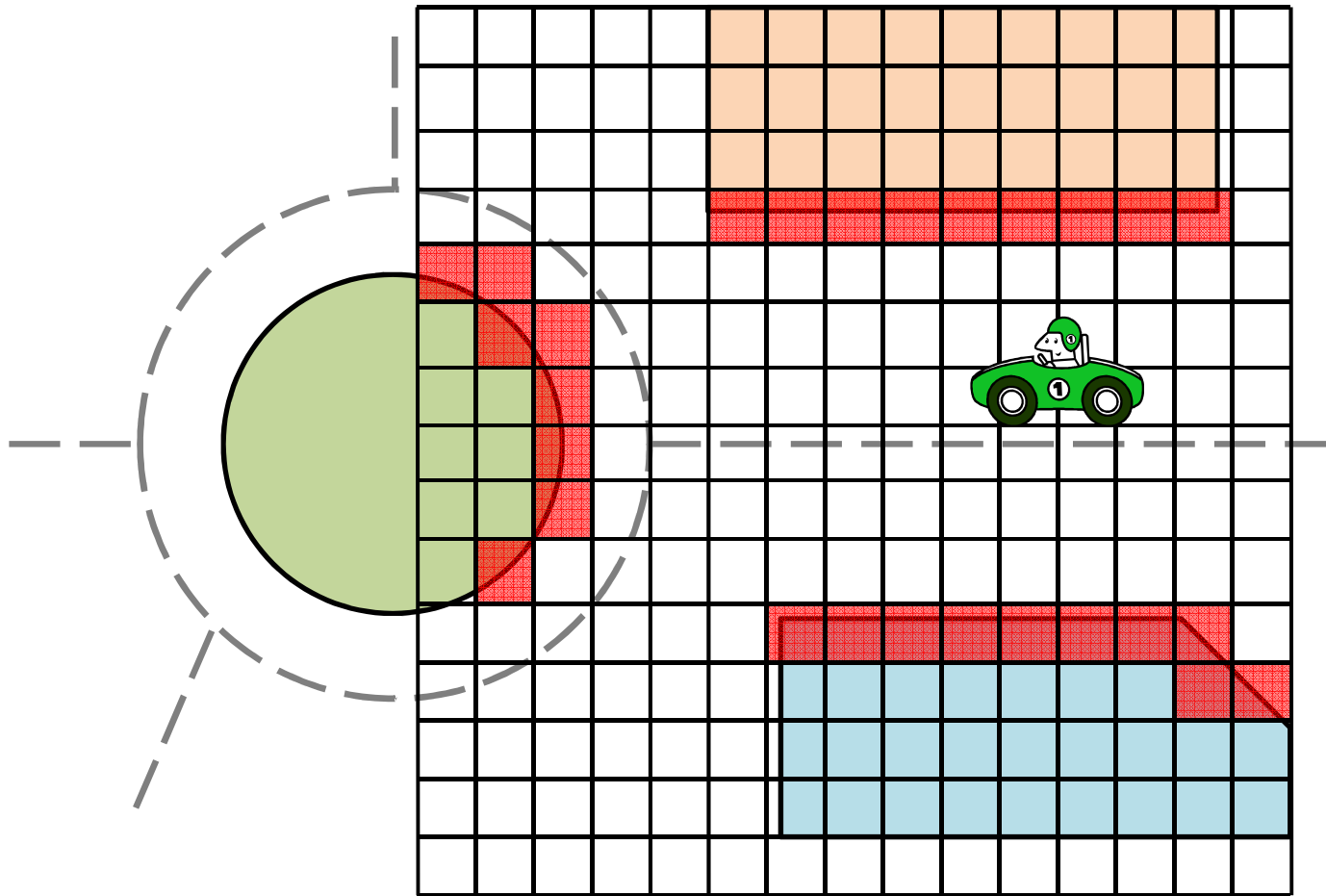


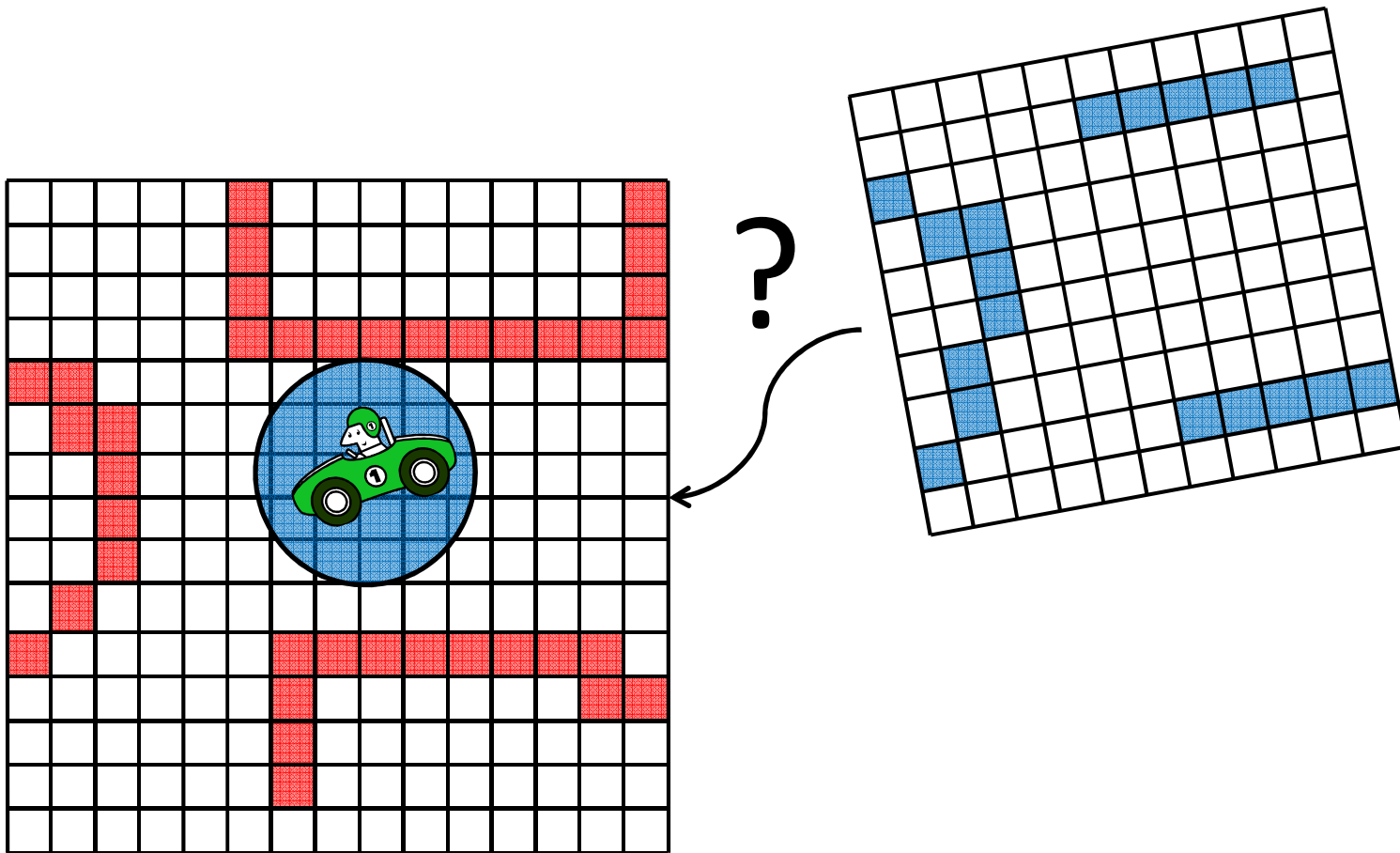


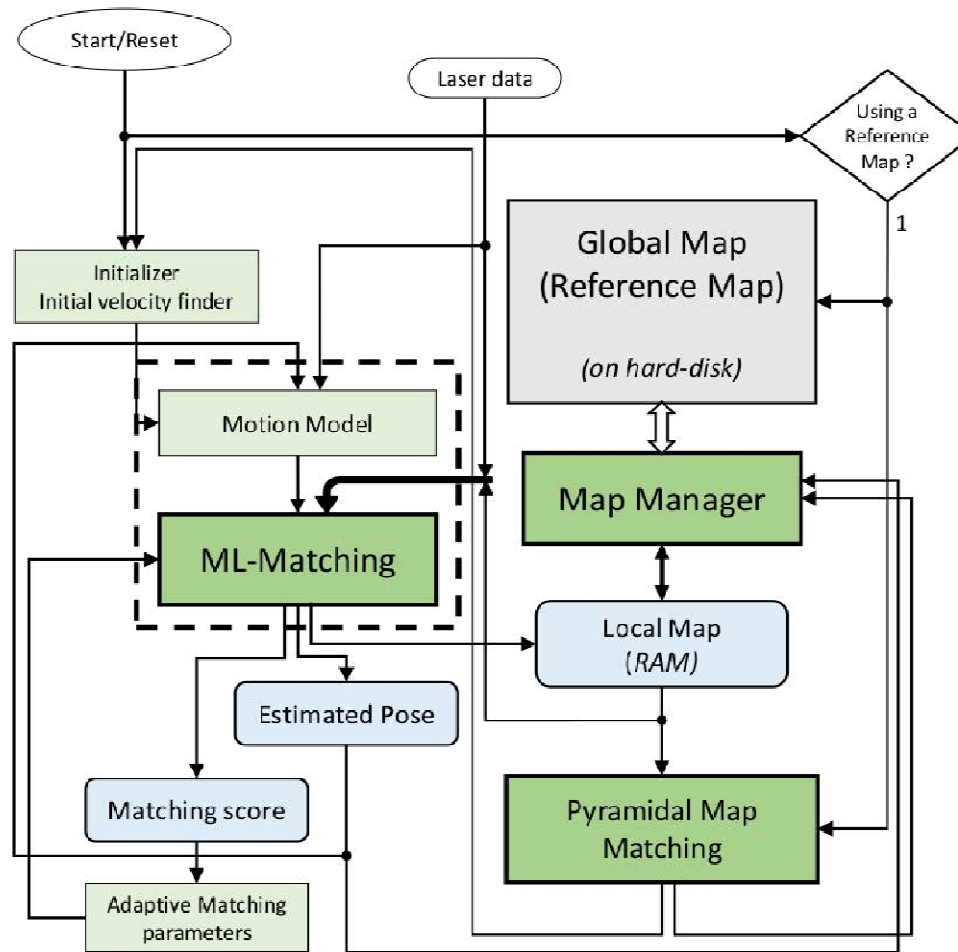










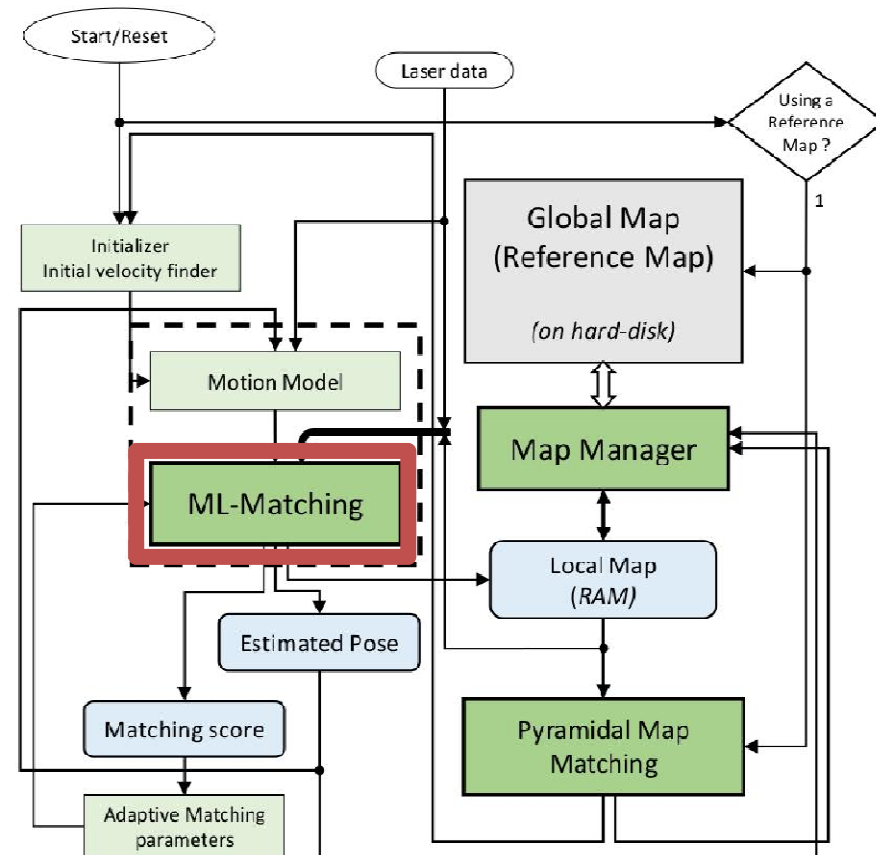


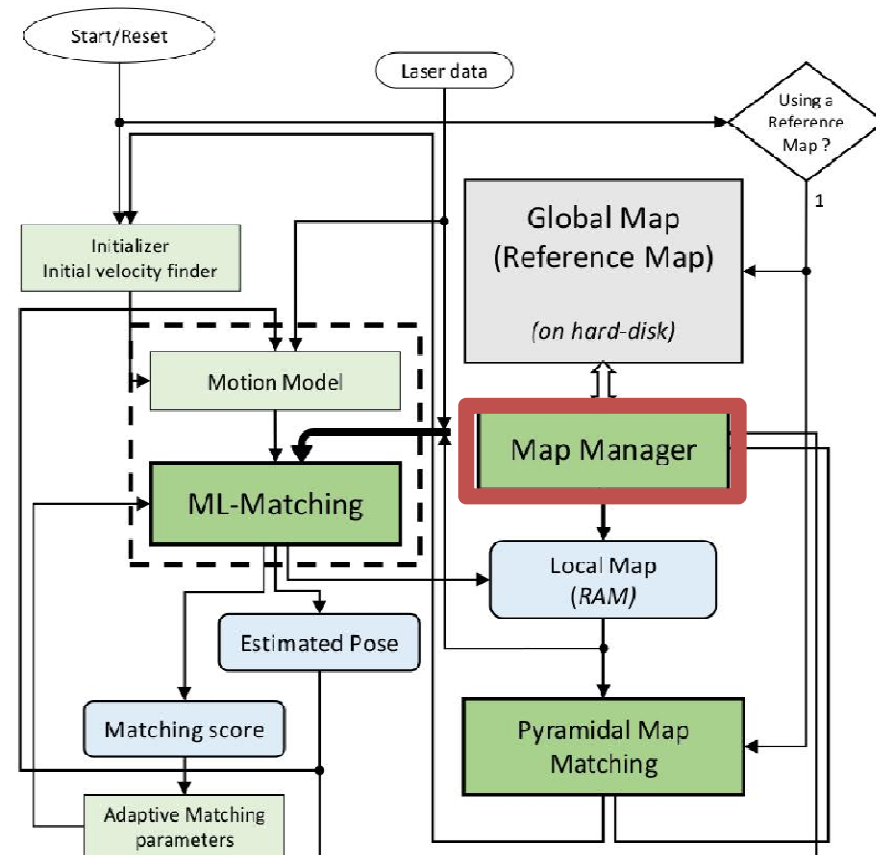
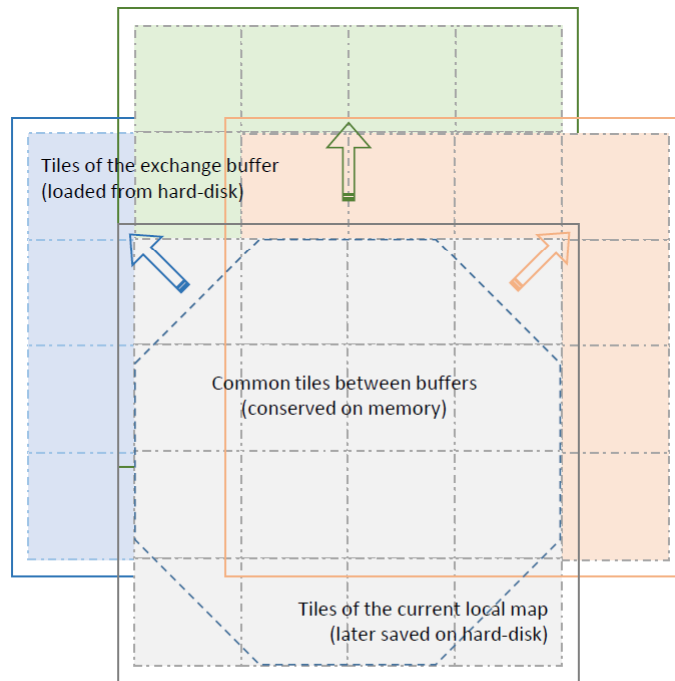
$$\mathbf{x}_{t|t} = \arg \max_{\mathbf{x}_{t|t-1}} \{ P(\mathbf{z}_t | \mathbf{x}_{t|t-1}, \mathbf{M}_{t-1}) \times P(\mathbf{x}_{t|t-1} | \mathbf{x}_{t-1|t-1}, \mathbf{u}_t) \}$$

$$P(\mathbf{z}_t | \mathbf{x}_{t|t-1}, \mathbf{M}_{t-1}) \propto \sum_{cell \ i=1}^N P(m_{t-1}^i)$$

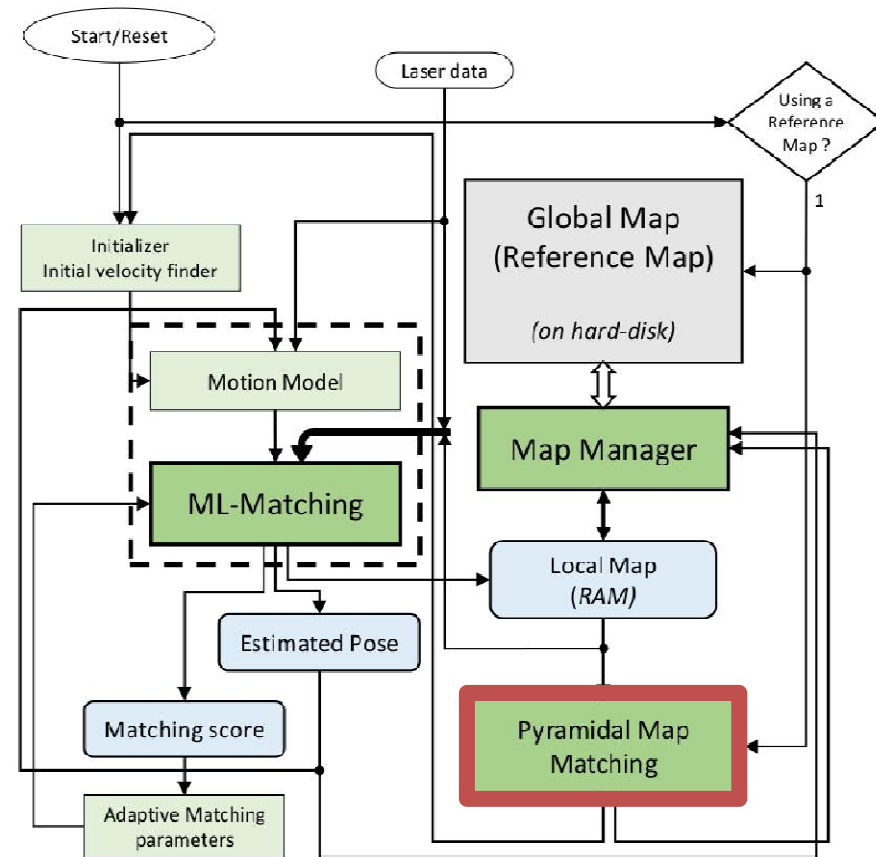
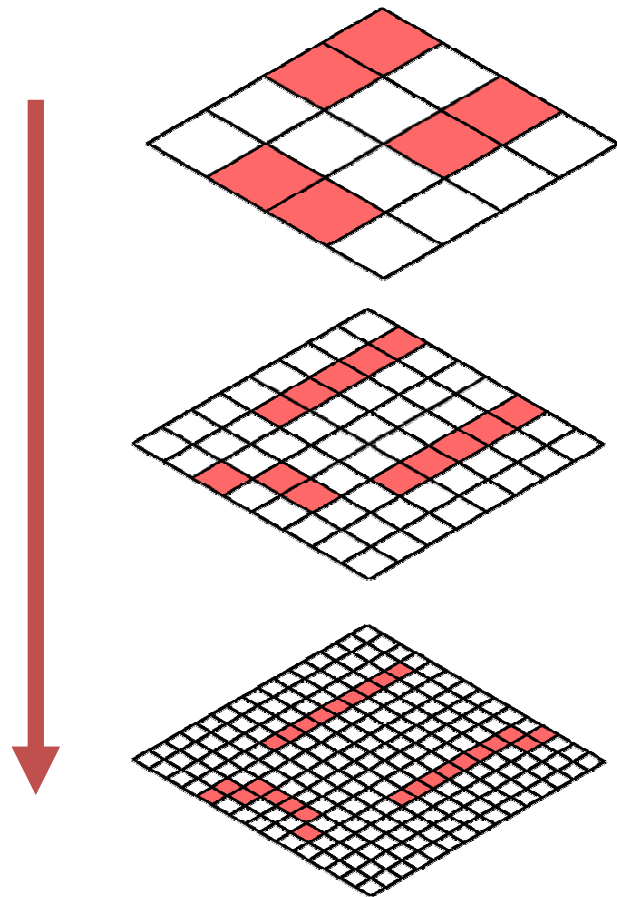
Fusion de nouvelles observations:

$$\mathbf{M}_t = \mathbf{M}_{t-1} \cup \mathbf{M}^t$$





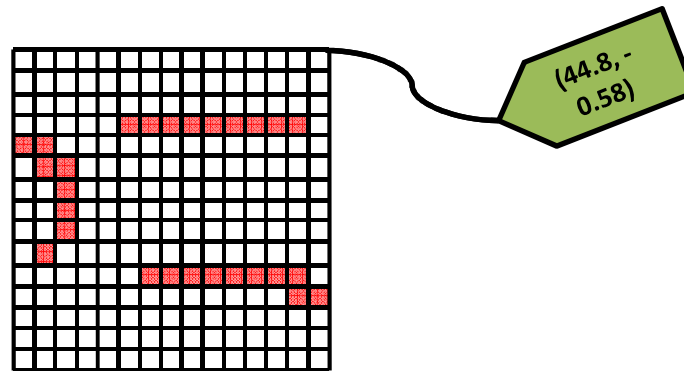
# MAP MATCHING PYRAMIDAL





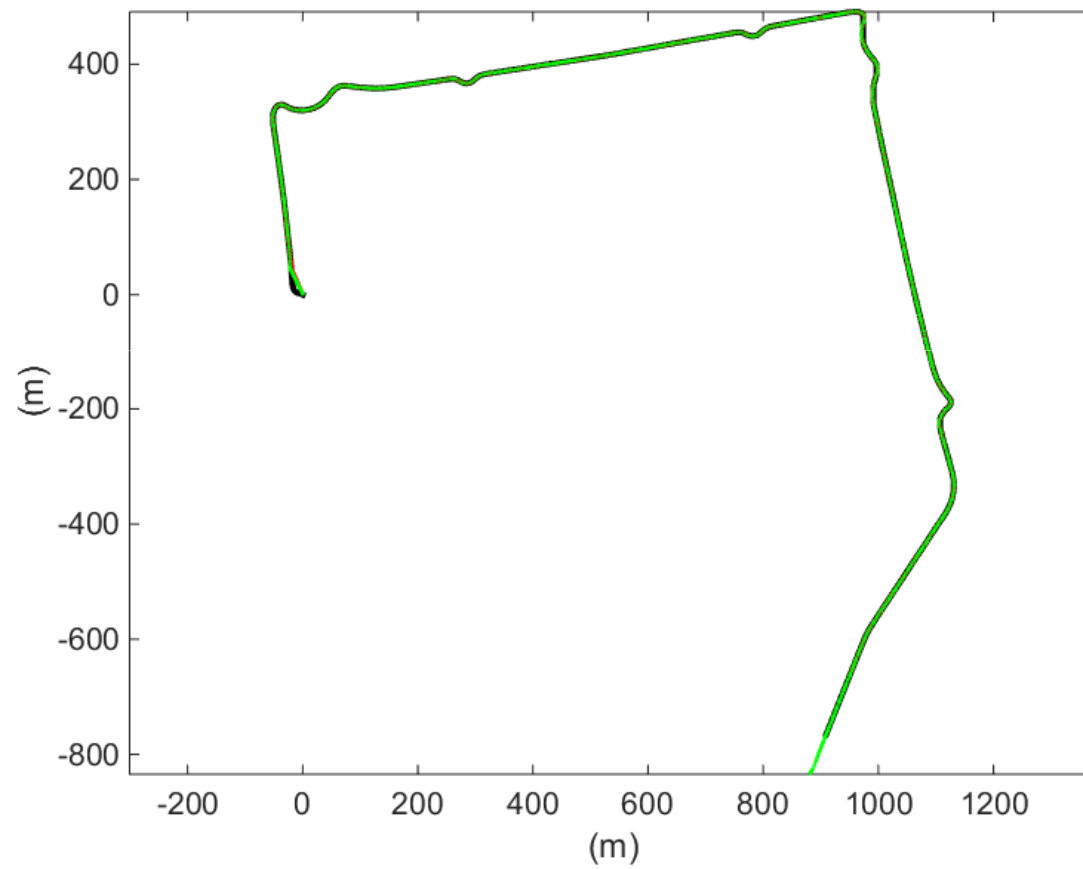
Fusion avec un GPS RTK lors de la construction d'une carte

- Extended Kalman Filter

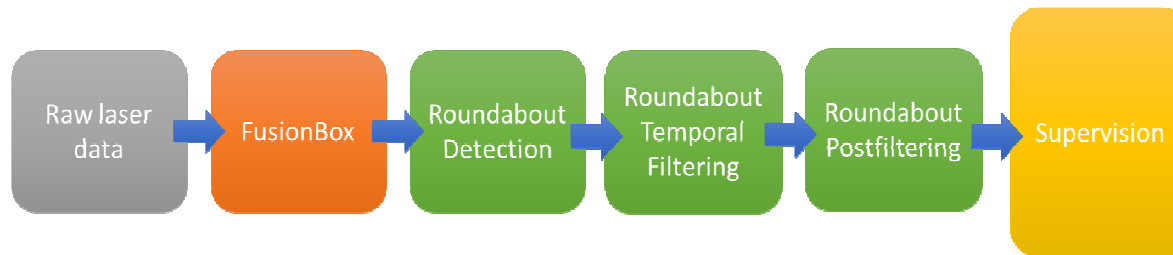


Intégration de l'odométrie et de la vitesse de lacet dans la localisation

- Assurance de la localisation pour quelques secondes
- Transition douce entre les algorithmes
- Arrêt en sûreté si nécessaire



Une chaîne de filtrage et de traitements pour la gestion de l'insertion dans les ronds-points



Module de détection et de suivi d'obstacles à partir d'un télémètre multicouches (IFSTTAR/LIVIC)



