



# Functional Requirements for Automated Vehicles

Where to start?



# Mandate

- Develop functional requirements for AV
  - In particular, combination of different functions (SAE level 2+)
  - Cover requirements for Functional Safety
- In line with following principles:
  - a) System safety
  - b) Failsafe response
  - c) HMI/Operator information
  - d) OEDR

# Background Definitions

- Functional Requirements
  - Define the function of a system
  - System must do \_\_\_\_\_. (mandatory)
  - The “what?”
- Non-Functional requirements
  - Define criteria that can be used to judge the system
  - System shall do \_\_\_\_\_. (suggestion)
  - The “how?”

# Where to start?

- Requirements vary based on a number of factors including:
  - General requirements
    - I.e applicable to all functions
  - Specific function(s)
    - I.e ALKS, lane change system, auto-park, full automation
  - SAE level
    - Level of reliance on driver
  - Intended use
    - I.e Driver support, driver replacement, ride-sharing

# Things to consider

- Systems are heavily software based, often relying on probabilistic methods and object models
  - Nothing is 100% certain
  - “All models are wrong, but some are useful“
- It may be necessary to include requirements for degraded/temporary modes of operation
  - I.e. Temporary loss of lane markings, sensor oversaturation/interference
  - Temporary increase in risk, but may be less than overall risk of transition to driver or attempting minimal risk manoeuvre
- Humans drivers are also susceptible to the above

# Possible method

- Begin with general requirements
  - Add more sophistication/complexity in layers
  - Build in some adaptability in the requirements
    - Re-use requirements across different functions
- For each function, level and intended use choose what layer (level of sophistication) is appropriate
  - Layers above could be seen as fallbacks in case of failure & have associated performance degradation/system limitations
- Keep a “database” of requirements and re-use for each function

# Partial Example – Highway Chauffeur

- System must (detect/perceive/act):
  - Roadway
    - Lane
      - Lane markings
      - Centre of lane
    - Infrastructure
      - Traffic control devices
        - State of device
    - Road type
      - Road Condition
        - Adverse weather
  - Position of other road users (same lane, adjacent lane, opposite lane)
    - Velocity of other road users
      - Classify type of user
        - Indications of user intent (turn signal, location in lane, acceleration)
          - (Predict) user intended path
  - Keep a safe distance from other users
    - Accelerate/decelerate smoothly
    - Reduce likelihood of crossing intended paths
- Result: Can proceed at rated conditions (speed, lane change etc.)

# Partial Example – Highway Chauffeur – (temporary) loss of a sensor

- System must (detect/perceive/act):
  - Roadway
    - Lane
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      - Classify type of user
        - Indications of user intent (turn signal, location in lane, acceleration)
          - (Predict) user intended path
  - Keep a safe distance from other users
    - Accelerate/decelerate smoothly
    - Reduce likelihood of crossing intended paths
- Result: Degraded mode (may need to reduce speed, cannot lane change, increase distances to other users)



# Starting point

- Use some of the concepts in published guidance documents as starting point
- Build upon & categorise
- Begin with general statements, add complexity/layers when required for a technology
  - Less complex system requirements can become the degraded modes of more sophisticated systems
- Work towards specific requirements which can be testable

# A few possible – “System must” from Canada’s Safety Assessment

- 1. ADS Level of Automation and intended use
  - Have a defined level of automation
  - Have a clear intended use
  - Be able to identify the software & hardware version
- 2. Operational Design Domain
  - Have a clearly defined ODD
    - Prevent system from activating if outside ODD
    - Ability to detect if OD outside ODD
    - Minimize risk if ODD exceeded
  - Maintain the safe flow of traffic
  - Comply with the traffic rules

# A few possible – “System must” from Canada’s Safety Assessment

- 3. Object and Event Detection and Response
  - Detect & perceive other road users
  - Respond appropriately to (road infrastructure, other users, traffic control, unlawful users, animals, unclassified objects)
- 6. Safety Systems
  - Have redundancies
    - Monitor performance
    - Detect faults
    - Conduct hazard analyses
  - Signal malfunctions
    - Execute corrective action
  - Transition to safe fall-back

# A few possible – “System must” from Canada’s Safety Assessment

- 7. Human-Machine Interface and Accessibility of Controls
  - Have intuitive controls
  - Communicate critical messages (to occupants and others)
  - Clearly communicate a take-over request
  - Allow sufficient time for a fall-back driver to respond
  - Show when the system is available, not available and operational
  - Signal intention to other road users

# A few possible – “System must” from Canada’s Safety Assessment

- 8. Public Education and Awareness
  - Be clear to the driver when and how it performs DDT or partial DDT
    - Indicate maintenance requirements
  - Make it’s intent clear to other road users
- 9. User Protections during Collisions or System Failures
  - Achieve a safe state after a collision/failure
    - Communicate with passengers, first responders, emergency services
  - Conduct system tests prior to returning to circulation

# A few possible – “System must” from Canada’s Safety Assessment

- 11. System Updates and After-Market Repairs/Modifications
  - Conduct system checks after update/modification/repairs
  - Be disabled if the function is no longer supported