



中国汽车技术研究中心有限公司
China Automotive Technology and Research Center Co., Ltd.

Data Storage Systems for Automated Driving (DSSAD)

(CATARC, China)



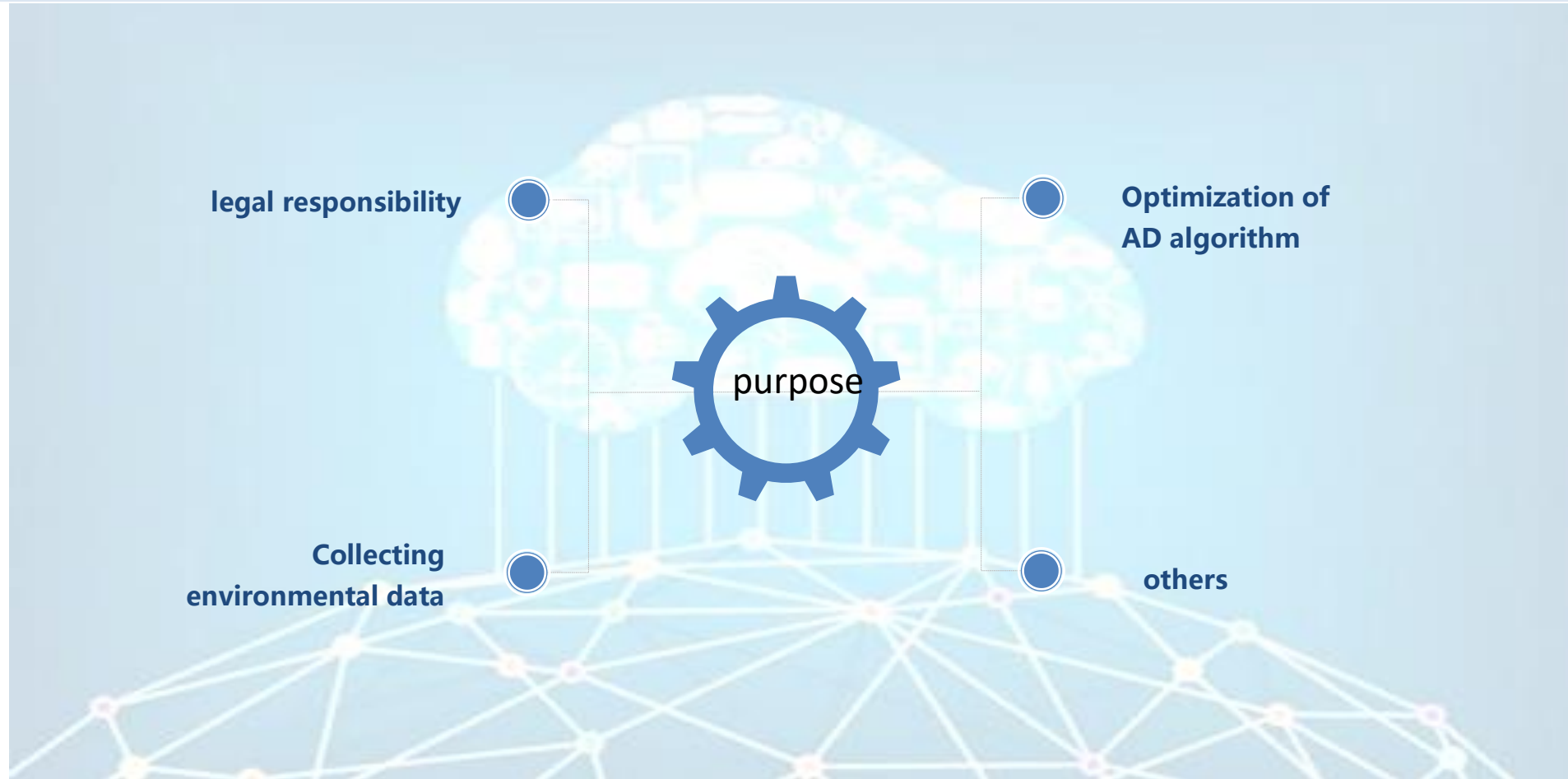
Part One

What is DSSAD

What is DSSAD



The main function of the DSSAD is to monitor the status of vehicle fitted with automated driving System and to collect, record and store the driving state of the vehicle while the automatic driving system is running or requesting the takeover.



Differences between DSSAD&EDR



	EDR	DSSAD
scope	M1	vehicles with ADs
function	Monitor, collect, and record data of the status of vehicle and occupant protection systems before, during, and after a collision event.	monitor the status of vehicle fitted with automated driving System and to collect, record and store the driving state of the vehicle while the automatic driving system is running or requesting the takeover.
purpose	legal responsibility affirmation, Accident analysis and construction	legal responsibility affirmation, Optimization of AD algorithms, Collecting environmental data
trigger	EDR trigger threshold	automatic driving system is running or requesting the takeover

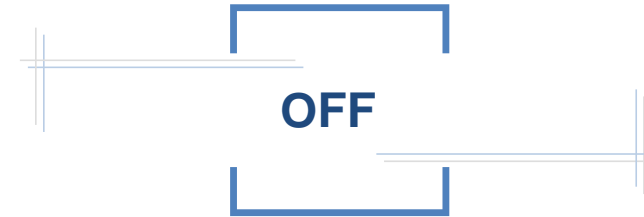
Part TWO

Trigger Condition of DSSAD

Trigger Condition



- DSSAD will be activated from Ignition-On, since we need to monitor the transition between manual driving and automated driving.
- Data will be collected and buffered in temporary storage and the data will only be recorded once there is transition from manual driving to automated driving and during automated driving mode, if there is pre-defined AD-event happening, data will be recorded in permanent storage. Some overlap with manual mode in order to cover transition phases may be included.



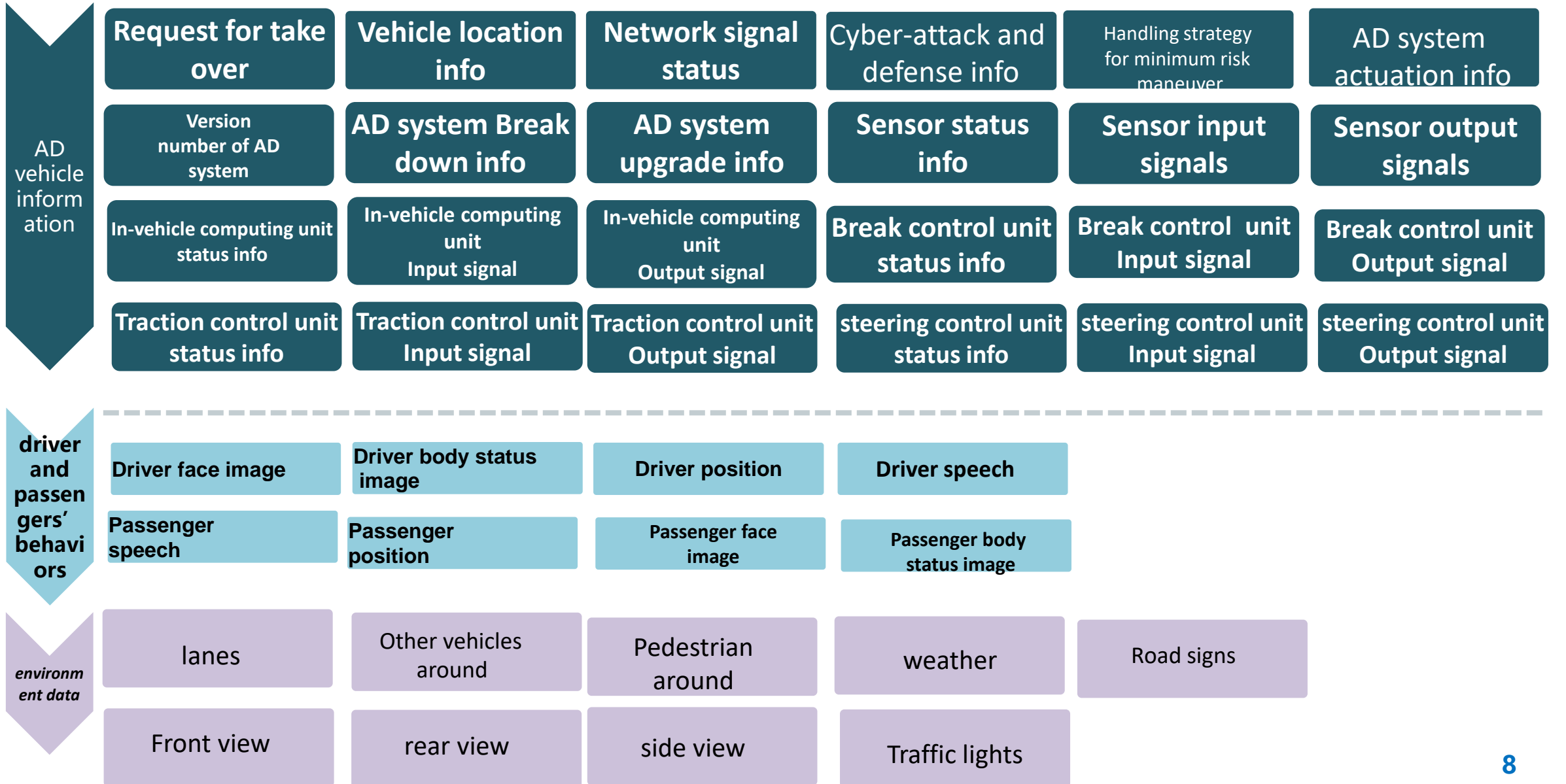
- It is not allowed to switch off the monitoring and recording of DSSAD in AD mode.
- In manual driving mode, manual shutdown could be allowed (system monitoring is also recommended in manual mode).



Part Three

Data Elements of DSSAD

DATA ELEMENTS



Part Four

Data Storage of DSSAD

1

Data format

- Provides for a uniform data format to facilitate data transmission and analysis. Partition storage for different types of data, and timestamp synchronization is required.

2

Local storage

- Local storage is necessary to ensure data can be stored even if the network condition is poor/not available.

3

online transmission

- The online transmission scheme and the local storage scheme complement each other.

4

Encryption

- Stored data needs to be encrypted. The encryption level depends on the specific data.



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