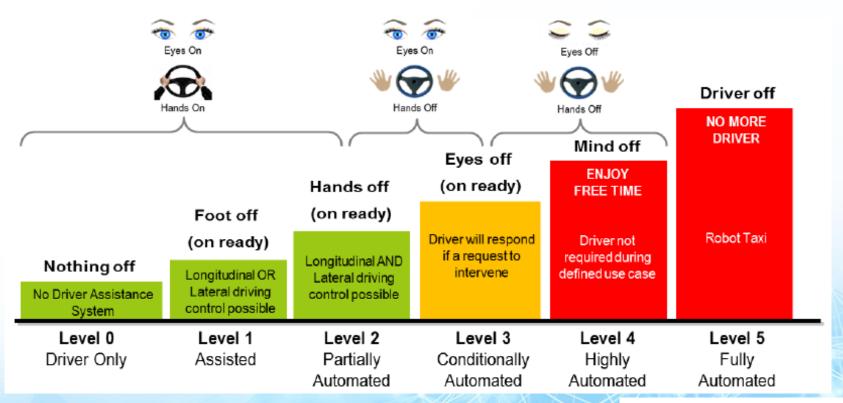




Intelligent cars

Pascal REMUSAN - RENAULT S.A.S Hervé POLLART – OPAL-RT

Different levels of autonomous driving



Increase of the complexity of the vehicle



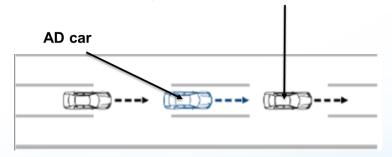
High complexity of the open road cases

AD car maintains the safety distance with preceding veh

Preceding vehicle:

Variations of:

- Speed, acceleration
- Type



Ground:

Variation of

- the number of lanes
- the width, the curve, the tilt of the lane
- the lane marking
- the weather conditions, the luminosity

Car:

- the wear of the car, tires...
- System dysfunctions...

Today, for AD level 4, car makers are converging to a validation plan between 15 to 20 billions of kilometers

Stake and performance

Technical pre-requisites

ADAS robustness, AD level 3 and 4 validation need to take into account the complexity of open road cases

- Road conditions & variation
- Objects & obstacles (pedestrians, trafic, ...)
- Weather conditions

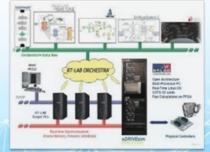
Open road validation is not sustainable in the long term to validate millions of scenarios



What's at stake

Targets to be achieved:

- Improve efficiency of AD/ADAS evaluations by nesting open road testing with simulations
- Improve quality of ADAS & AD performance by CAE parameter variation studies
- Set-up massive simulation infrastructure in order to cover a maximum range of parameters

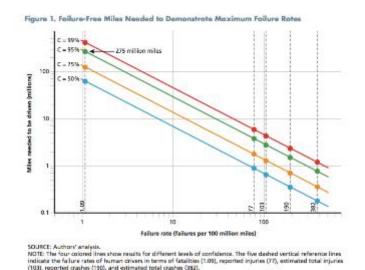




New development cycle Vehicle Vehicle CAR VAL. CAR SPEC. MIL xIL System System SYSTEM SPEC. SYSTEM VAL. MIL xIL Component Component COMPONENT SPEC. COMPONENT VAL. COMPONENT DEV.

The safety level

- Safe with the same level than a "classic car":
 - 1.09 fatalities per 100 million miles
 - 275 million miles without failure



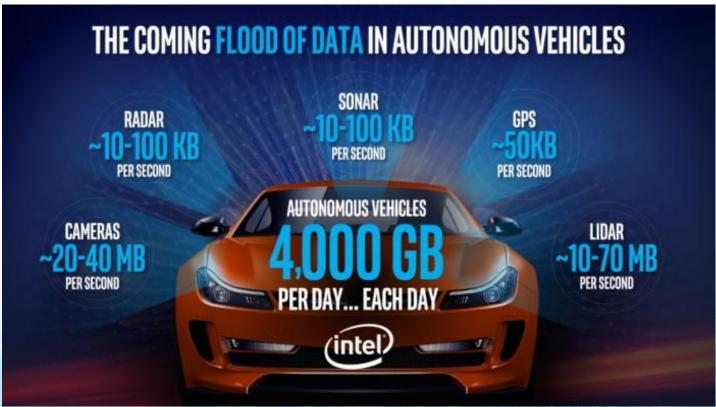
How to validate?

- 8.8 Trillion of miles to test a level 5!
- With real cars :
 - 100 autonomous cars
 - Driving 24 hours per day
 - Driving 365 days per year
 - 25 miles per hours

400 years

88 Trillion \$

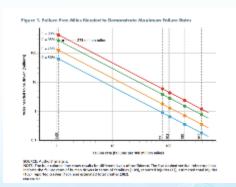
High data volume



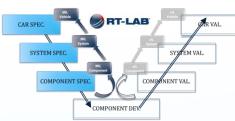
Resume of the challenges

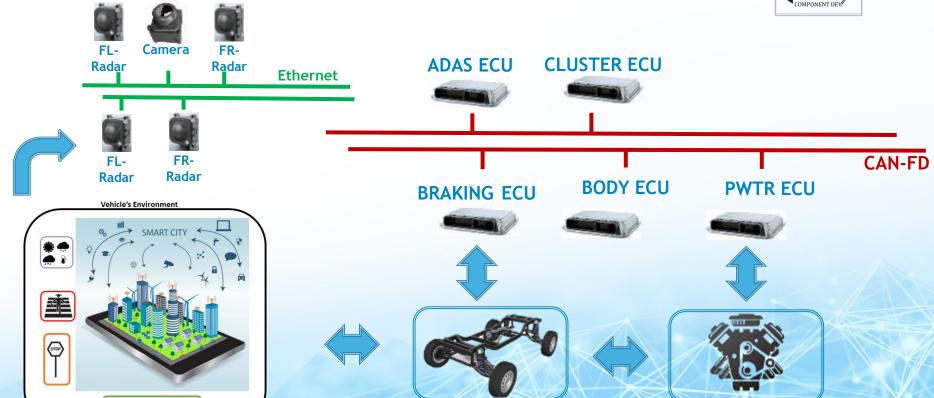
COMPONENT DEV.



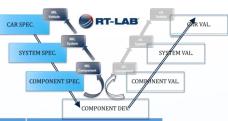


ADAS system example



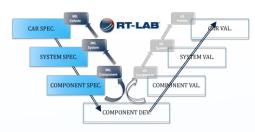


Multi-software





RT-LAB on Windows





RT-LAB on Windows



















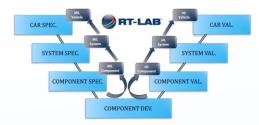


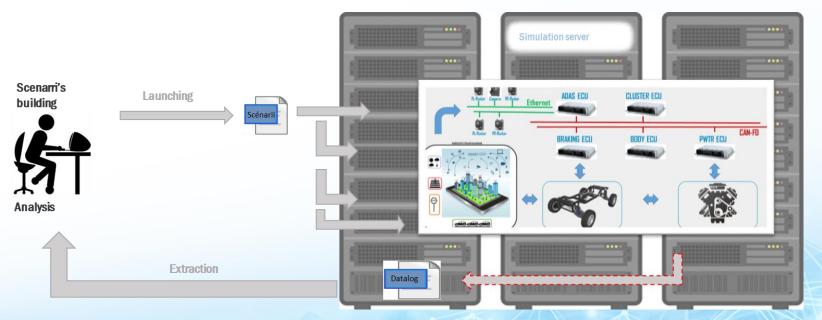






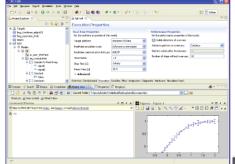
RT-LAB on HPC





RT-LAB in Real-Time









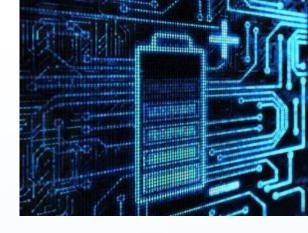


Battery Management System (BMS)

Alexandre Leboeuf September 7th, 2017

What Is a BMS

- Electronic device that manage rechargeable battery, either a single cell or a battery pack.
- Functions of a BMS :
 - Total and individual cells voltage monitoring
 - Temperature monitoring
 - State of Charge (SOC) of the battery
 - State of Health (SOH) of the battery
 - Current flow management
 - Cell balance
 - Chassis isolation monitoring

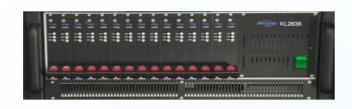


Battery Simulator Technology

















Upcoming

- Automotive industry is currently renewing itself toward electrification. The technology of BMS will only grow in the upcoming years.
- Battery manufacturer is aiming to increase the battery performance that will lead to more and more complex BMS system.
- Super capacitor research continues and controller will be needed.
- Increase of renewable energy will command an increase of energy storage which will require more efficient BMS.
- Gasoline engines ban in many countries bring the electrification to a whole new level.

THANK YOU



