

A Standard Driven Software Architecture for Fully Autonomous Vehicles

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What is desired? Fully autonomous vehicles

Definition (Functional Software Architecture)

A specification of intended *functions* and necessary *interactions* in order to achieve desired behaviors.

Why? Propositions

Drawbacks in literature:

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1. After-math of building a prototype

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Drawbacks in literature:

1. After-math of building a prototype
2. Requirements are hard to trace w.r.t functional components
3. Few components group most functionality
4. No rationale for decision making

How?

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2. Functional decomposition w.r.t to the automotive software development life-cycle

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A better approach?

1. Clear (standard) requirements
2. Functional decomposition w.r.t to the automotive software development life-cycle
3. Rationale for decision making

Higher level goals

The autonomous driving *demonstrators* involves some sort of *perception* and higher *intelligence* plugged on top of a base vehicle platform which usually incorporates computerized *control* of functions like propulsion and braking [1].

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1. Where do we *plug* in the intelligence?

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Some natural thoughts about *intelligence*:

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2. How do we *improve* our intelligence?

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Some natural thoughts about *intelligence*:

1. Where do we *plug* in the intelligence?
2. How do we *improve* our intelligence?
3. How can we *distribute* as much as possible classic control tasks?

Further decomposition of perception and intelligence

Where do we start?

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- ▶ Search for a set of standard requirements

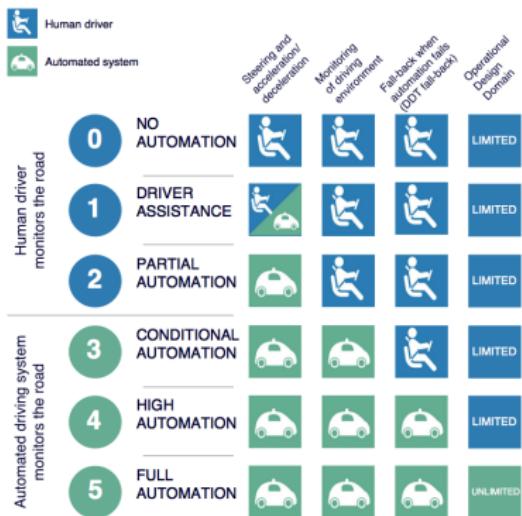
Further decomposition of perception and intelligence

Where do we start?

- ▶ Search for a set of standard requirements
- ▶ SAE J3016

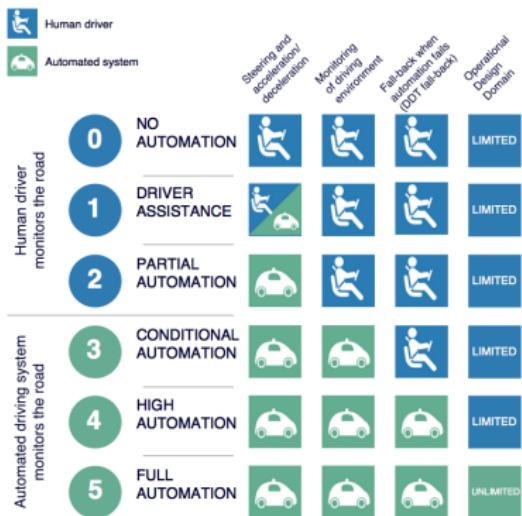
From no automation to full automation

- ▶ [SAEJ3016] ... describes driving automation features and the underlying principles used to evolve from *none* to *full* driving automation.



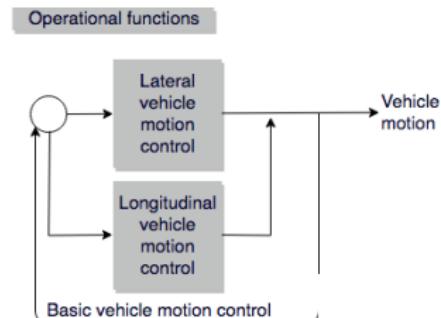
From no automation to full automation

- ▶ [SAEJ3016] ... describes driving automation features and the underlying principles used to evolve from *none* to *full* driving automation.
- ▶ It is *not* meant as a *blueprint*, but at the moment it is the only *standard functional description* for building autonomous vehicles.



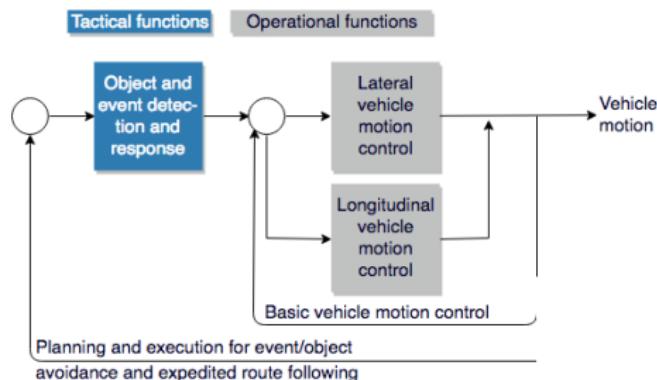
Requirements

1. Operational - basic vehicle control



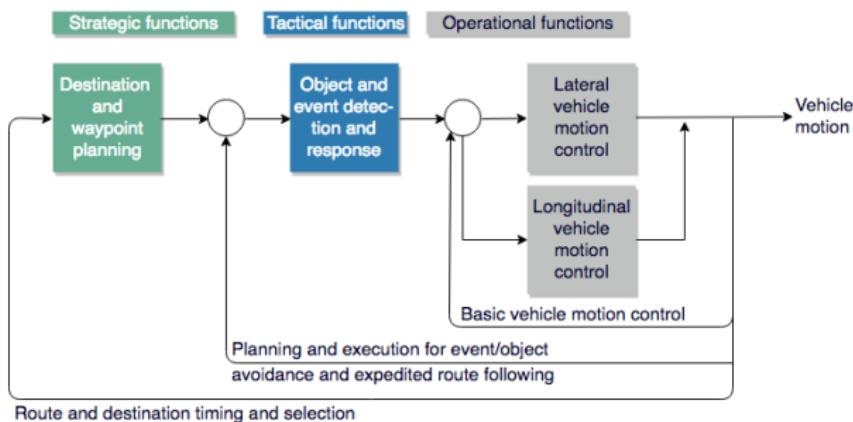
Requirements

- 1. Operational** - basic vehicle control
- 2. Tactical** - planning and execution for event/object avoidance and expedited route following



Requirements

- 1. Operational** - basic vehicle control
- 2. Tactical** - planning and execution for event/object avoidance and expedited route following
- 3. Strategic** - destination and general route planning



Rationale

Remark

Architecture design for autonomous vehicles is analogous to the design of a real-time, intelligent, control system (a.k.a a robot).

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Architecture design for autonomous vehicles is analogous to the design of a real-time, intelligent, control system (a.k.a a robot).

Existing AI or Robotics architectures:

- ▶ Reactive
- ▶ Deliberative

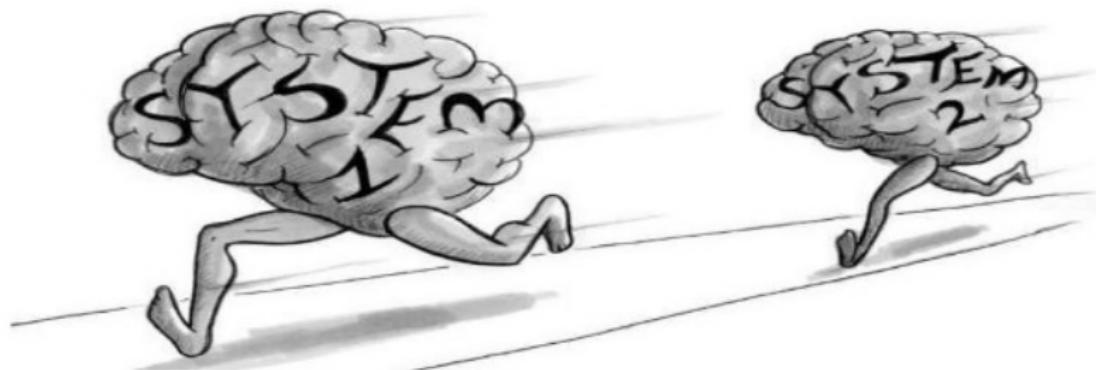
How about both?[2]

THINKING

FAST
SLOW

&

SLOW



World Modeling

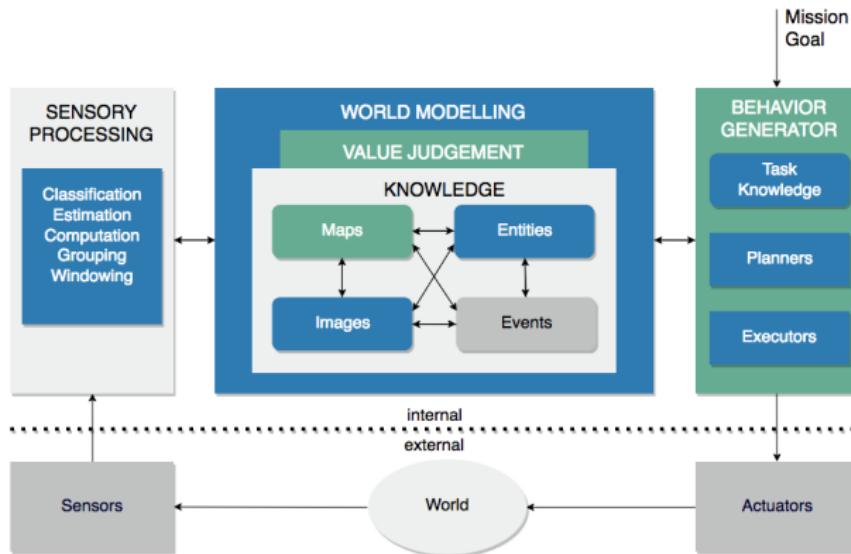
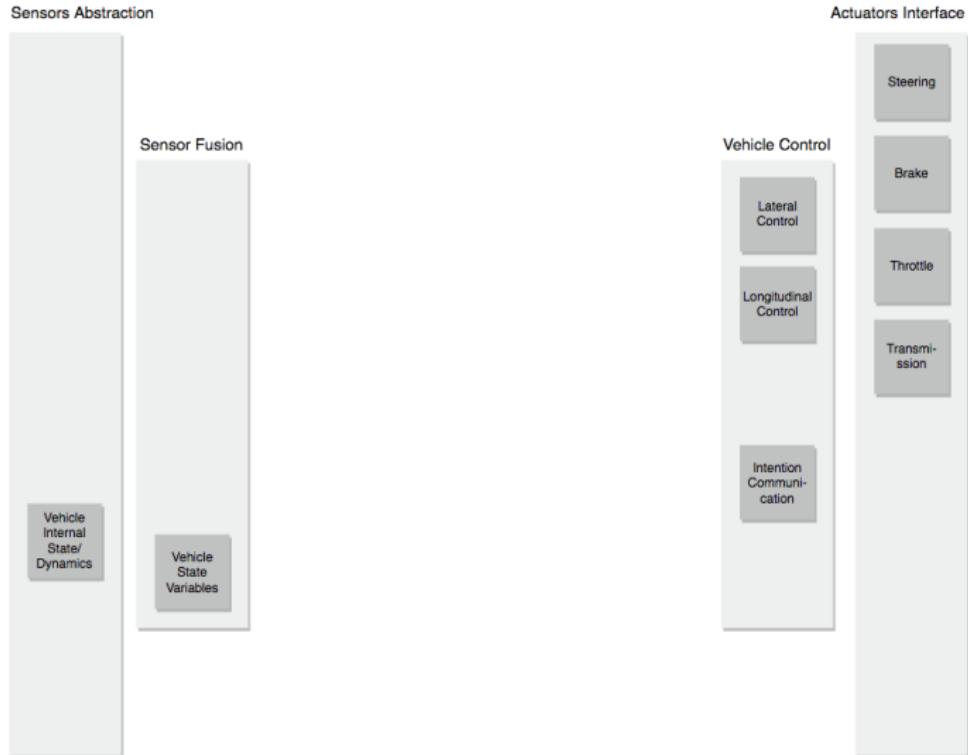


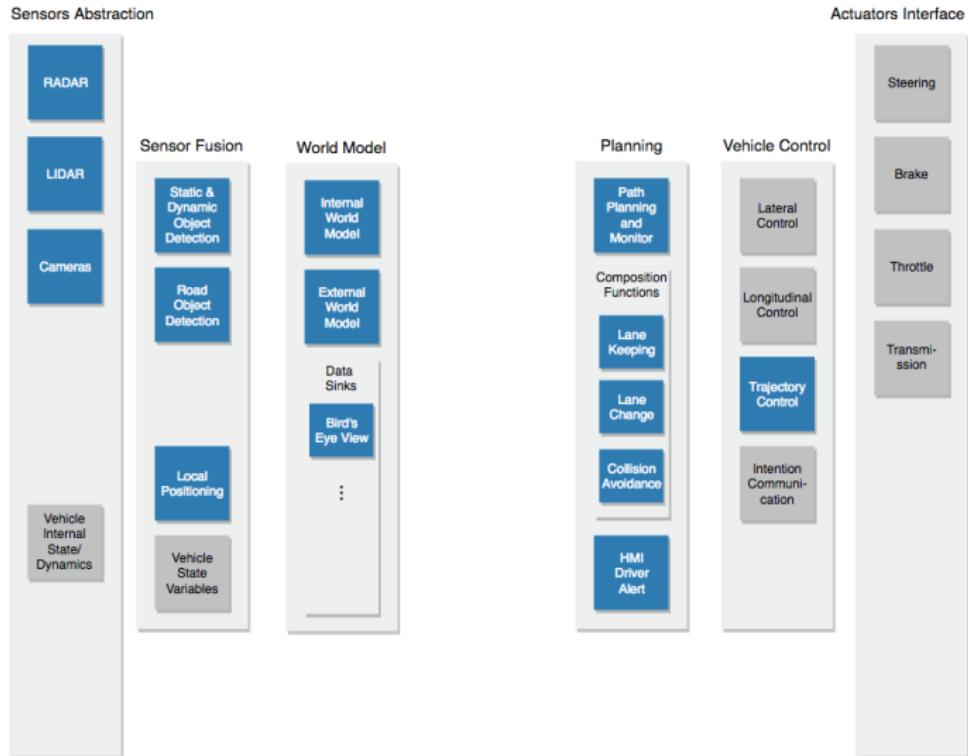
Figure: NIST RCS reference architecture.

A cocktail of all notions introduced so far.

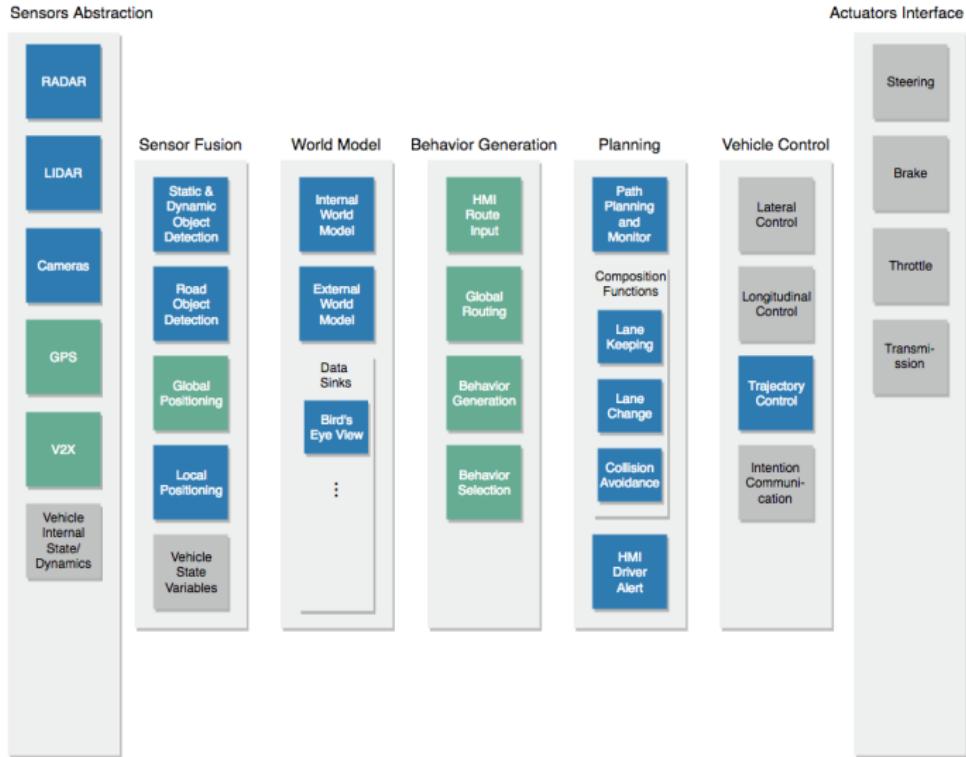
Basic operational functions

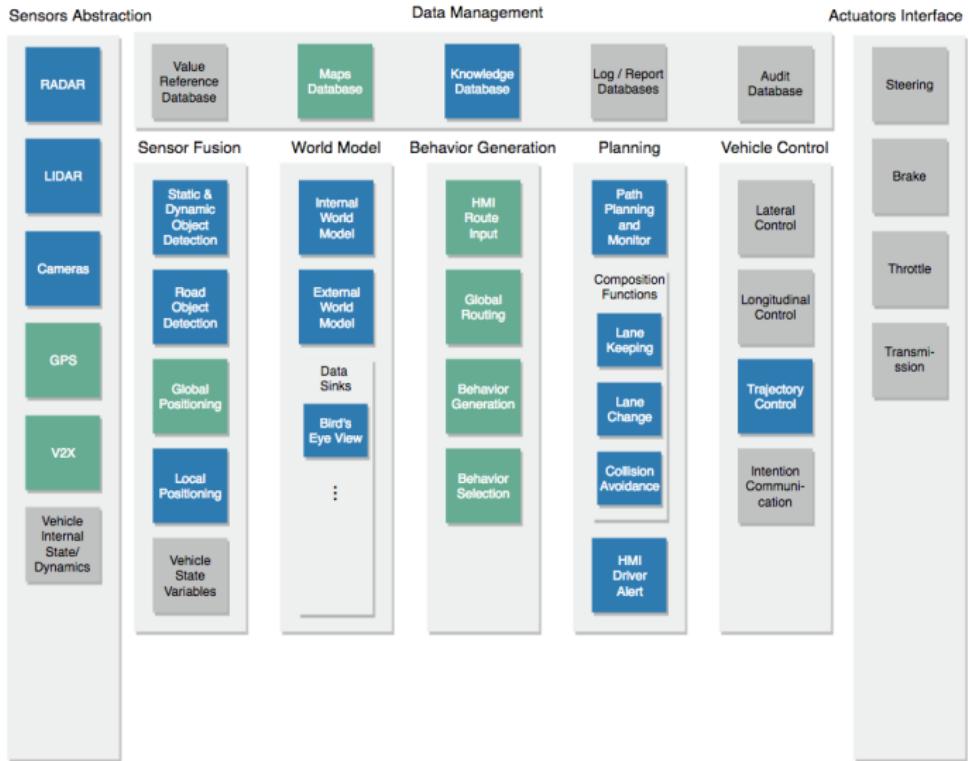


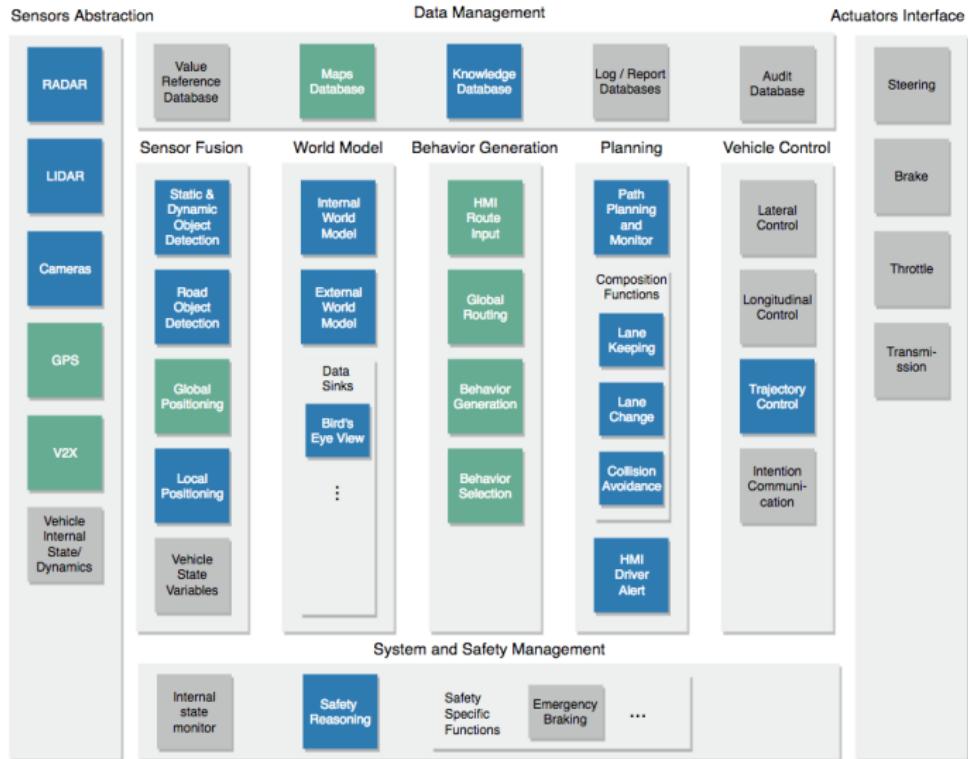
Adding tactical functions



One level higher - strategic decisions







Component Interaction - road to patterns

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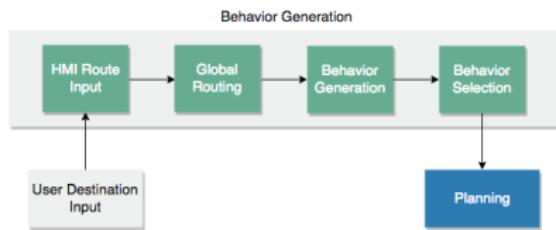


Figure: Component interaction at class level. Pipes-and-filters pattern.

Component Interaction - road to patterns

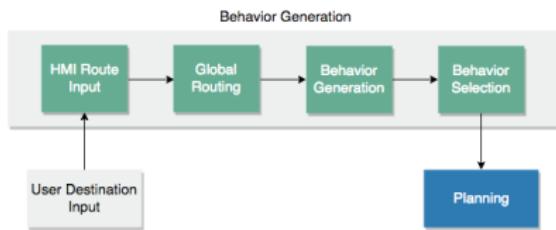


Figure: Component interaction at class level. Pipes-and-filters pattern.

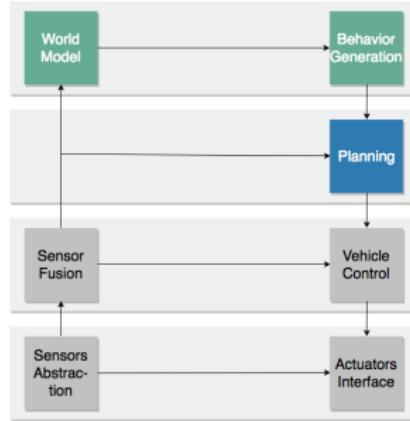


Figure: Hierarchical control. Tee-and-join pipelines pattern.

What next?

- ▶ Data about interaction patterns
- ▶ Experiments with centralized/decentralized deployment architectures
- ▶ (Standardized) component interfaces

References I

-  Sagar Behere and Martin Törngren. "A functional reference architecture for autonomous driving". In: *Information and Software Technology* 73 (2016), pp. 136–150.
-  Daniel Kahneman. *Thinking, fast and slow*. Macmillan, 2011.