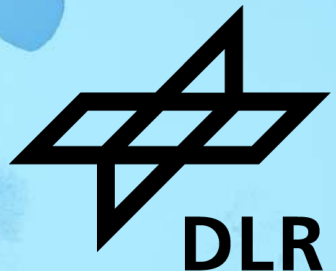


DEFINING OPERATIONAL DOMAIN AND SPECIFYING OPERATIONAL DESIGN DOMAINS: CURRENT PRACTICES, STANDARDS, AND A SYSTEMATIC APPROACH

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November 2024



Content of the talk



- Review of ODD and standards
 - ODD recap using SAE level 3 example
 - Taxonomy standards
 - OpenODD standard
- Existing challenges
 - Misinterpretation, Misconception, Proliferation of Terminology
- A methodology for creating ODD specification
- Summary

ODD example in SAE Level 3 Mercedes-Benz DRIVE PILOT

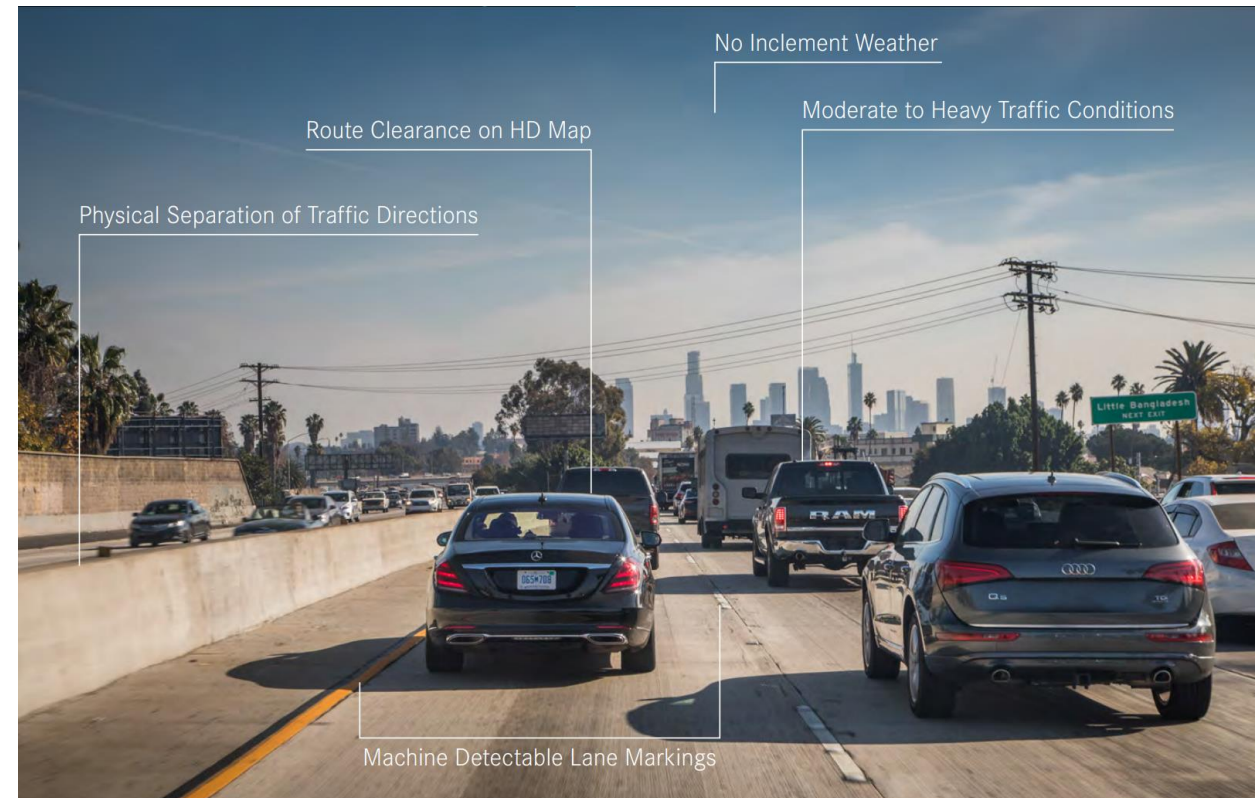
ODD Specification

Activation condition

- Only in Autobahn, heavy traffic
- At least two lanes,
- Absence of tunnels,
- Speed up to 60 km/h,
- Visible lane markings

Transition demand

- heavy rain, snowstorms, heavy fog,
- adverse traffic conditions,
- construction site



Source: [Introducing DRIVE PILOT: An Automated Driving System for the Highway \(mercedes-benz.com\)](https://www.mercedes-benz.com/press-releases/2016/09/2016-09-20-mercedes-benz-drive-pilot)

Operational Domain is complicated

- Scenery elements
- Weather conditions
- Dynamic traffic

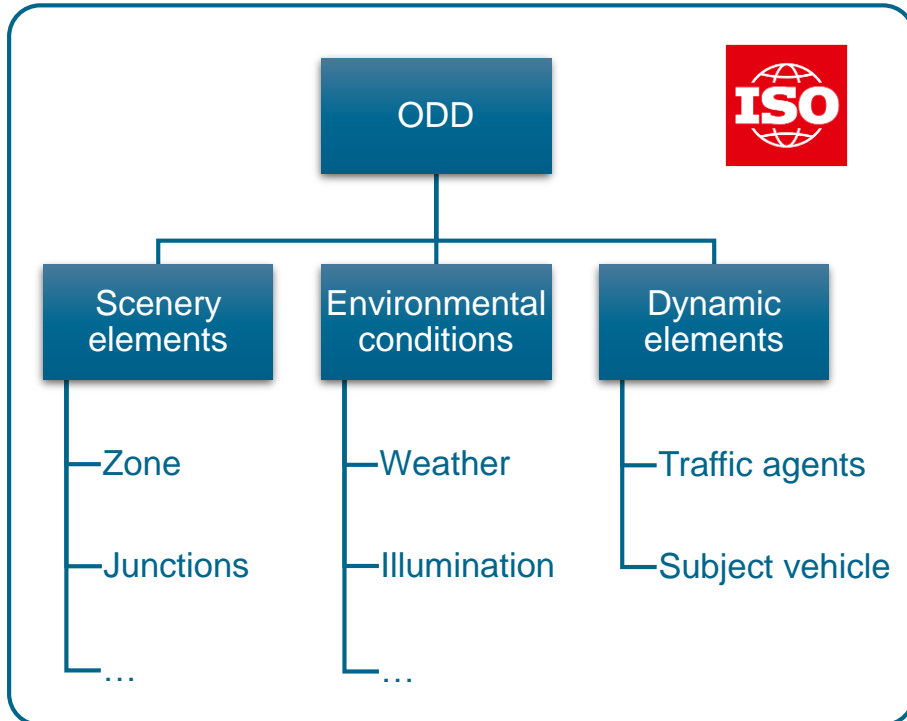


Taxonomy Standards

Characterization of operational domain



Top level taxonomy with ODD attributes. Derived from ISO34503:2023.



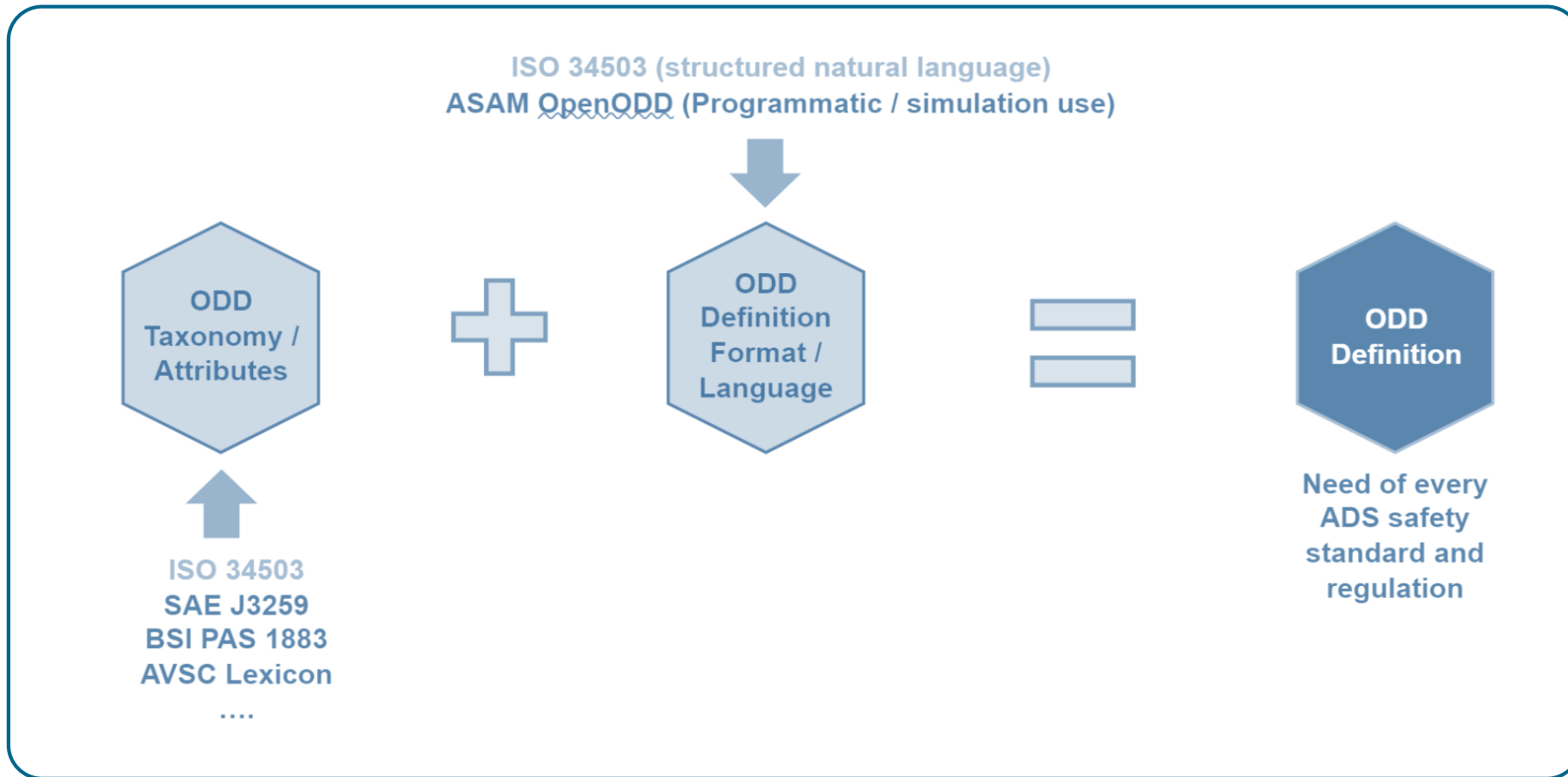
PAS 1883:2020
Operational Design Domain (ODD) taxonomy for an automated driving system (ADS) - Specification

SAE AVSC00002202004:2020
AVSC Best Practices for Describing an Operational Design Domain: Conceptual Framework and Lexicon

ISO/SAE PAS 22736:2021
Taxonomy and definitions for terms related to driving automation systems for on-road motor vehicles

ISO 34503:2023
Road Vehicles – Test scenarios for automated driving systems – Specification for operational design domain

ASAM OpenODD Scope

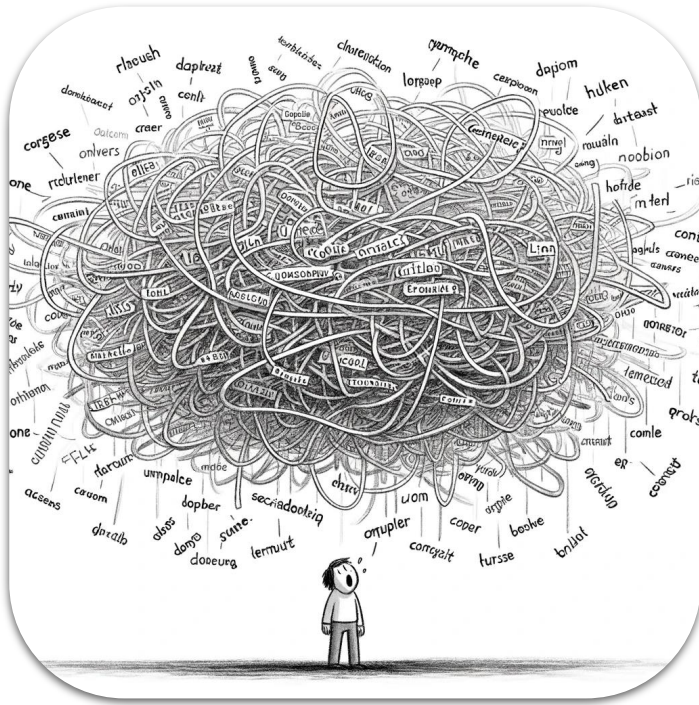


ASAM OpenODD Scope is to provide a language/format for specifying ODD. Source: Dr. Siddartha Khastgir, Oct 2022.

Challenges can delay standardization and research

Challenges

Misinterpretation, Misconception, Proliferation of Terms



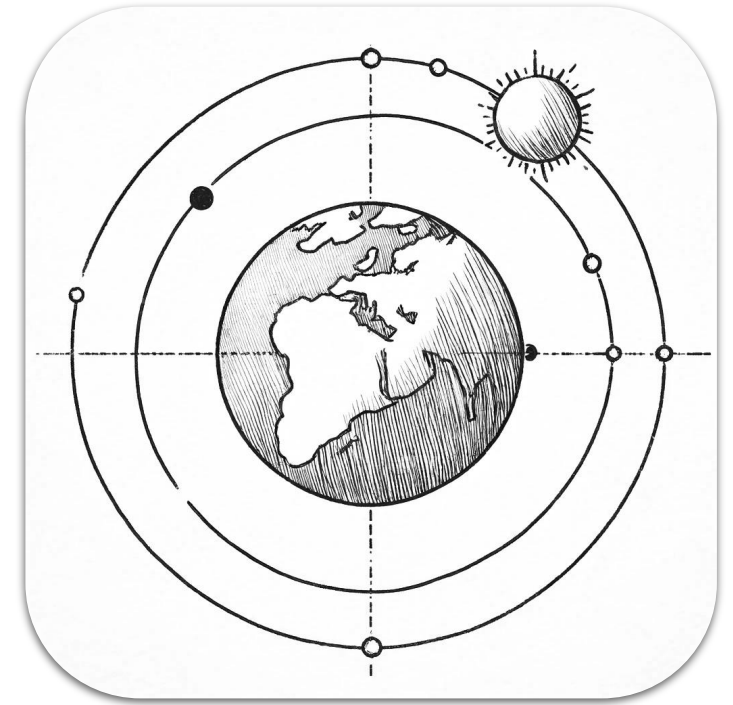
Proliferation of terms

- Increased complexity



Misinterpretation

- Misunderstanding and miscommunication



Misconception

- Incorrect and incomplete information

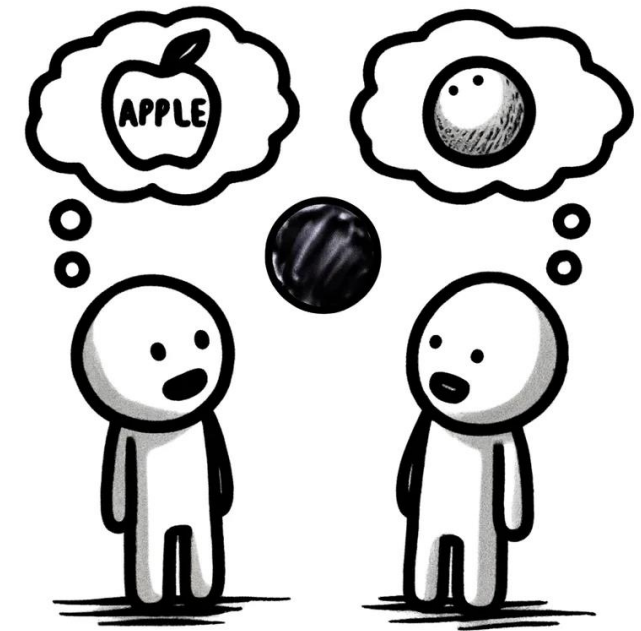
Misinterpretation of terminology

SAE J3016, ODD: **operating conditions** under which a given driving automation system or feature thereof is specifically designed to function, including, but not limited to, [environmental, geographical, and time-of-day restrictions, and/or the requisite presence or absence of certain traffic or roadway characteristics.]

ISO 34503, TOD: **set of operating conditions** in which and ADS will be **expected to operate**, including but not limited to [...]

ISO 34503, COD: **specific set of operating conditions**, which **exists presently** in the immediate vicinity of an ADS, including but not limited to [...]

ISO 34503, OD: **set of operating conditions**, including but not limited to [...]



Misconception

Defining OD as an aggregate of CODs

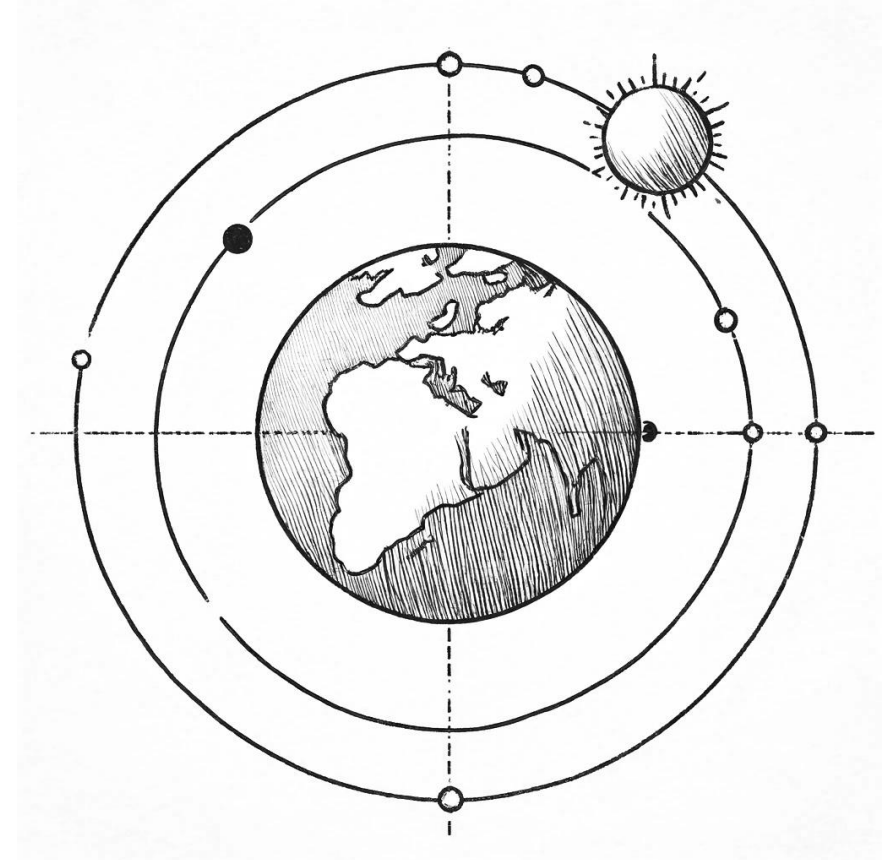
This way only knowns are included in OD. What about unknowns?

ODD Taxonomy

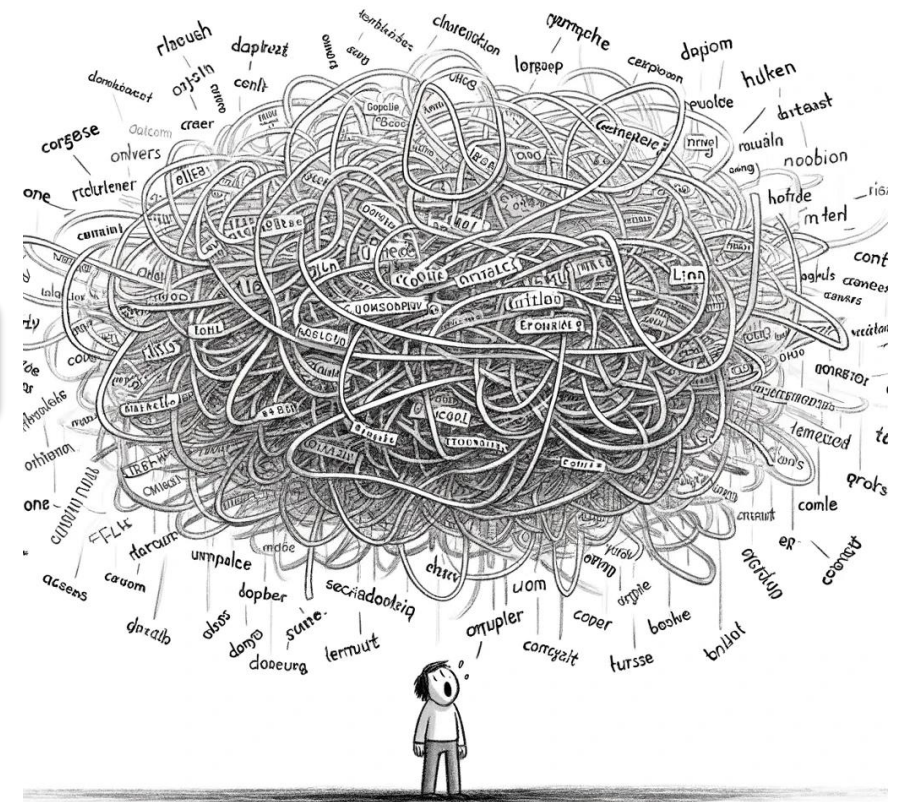
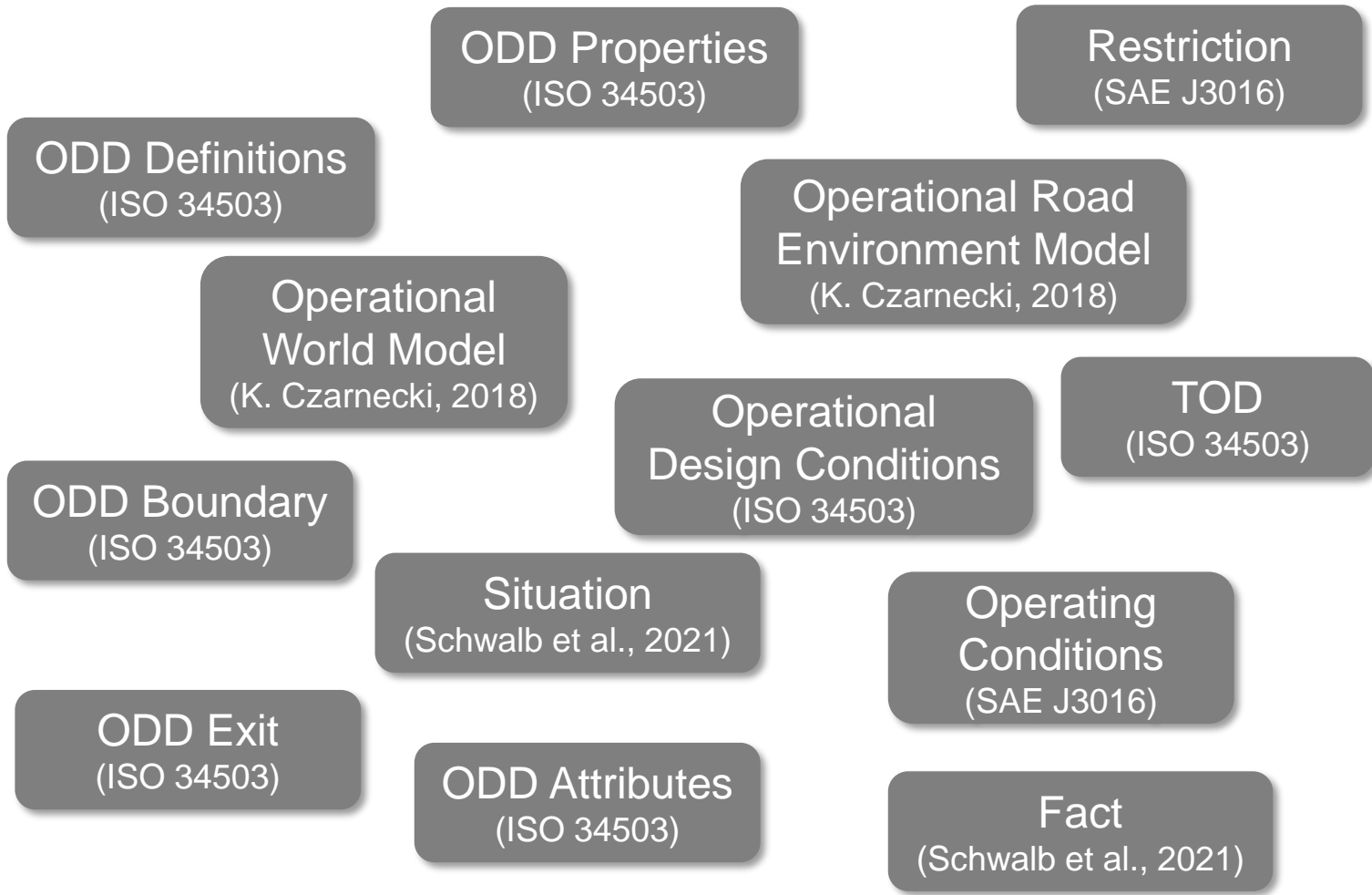
ODD is a specific property of a vehicle system
Standards, in fact, provide a taxonomy for characterizing the operational domain attributes

ODD Monitoring

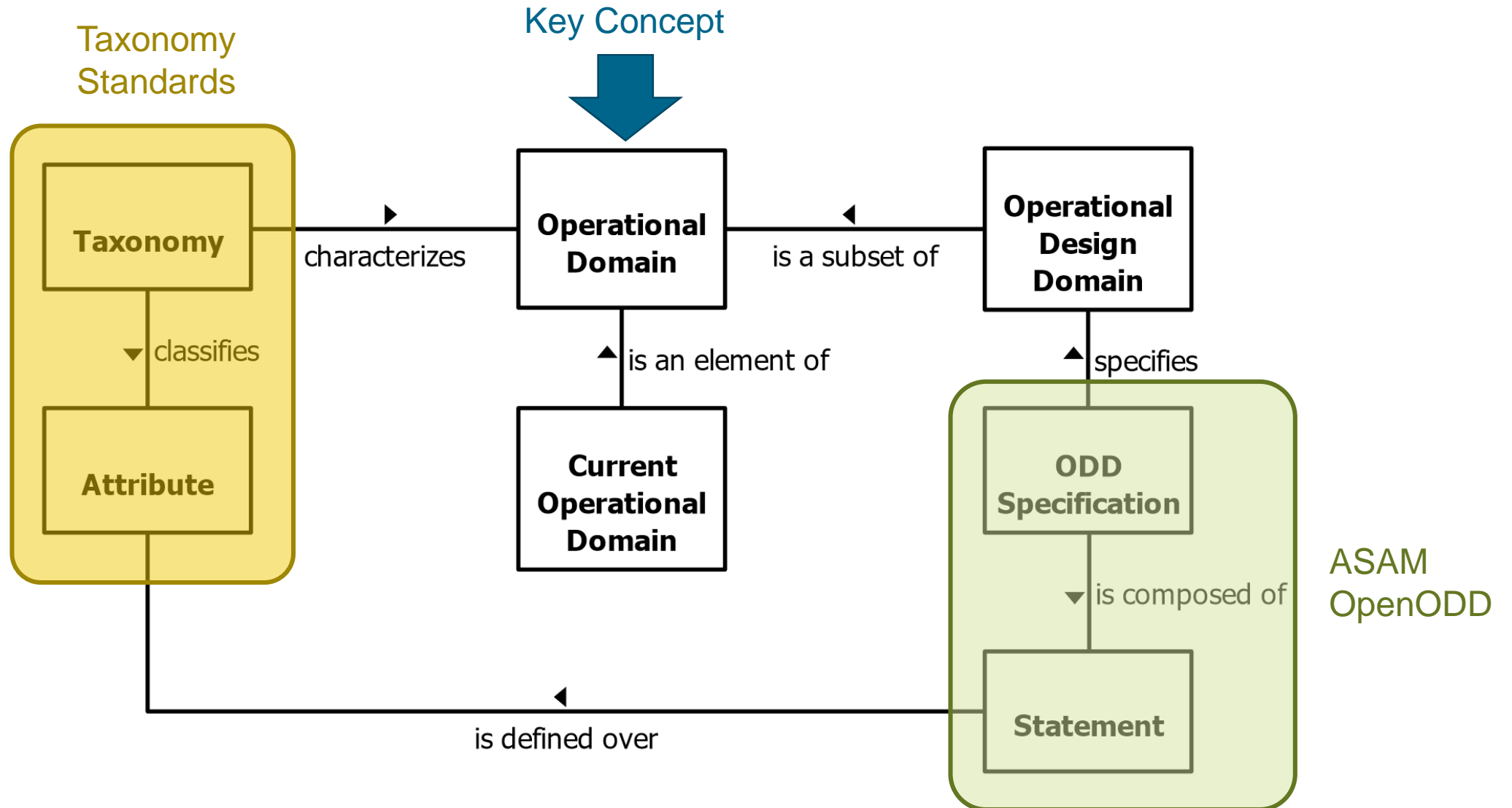
What is the thing that we monitor? ODD? COD?
Or something else?



Proliferation of terminology



Proposed solution



Operational Domain Example



The attribute **road_type**, denoted as R

$$\mathcal{D}(R) = \{\text{motorway, regional, rural}\}$$

The attribute **time_of_day**, denoted as T

$$\mathcal{D}(T) = \{\text{day, night}\}$$

Then OD of such a space is a set over tuple $\mathcal{D}(R) \times \mathcal{D}(T)$

$$\text{OD} = \{(\text{motorway, day}), (\text{motorway, night}), (\text{regional, day}), (\text{regional, night}), (\text{rural, day}), (\text{rural, night})\}$$

Current Operational Domain in a regional road during day is

$$\text{COD} = (\text{regional, day}) \in \text{OD}$$

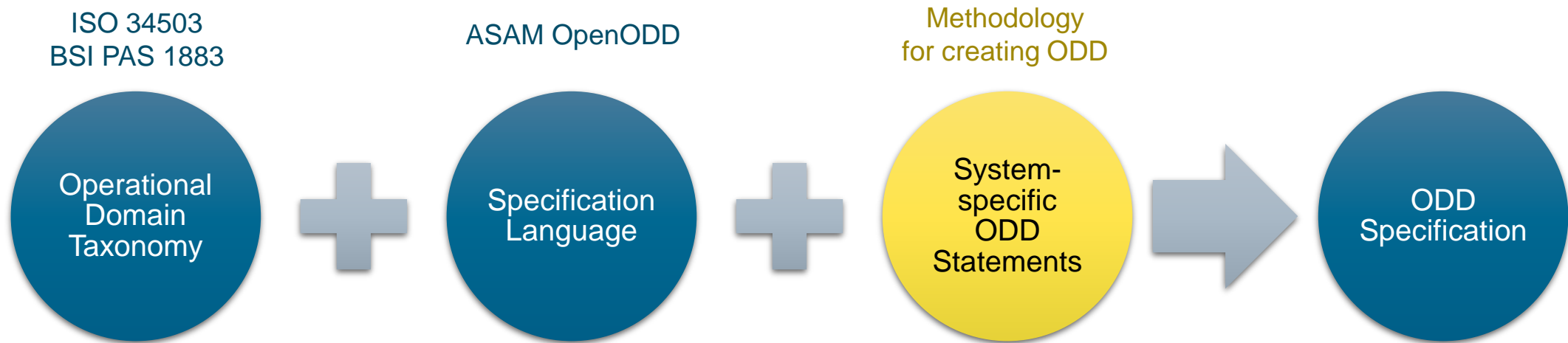
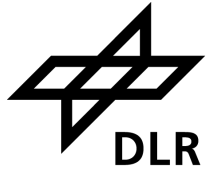
Formalization of Operational Domain and Operational Design Domain for Automated Vehicles

Publisher: IEEE [Cite This](#) [PDF](#)

[Ali Shakeri](#) [All Authors](#)

Are we done?

Need for a Systematic Methodology



- Wide range of parameters affecting functionality of Automated Vehicles
 - Sensor setup affects sensing
 - Operational domain attributes (rain, construction sites, etc.)
 - Regulations need to be considered
- Vast range of operational domain attributes
 - Scenery elements
 - Environmental conditions
 - Traffic conditions

Creating an ODD specification through trial and error requires lots of time and effort.

There is a need to have a **systematic methodology**.

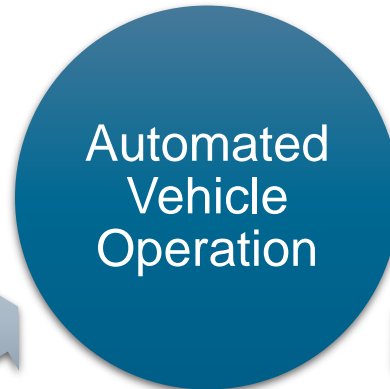
Our Methodology

Safe Operation of Automated Vehicles

Important factors

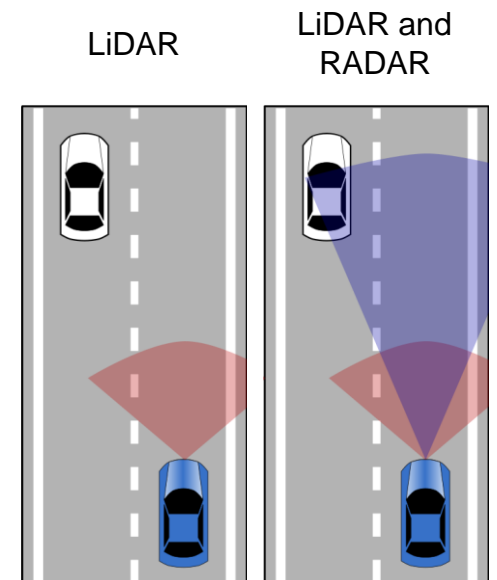
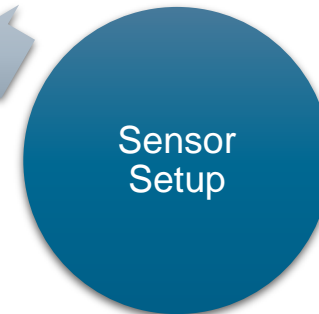


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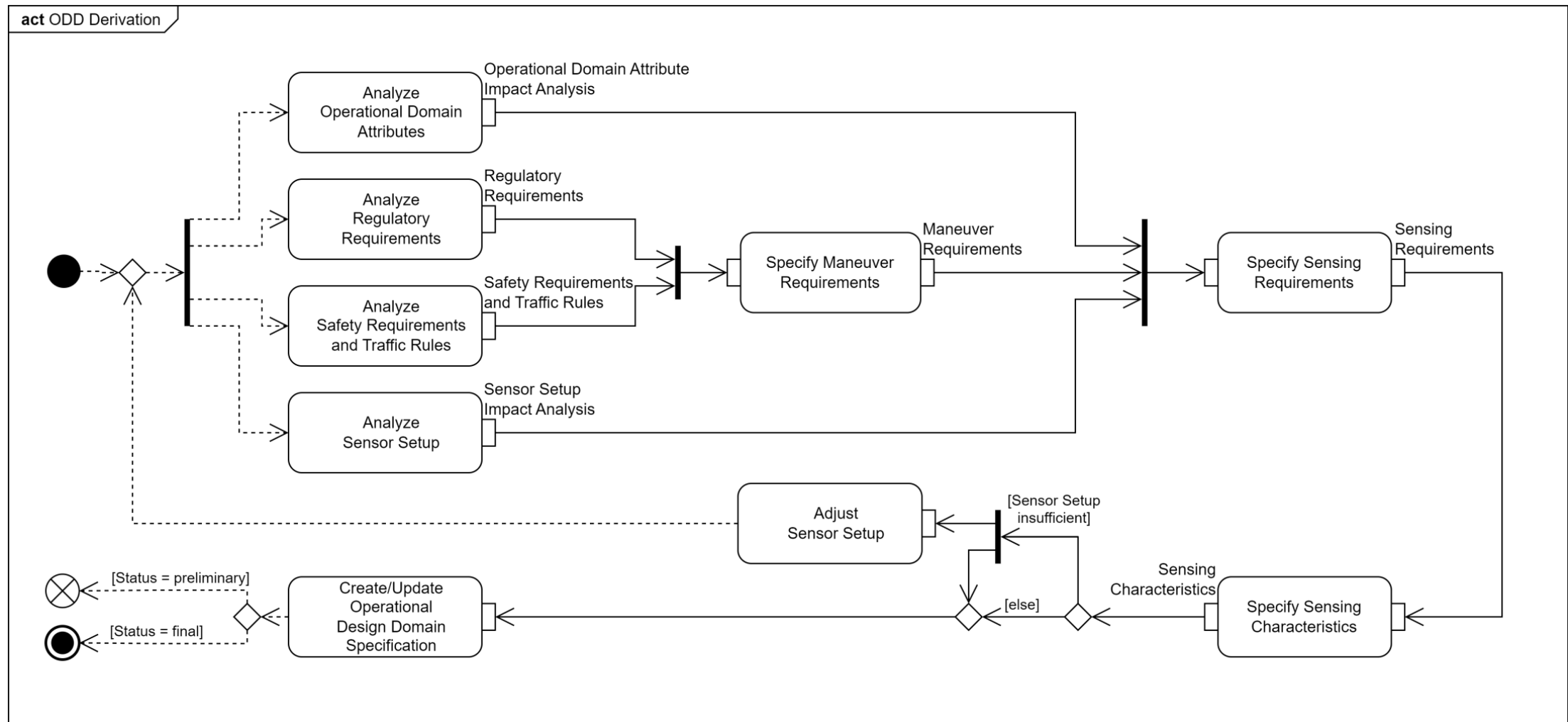
UNECE No 157

“ALKS can be activated under certain conditions on roads where pedestrians and cyclists are prohibited and ...”



Procedure

Systematic creation of an ODD specification



Analyze Regulations

Example: UNECE R157 Amend.4

Paragraph 5.2.3.1

"The maximum speed up to which the system is permitted to operate is 130 km/h."

Paragraph 7.1.1

Forward detection range for different speeds is according to a table.

| Specified maximum speed / km/h | Minimum forward detection range / m |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| 0...60 | 46 |
| 70 | 50 |
| 80 | 60 |
| 90 | 75 |
| 100 | 90 |
| 110 | 110 |
| 120 | 130 |
| 130 | 150 |

Maneuver Requirement

"The forward detection range (FDR) for speed of 130 km/h shall be at least 150 meters."

Sensing Requirement

FDR > 150 m

Analyze OD and Sensor Setup

We need to analyze how various factors affecting Sensing Characteristics

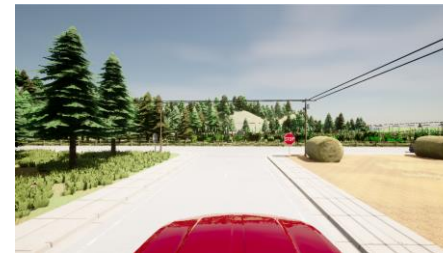
How operational domain attributes affects sensing characteristics?

| Environmental Conditions | Sensing Characteristics | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|------------|-------------|---------------|
| | Range | Accuracy | Sensitivity | Response Time |
| Fog | [14], [15] | [16] | - | - |
| Rain | [14], [15], [17] | [17] | [18], [19] | - |
| Temperature | - | - | - | - |
| Lighting | [17], [20] | [17], [20] | [21] | [21] |

For references, see: F. Eichenseer et.al. „A Systematic Methodology for Specifying the Operational Design Domain of Automated Vehicles”

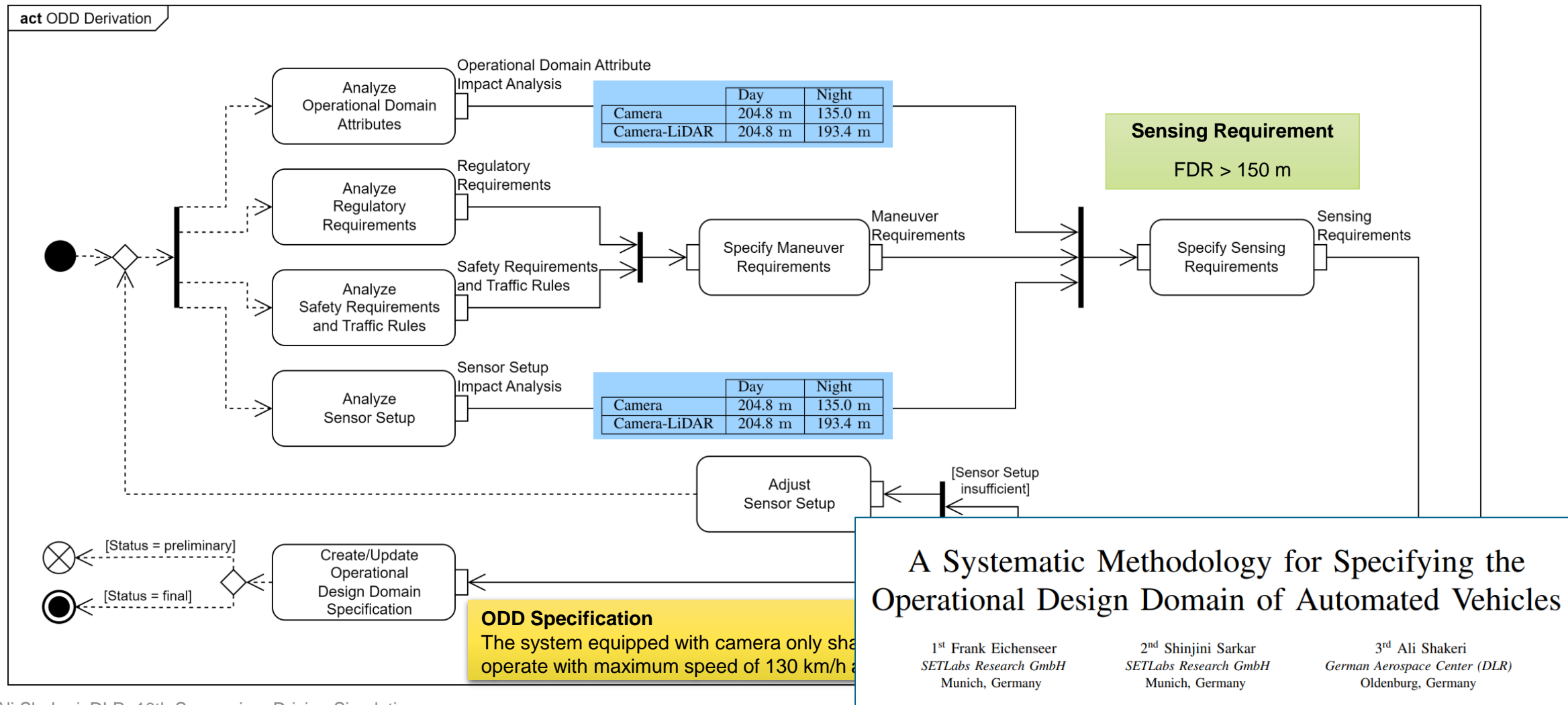
How sensor setup affects sensing characteristic range?

| | Day | Night |
|--------------|---------|---------|
| Camera | 204.8 m | 135.0 m |
| Camera-LiDAR | 204.8 m | 193.4 m |



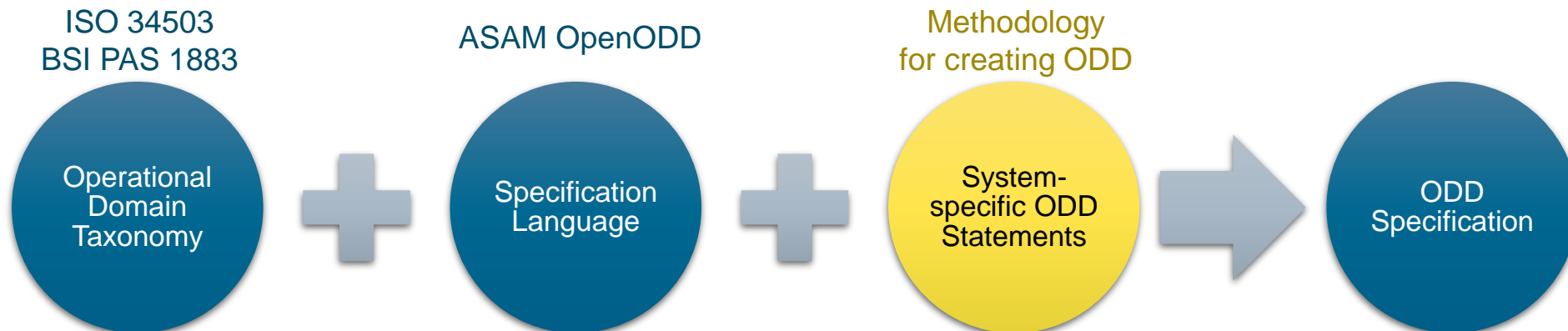
Procedure

Systematic creation of an ODD specification



Summary

- Brief review of ODD standards and state of the art
- Problems slow down the development
 - Formalization as a foundation for development of ODD-related concepts and methodologies
- Methodology for creating ODD specifications
 - Narrows the focus to a relevant subspace of the operational domain
 - Reduces cost and effort in the development cycle



Topic: Defining Operational Domain and Specifying Operational Design Domains: Current Practices, Standards, and a Systematic Approach

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Institutes: German Aerospace Center (DLR)

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