



GOVERNMENT INDUSTRY MEETING

April 3-5, 2019 | Washington, DC

Safety Analysis of Heavy-Duty Truck Platooning Systems

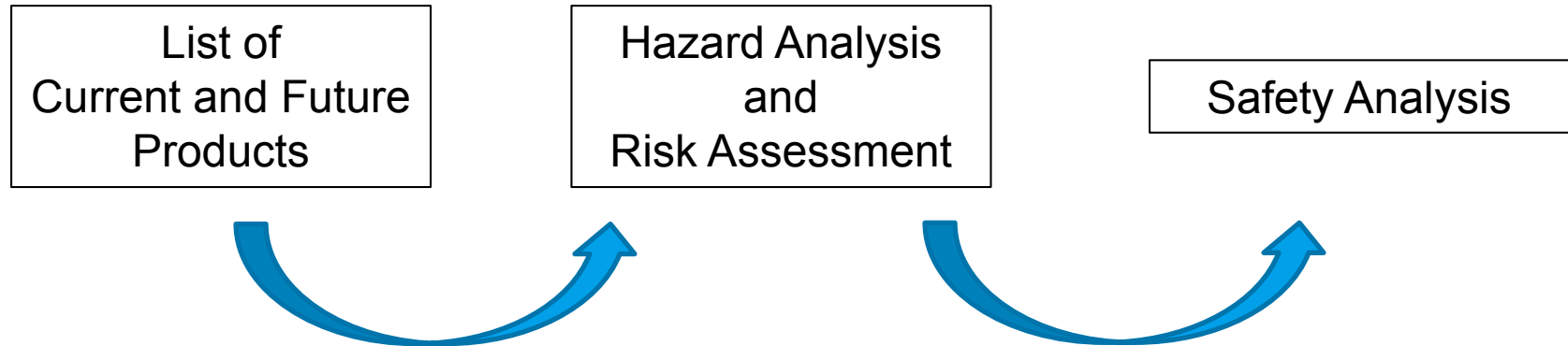
Doug Pape
Battelle

*This meeting is co-located with



Safety Analysis of Heavy-Duty Truck Platooning Systems

Battelle is conducting this research for NHTSA



Study Completion: Summer 2020.

A Sampling of Platooning Projects

Volvo



Peloton

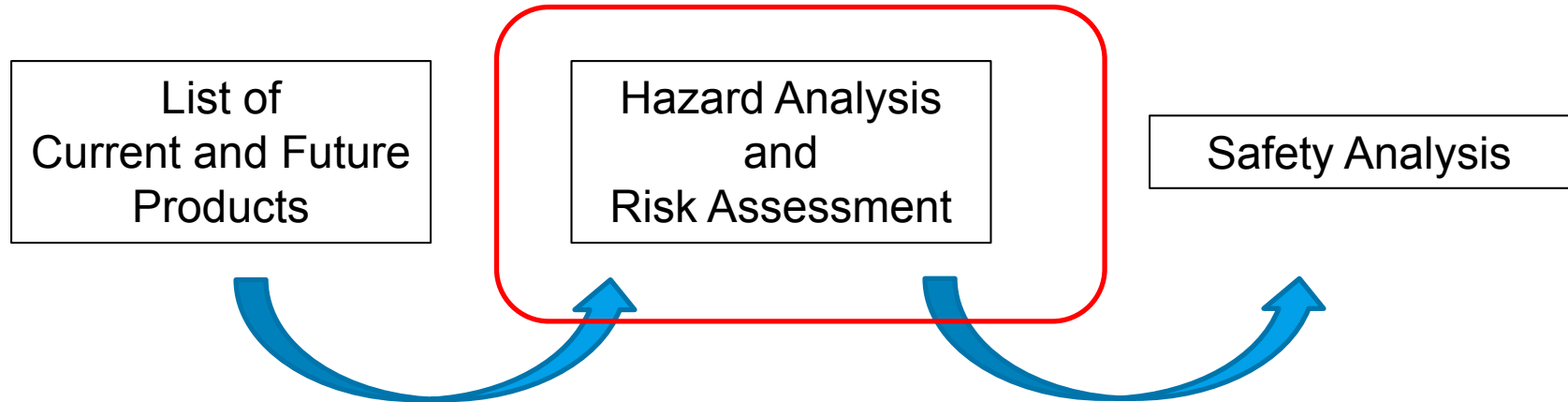


Texas A&M Transportation Institute



TARDEC

Safety Analysis of Heavy-Duty Truck Platooning Systems



Hazards

An event that poses danger to people, the system, or the environment

Caused by human error, hardware failure, or software defect (usually)

May be caused by limits of system design (scenario not anticipated)

Identifying Hazards

Preliminary Hazard Analysis (PHA)

More formalized than brainstorming

Decompose the design to subsystems or blocks

- Identify failures of the function of each block
- Identify failures of the interfaces
- Identify failures from the environment and from human factors

Then characterize the risk of every hazard.

Risk Characterization

		Hazard Probability					
		High probability	Medium probability	Low probability	Very low probability	Incredible	
		E4	E3	E2	E1	E0	
Hazard Severity	Life-threatening injuries (survival uncertain), fatal injuries	S3					
	Severe and life-threatening injuries (survival probable)	S2					
	Light and moderate injuries	S1					
	No injuries	S0					

Risk Characterization

ISO 26262 adds
a third dimension—
Controllability

		Controllability		
Severity	Exposure	C1	C2	C3
S1	E1	QM	QM	QM
	E2	QM	QM	QM
	E3	QM	QM	A
	E4	QM	A	B
S2	E1	QM	QM	QM
	E2	QM	QM	A
	E3	QM	A	B
	E4	A	B	C
S3	E1	QM	QM	A
	E2	QM	A	B
	E3	A	B	C
	E4	B	C	D

Classes of Hazards We Are Considering

- Communication failures (message lost, delayed, corrupted)
- Component failures (hardware failures, software errors)
- Vehicle factors (brake failures, differences in brake rates)
- Environmental factors (weather, other traffic)
- Driver issues (lack of training, acclimatization with the system)
- Human factors (reliance, fatigue, workload, fumes from close following, trust in the other driver, standardization across brands)

Safety Analysis of Heavy-Duty Truck Platooning Systems



Common Safety Analysis Techniques

Failure Modes & Effects Analysis

FMEA

Bottom → Up

Fault Tree Analysis

FTA

Top → Down

Failure Modes & Effects Analysis

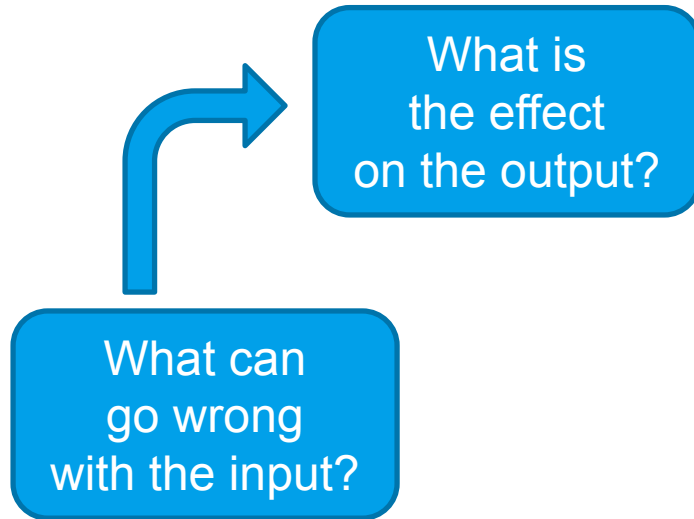
Bottom Up

A Failure Modes & Effects Analysis determines
how a system might fail
and the likely effects of particular modes of a failure.

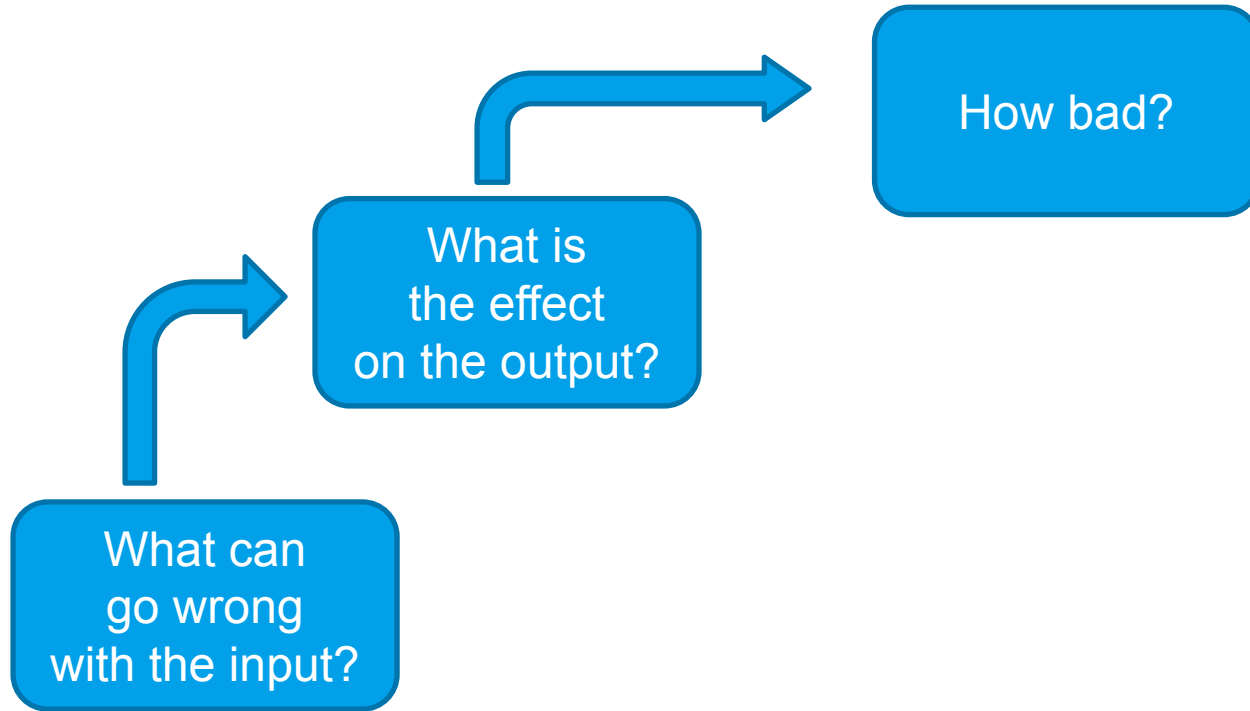
Failure Modes & Effects Analysis

What can
go wrong
with the input?

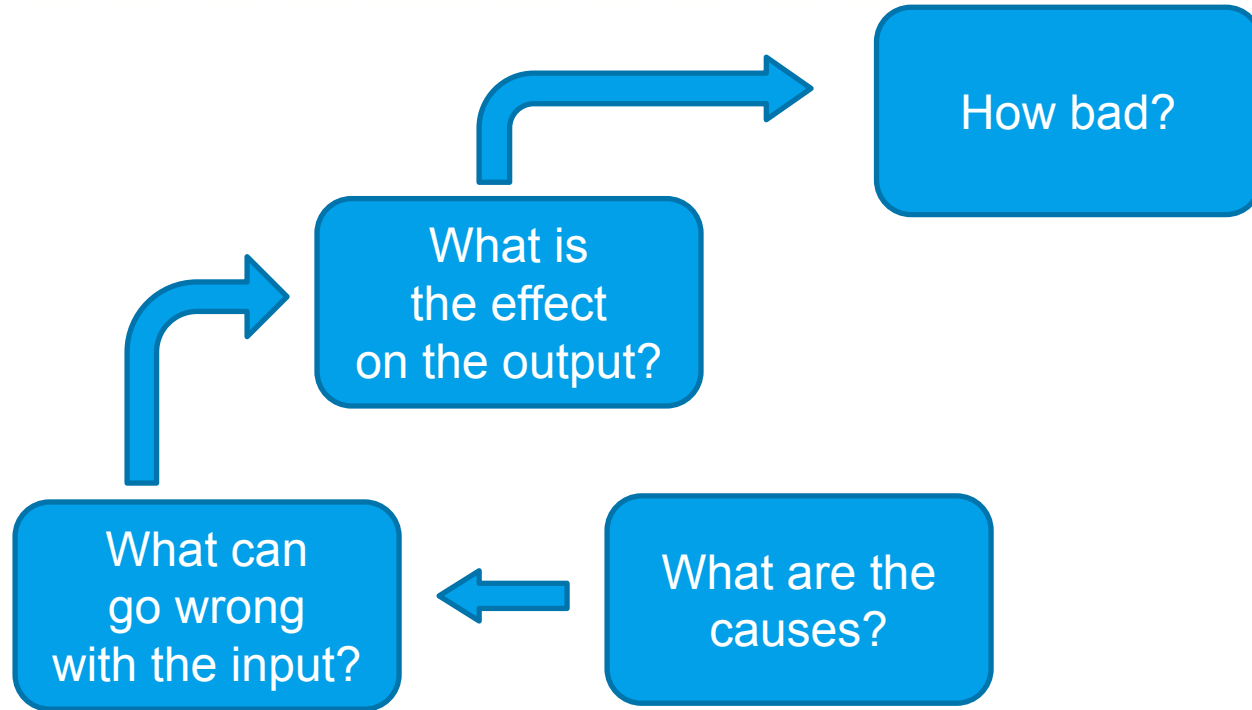
Failure Modes & Effects Analysis



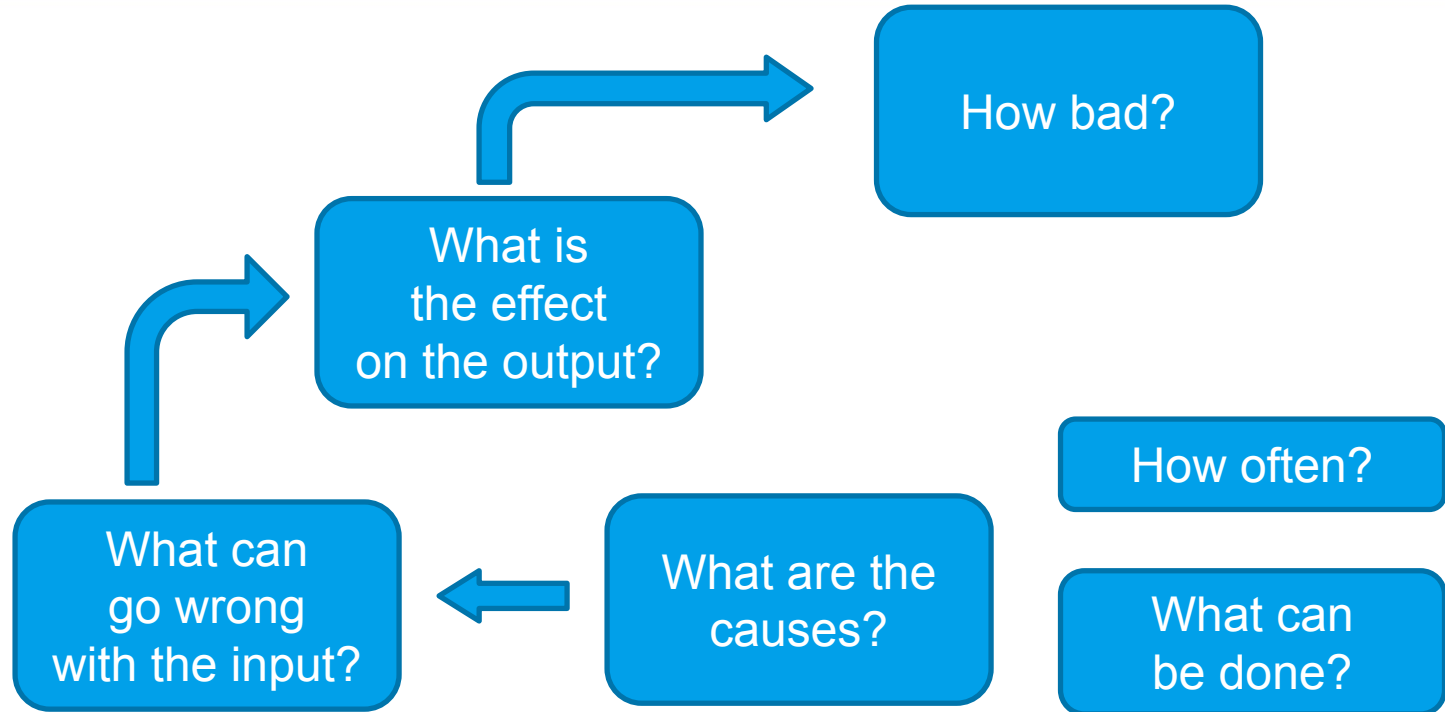
Failure Modes & Effects Analysis



Failure Modes & Effects Analysis



Failure Modes & Effects Analysis



Fault Tree Analysis (FTA)

Top Down

A Fault Tree Analysis is

a deductive analytical technique

where an undesirable state is specified.

FTA demonstrates how resistant a system is to initiating faults.

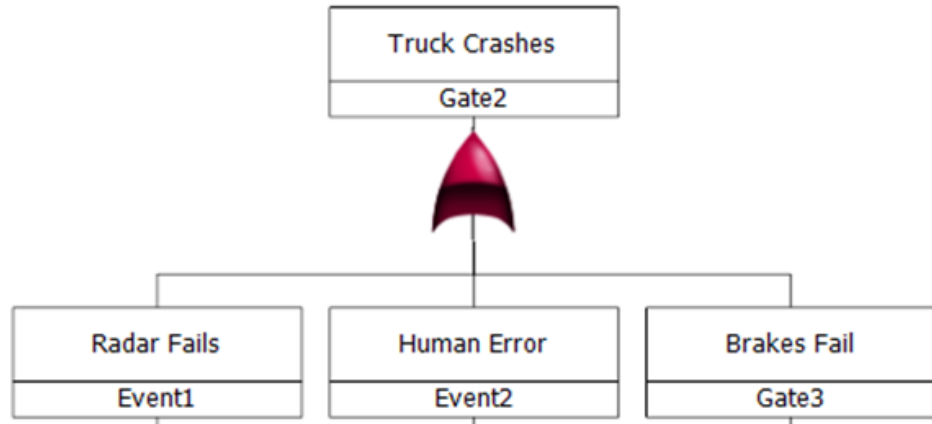
FTA of complex systems is labor intensive

but beneficial.

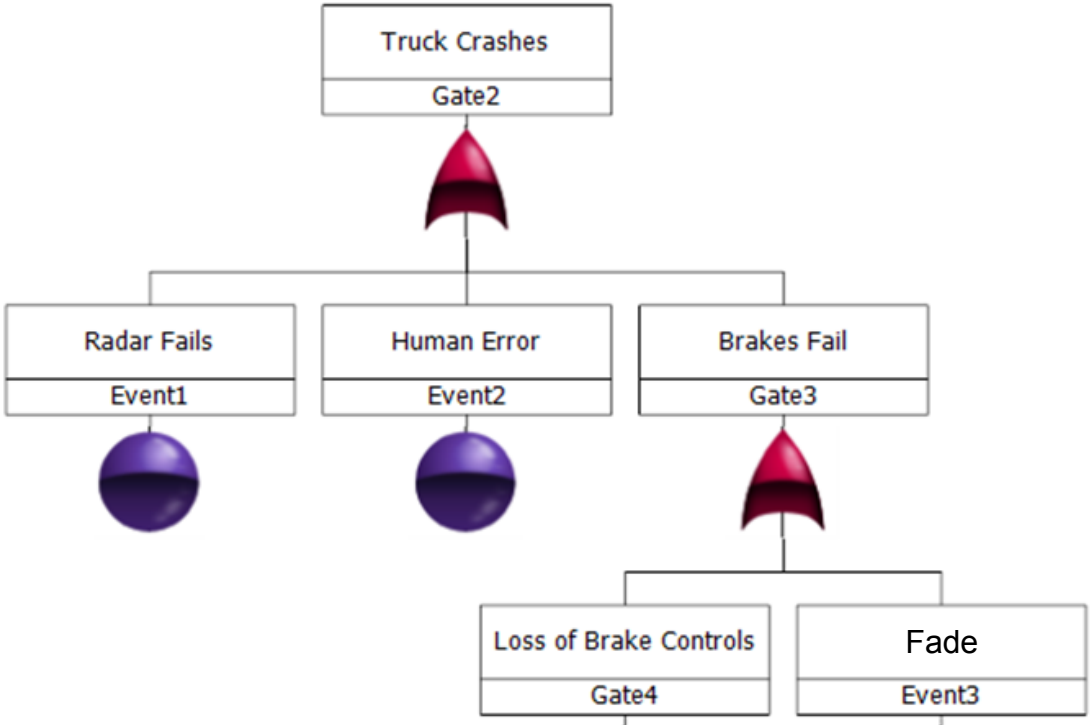
Top-Down Approach

Truck Crashes

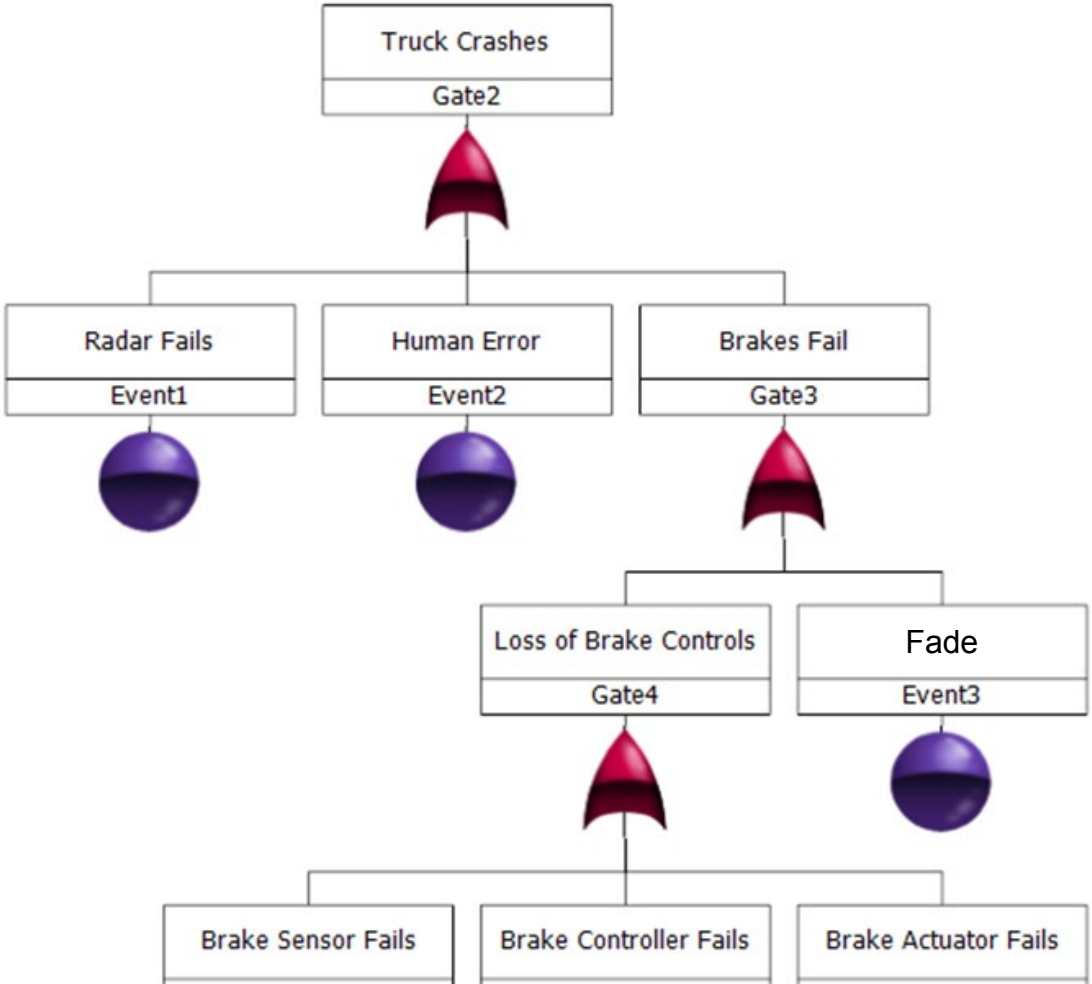
Top-Down Approach



Top-Down Approach



Top-Down Approach



Human Factors

Analysis Techniques

- Task analysis
- Workload assessment
- Activity sequence diagram

Possible Faults

- Distraction or boredom
- Confusing message

Questions



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