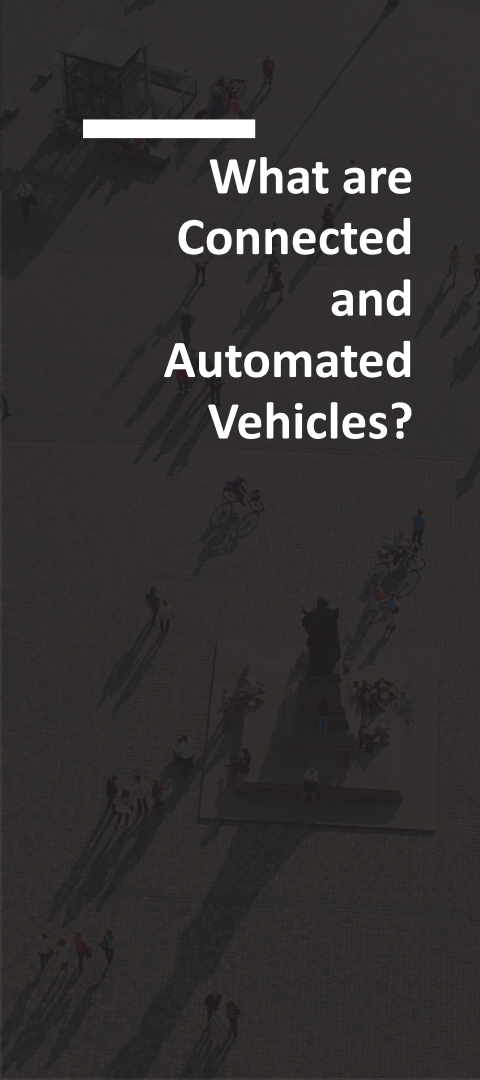




Automated Technology

October 2019



What are Connected and Automated Vehicles?

Connected Vehicles

Now

Where a vehicle communicates with something outside itself

- Another vehicle
- Pedestrians
- Infrastructure (signals)
- Buildings
- Parking
- Toll systems

Automated Vehicles

Now

Where some or all driving task is done by a machine

- Braking
- Steering
- Speed changes



Automated Vehicles

Overall Deployments

- Uber, Lyft
- Waymo
- Automated Trucks
- EVTOLs



Elements of Automated Vehicles

HOW UBER'S FIRST SELF-DRIVING CAR WORKS

Top mounted **LiDAR** beams 1.4 million laser points per second to create a 3D map of the car's surroundings.

There are **20 cameras** looking for braking vehicles, pedestrians, and other obstacles.

A **colored camera** puts LiDAR map into color so the car can see traffic light changes.

Antennae on the roof rack let the car position itself via GPS.

LiDAR modules on the front, rear, and sides help detect obstacles in blind spots.

A **cooling system** in the car makes sure everything runs without overheating.

SOURCE: Uber

BUSINESS INSIDER

Federal AV Guidance 3.0

A Vision for Safety



Federal AV Regulation



RM017C09

115TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. _____

To support the development of highly automated vehicle safety technologies,
and for other purposes.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. THUNE (for himself and Mr. PERAIN) introduced the following bill, which
was read twice and referred to the Committee on

A BILL

To support the development of highly automated vehicle
safety technologies, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

4 (a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the
5 “American Vision for Safer Transportation through Ad-
6 vancement of Revolutionary Technologies Act” or the “AV
7 START Act”.

8 (b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents of
9 this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title, table of contents.
Sec. 2. Definitions.
Sec. 3. Relationship to other laws.



115TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3388

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

SEPTEMBER 1, 2017
Read twice and referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science,
and Transportation

AN ACT

To amend title 49, United States Code, regarding the author-
ity of the National Highway Traffic Safety Administra-
tion over highly automated vehicles, to provide safety
measures for such vehicles, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

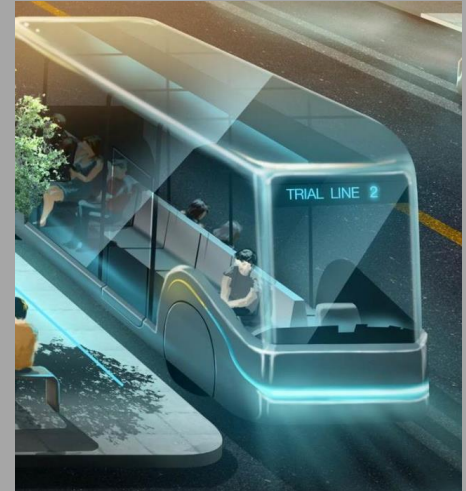
EVTOLs



Context - ABC



- Automated small vehicle shuttle technology is proven
- Appears feasible to transfer AV shuttle technology to full-sized buses
- Vendors need a market to cost-effectively produce these buses
- Concept: Joint procurement of 75-100 buses by 12 agencies

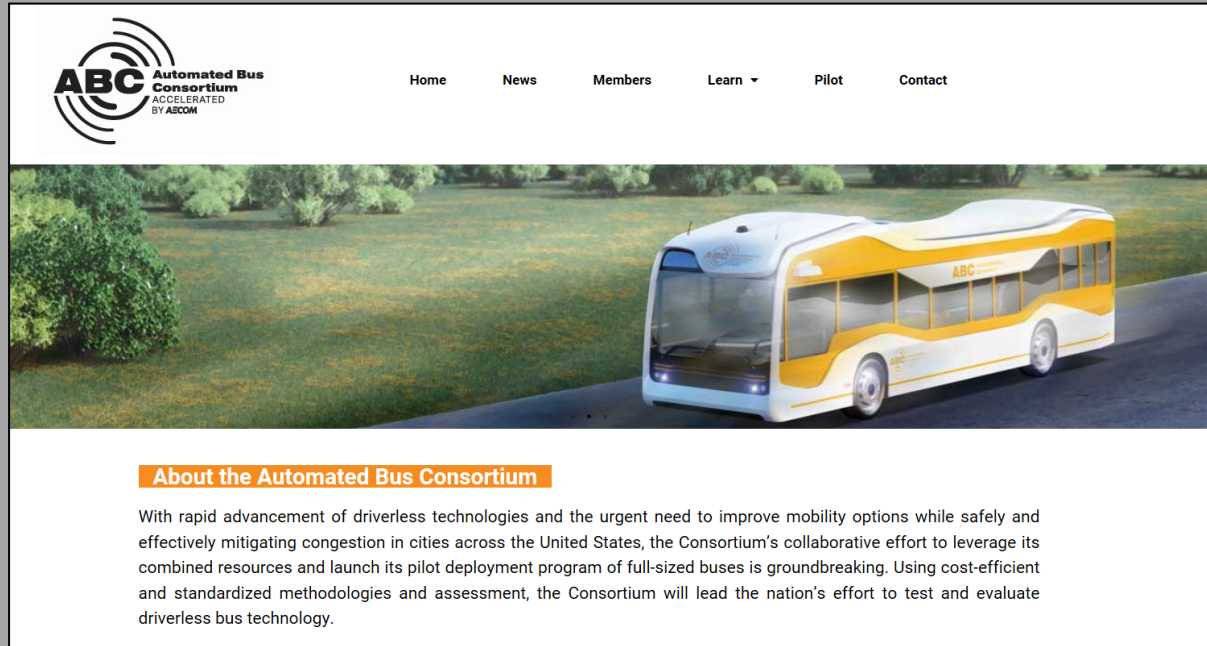


Consortium Agencies



Connecticut Department of Transportation (CTDOT) | Dallas Area Rapid Transit (DART) | Foothill Transit | Long Beach Transit (LBT) | Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority (Metro) | MetroLINK (Moline) | Metropolitan Atlanta Rapid Transit Authority (MARTA) | Metropolitan Transit Authority of Harris County (Houston) | Michigan Department of Transportation (MDOT)/Michigan's mobility initiative, PlanetM | Minnesota Department of Transportation (MnDOT)/Rochester Public Transit | Pinellas Suncoast Transit Authority (PSTA) | Virginia Department of Rail and Public Transportation (DRPT)/Hampton Roads Transit

Check Out ABC



www.automatedbusconsortium.com

Regulatory Environment

FEDERAL, STATE & LOCAL ROLES	FEDERAL	STATE	LOCAL
Motor vehicle safety standards	■		
Regulate interstate commerce	■		
Traffic control standards (i.e. uniformity in road markings, signing and other devices)	■		
Contribute to the development of cyber security standards and protocols	■	■	■
Develop testing and deployment programs	■	■	
Driver licensing and vehicle registration	■	■	
Commercial motor vehicle operations, driver training and licensing	■	■	
Insurance regulations		■	
Public safety and law enforcement		■	■
Assess infrastructure for CAV readiness		■	■
Workforce training and public outreach	■	■	■
Environmental and health standards	■	■	

Federal Safety Oversight 3.0

- Emphasis on system safety
- Operational domain
- Object & event detection and response
- Fallback position
- Validation methods
- Human machine interface
- Vehicle cybersecurity
- Crashworthiness
- Post-crash ADS behavior
- Data recording
- Consumer education
- Federal, state and local laws



Summary of State Regulatory Environments

Regulate AV

- California
- Florida
- Georgia
- Michigan
- Texas
- Washington, DC

Testing Permits

- California
- Georgia
- Maryland

Insurance

- California
- Connecticut
- Florida
- Texas

Fail Safe

- California
- Florida
- Washington, DC

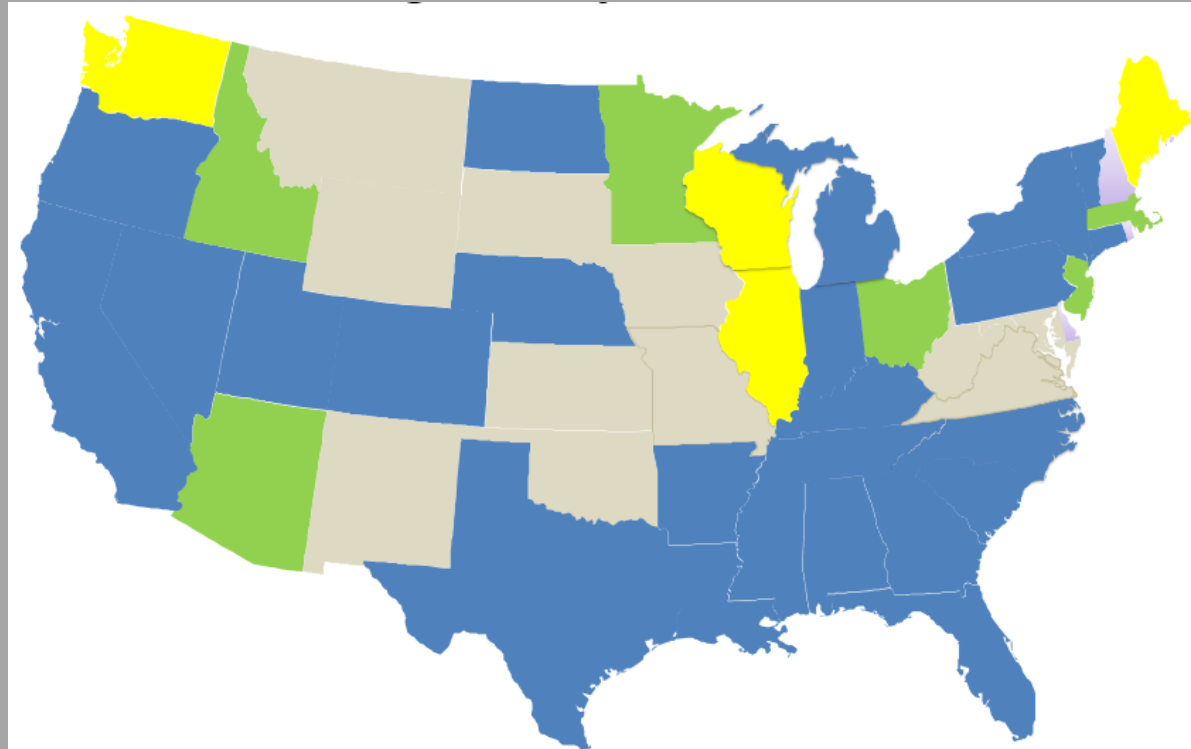
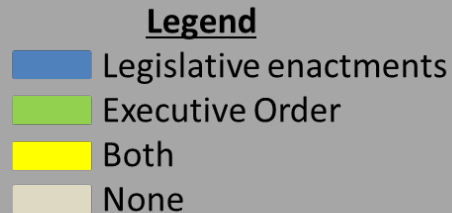
Platooning

- Georgia
- Michigan

Preempt Local

- Illinois
- Texas

State Approaches



Florida



- Florida law permits self-driving vehicles to operate without a human driver.
- The new law also exempts operators inside AV from laws that ban texting while driving and other potentially distracting activities.
- Florida law also requires there must be
 - a means to engage and disengage the automation technology, and
 - a visual indication when the vehicle is operating in automated mode.
 - Testing entities are required to submit proof of insurance prior to any testing.
- If there is no operator present to take control of the AV, it must be capable of safely coming to a complete stop.

Automated trucks are being tested in Florida by Starsky Robotics.



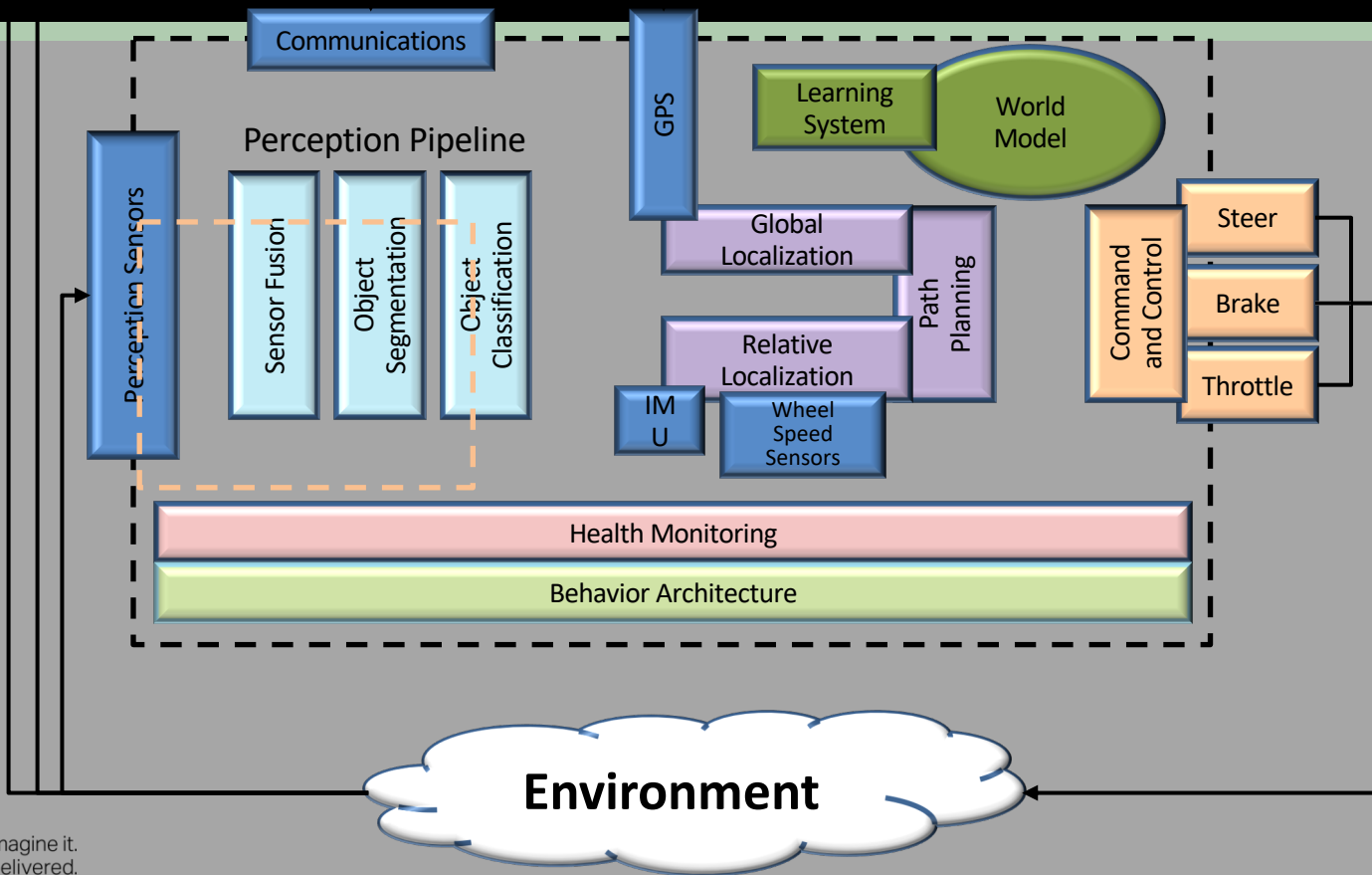
Broad Automated Vehicle Considerations

- Generally AVs can navigate any route (within physical limitations), but:
 - #1 How safe (inside/outside)?
 - #2 How comfortable for riders?
 - Complexity of route (cluttered/unpredictable) increases risk
- Steps / process
 - Select route / environment
 - Select sensors for route environment / function requirements
 - Software development
 - Perception of pipeline
 - Behavior architecture
 - Localization
 - Path planning
 - Command and control



Perception pipeline algorithms (sophistication and robustness) are critical!

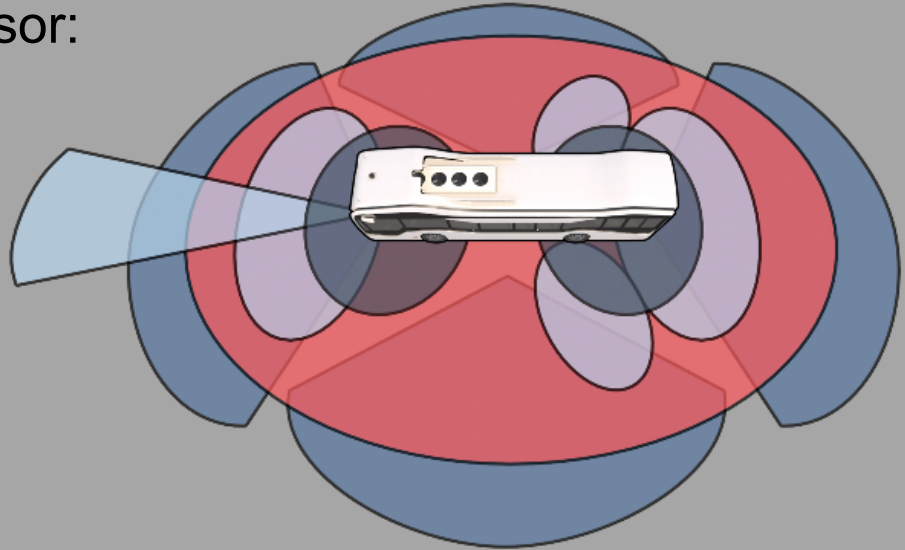
Major Components of an Automated Vehicle



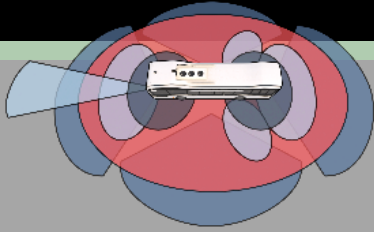
AV Sensor Technologies

- Critical characteristics of a sensor:

- Field of View (FOV)
 - Horizontal
 - Vertical
- Data resolution and content (available information)
- A bus has different FOV requirements than a passenger vehicle



Perception Sensors



- Light detection and ranging (LiDAR)
 - Can be very expensive
 - Requires extensive post processing to fuse and filter data, increasing computing requirements
 - Used for ground extraction, and object detection, localization, and limited classification
- RADAR
 - Robust sensor used for simple object detection, localization, and classification (location and distance)

Mono (single) vision

- Color or monochrome
- Used for object detection, localization, and classification
- Can measure object horizontal and vertical position relative to vehicle, but not necessarily distance

Stereo (dual) vision

- Provides depth perception
- Used for object detection, localization, classification, and distance. Highly dependent on camera baseline, sensor resolution, and lens optics.

Ultrasonic

- Short-range simple object detection (location and distance)

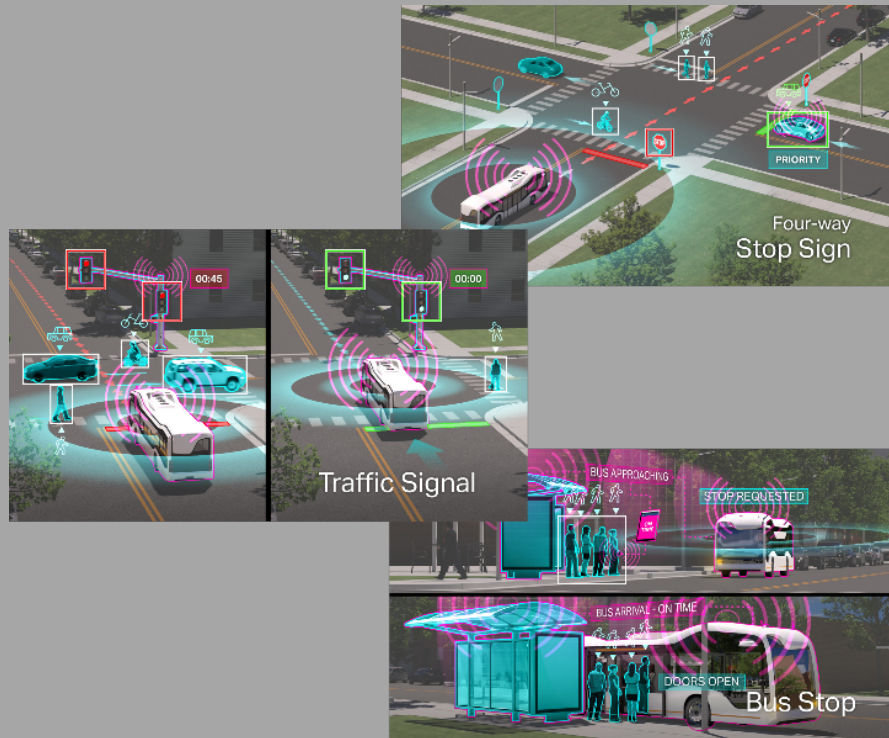
Localization

- GPS, Inertial Measurement Unit (IMU), wheel speed, gyroscope, etc

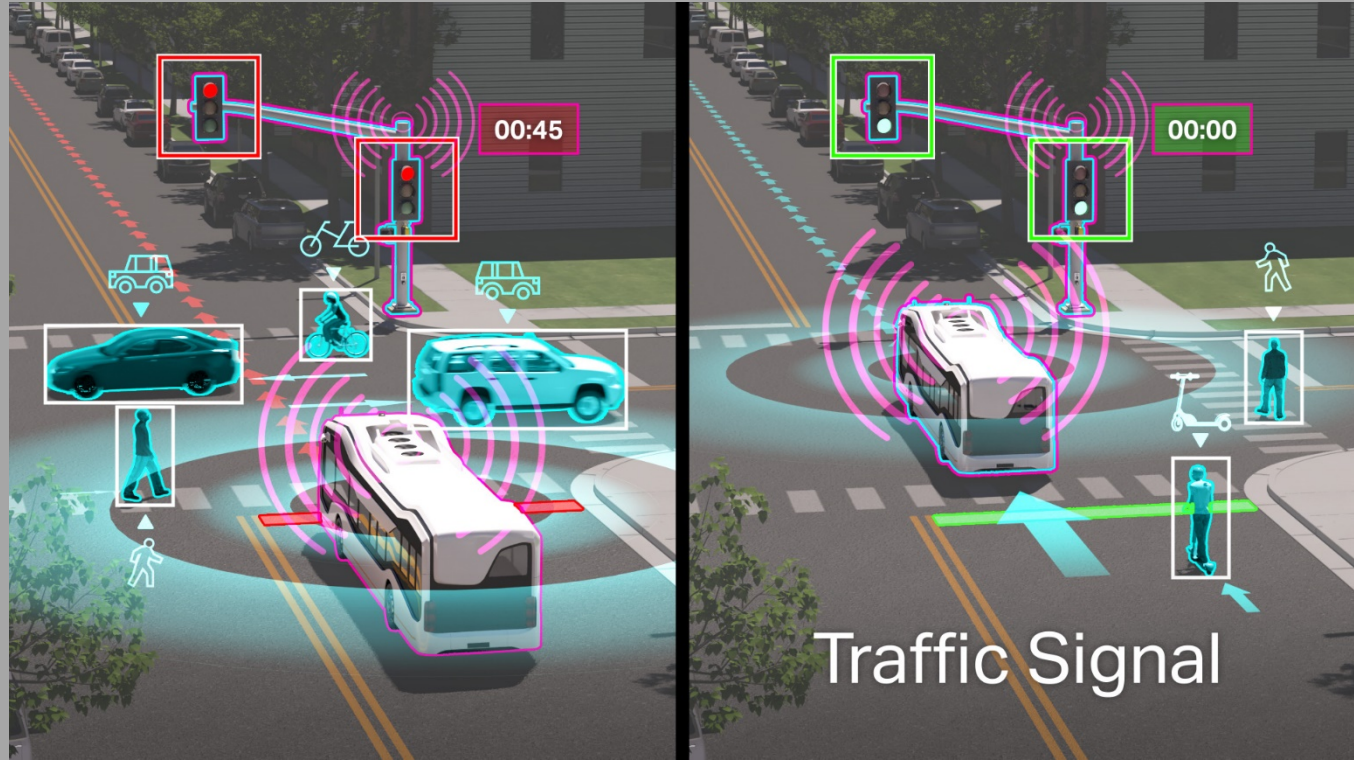
Automated Coach Operational Design Domain (ODD)

In what environment will the bus operate?

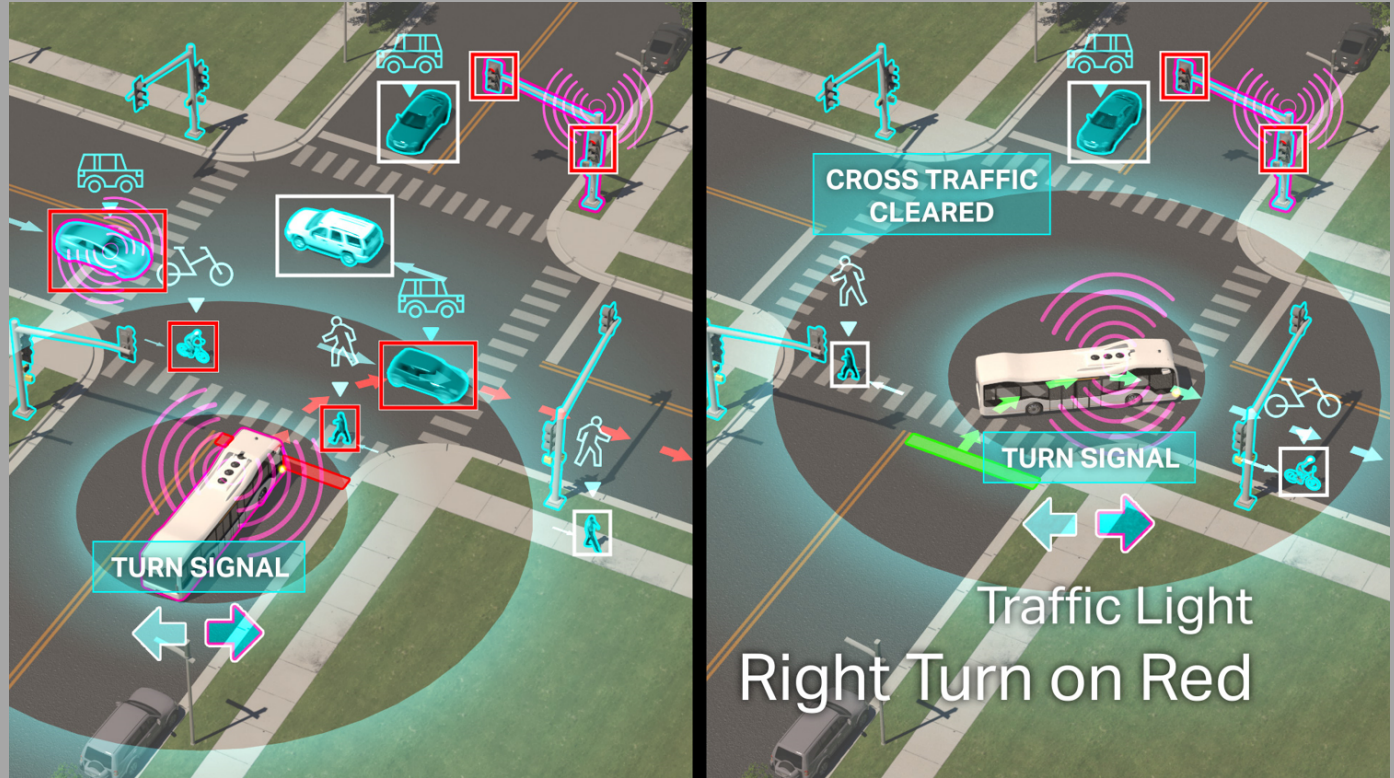
- Urban roadways with mixed traffic
- Existing service routes
- Maintenance yards
- Bus stops
- Passenger interactions
- Intersections
 - Signalized
 - 4-way and 2-way stop
 - Mid-block crossings
- Bike lanes
- Pedestrians
- Scooters



Traffic Signal Interaction



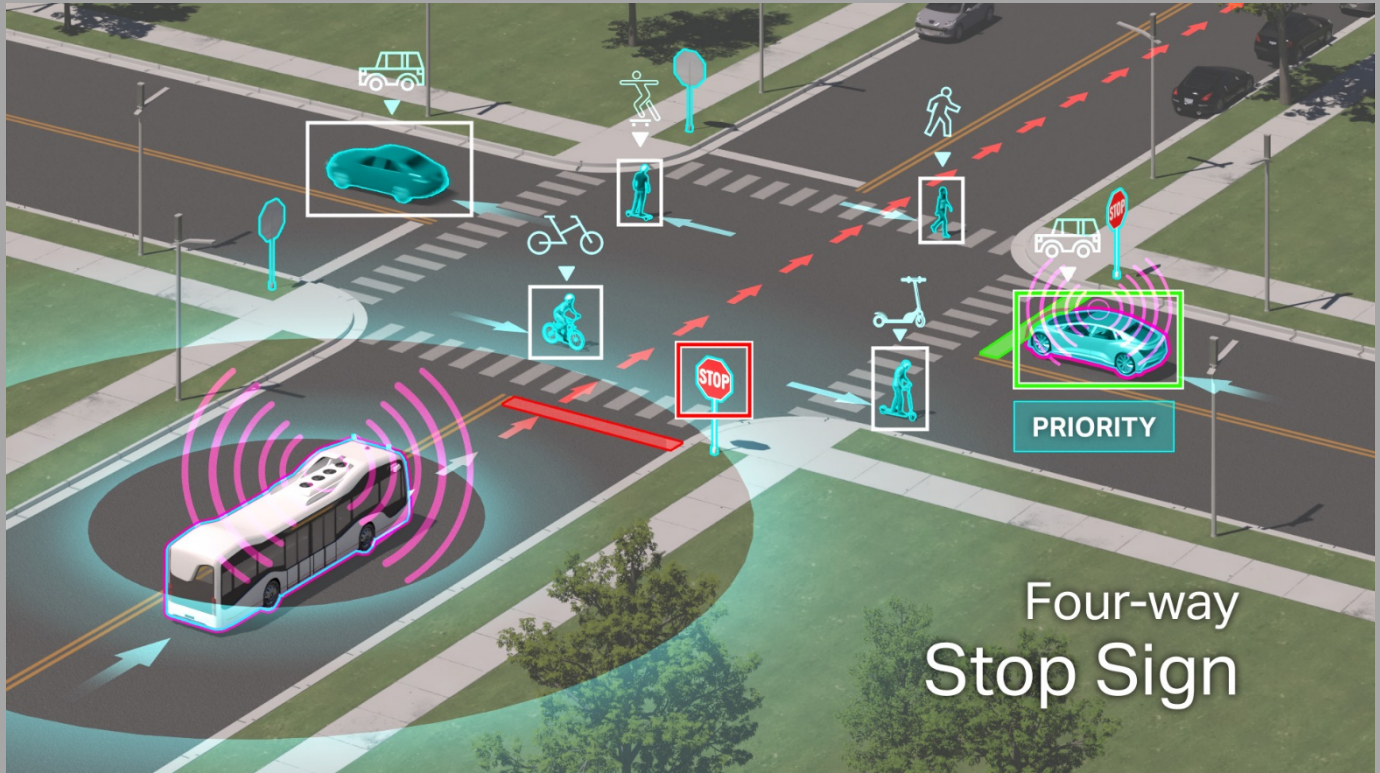
Right Turn on Red



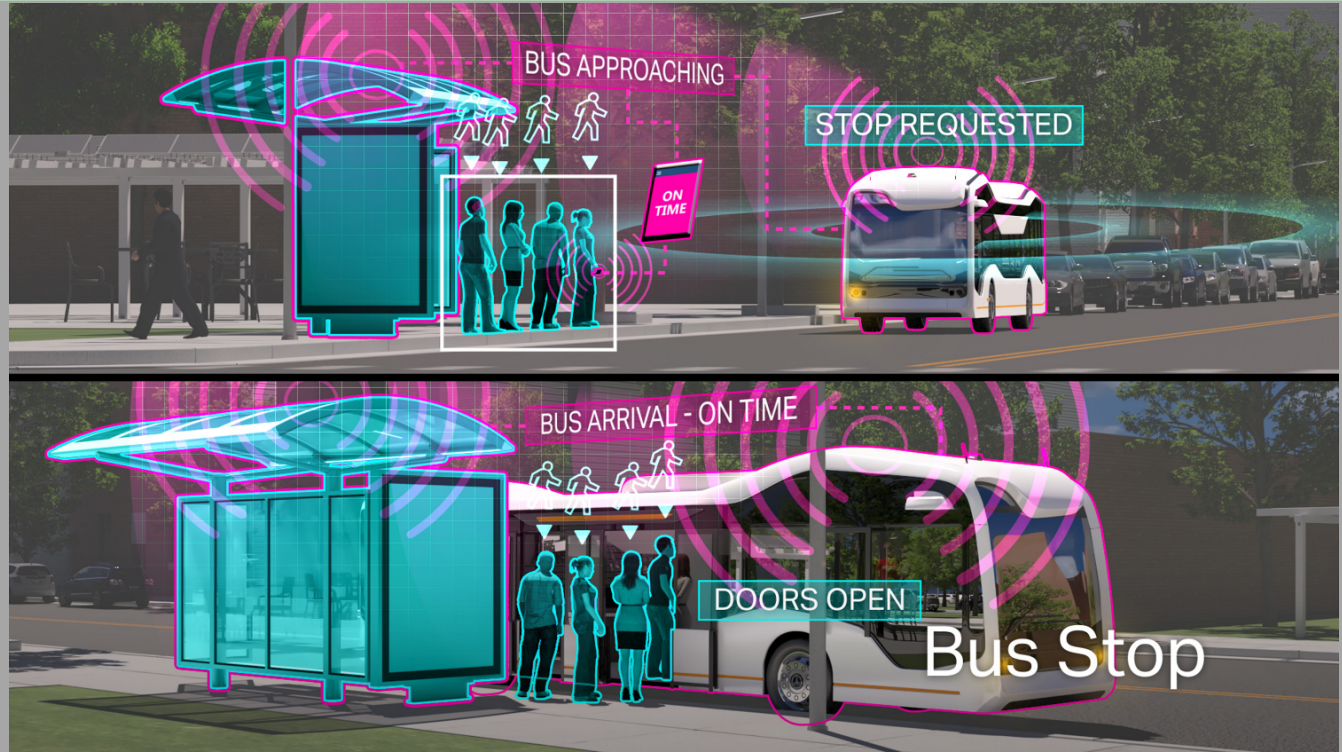
Left Turn Yield on Green



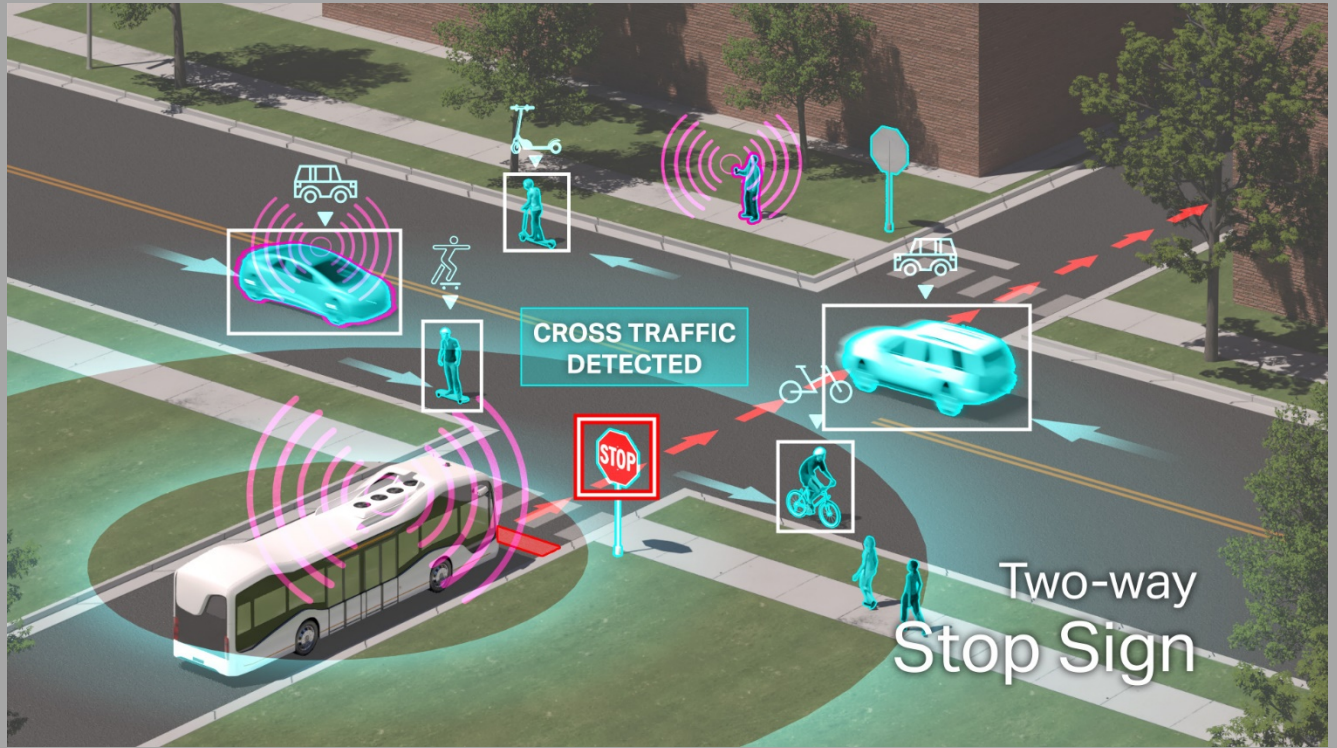
Four Way Stop Sign



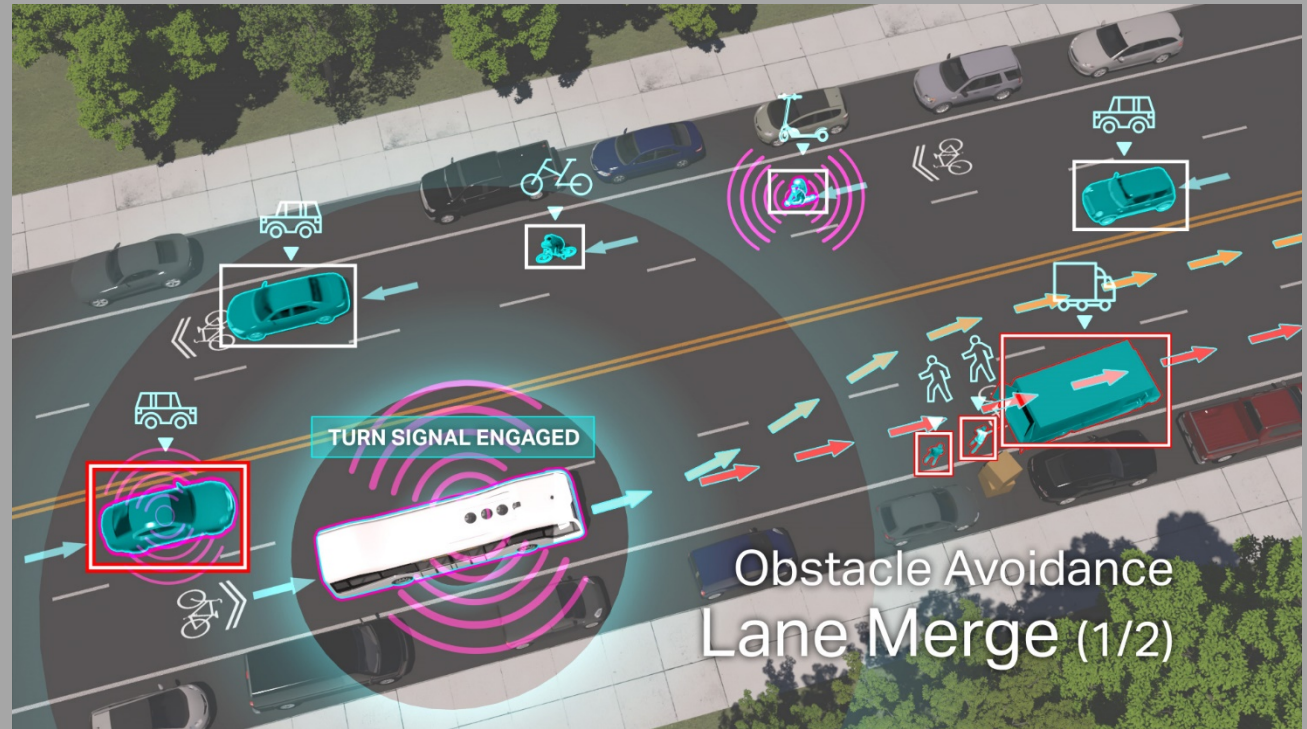
Bus Stop



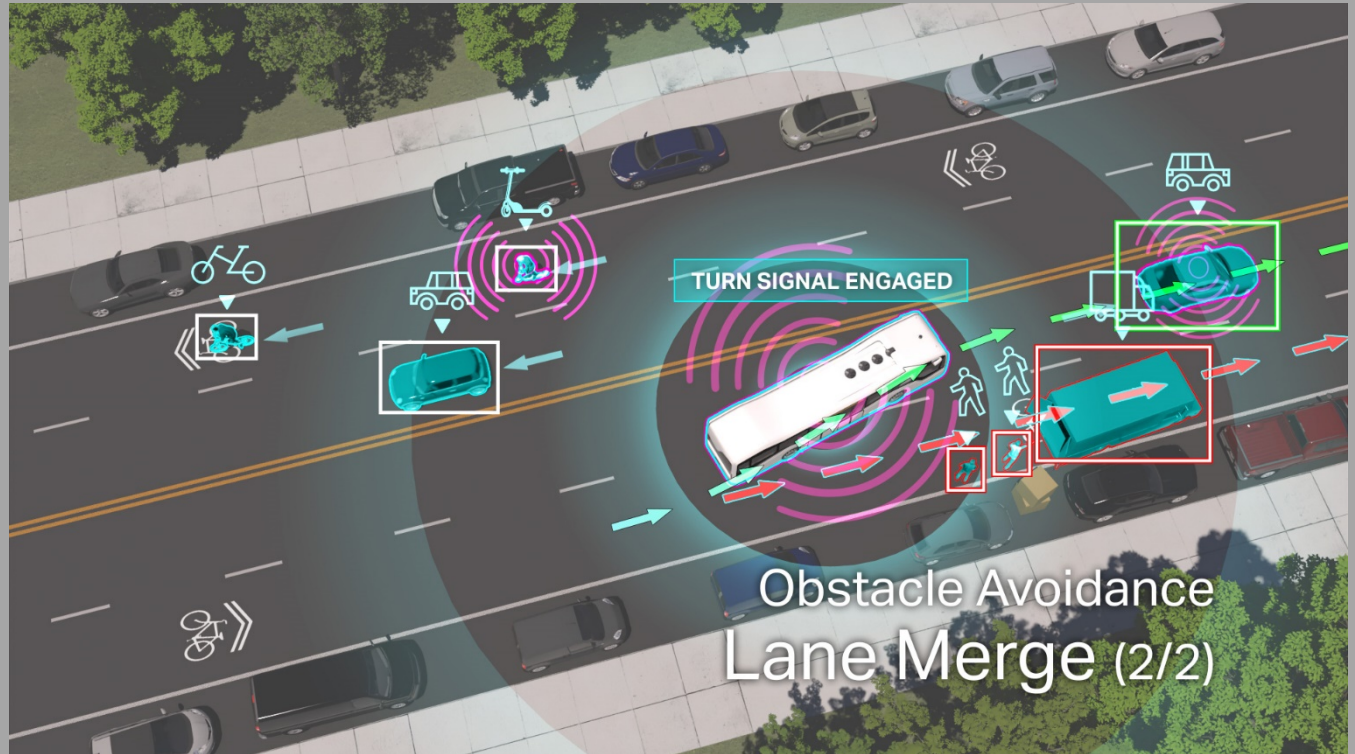
Two-way Stop Sign



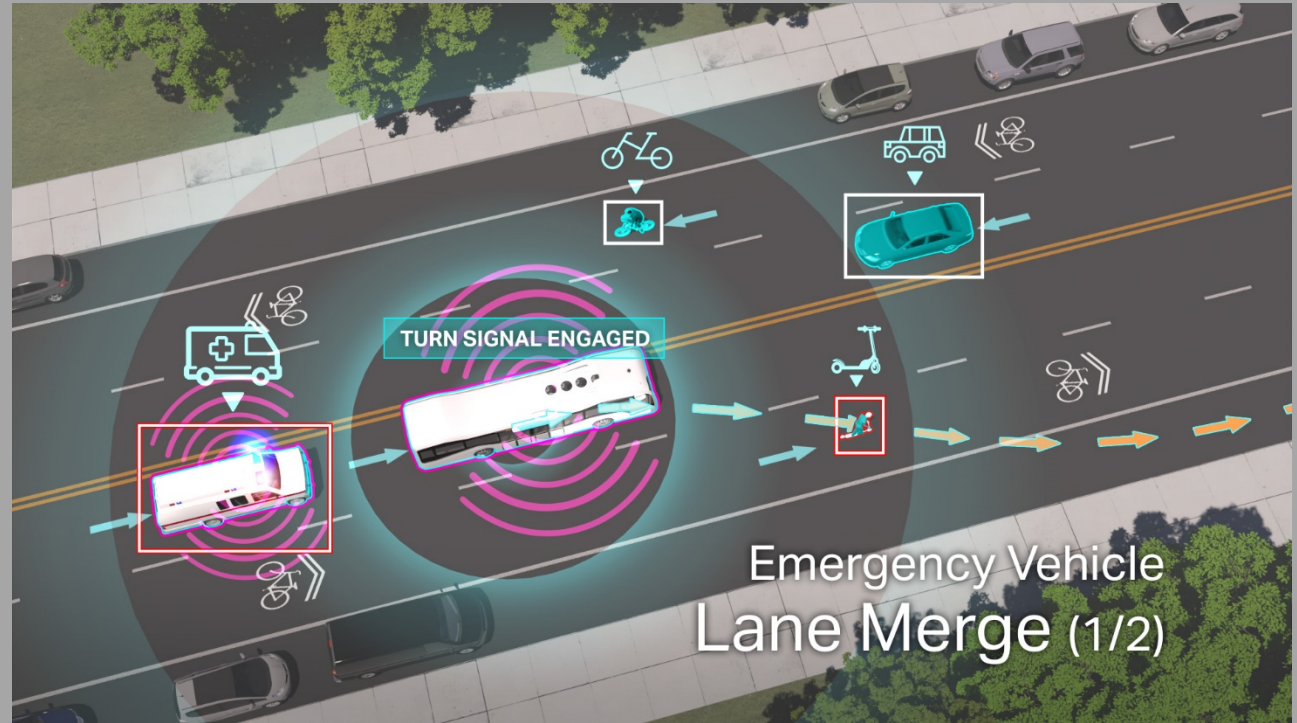
Obstacle Avoidance



Obstacle Avoidance



Lane Merge



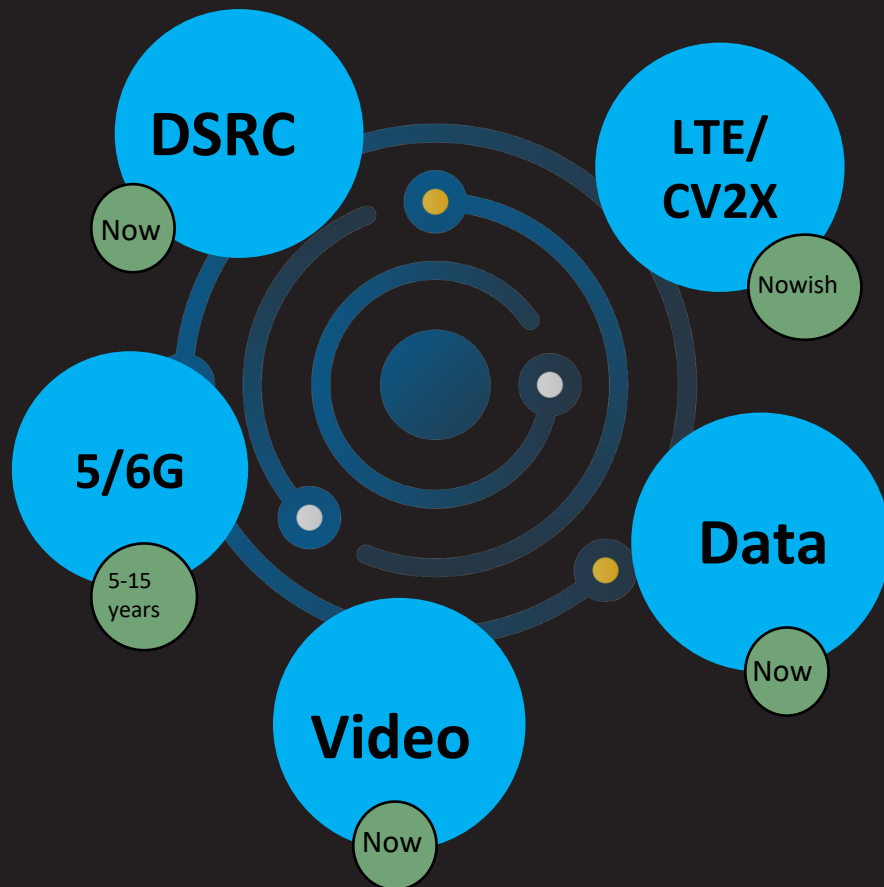
Lane Merge





Connected Vehicles

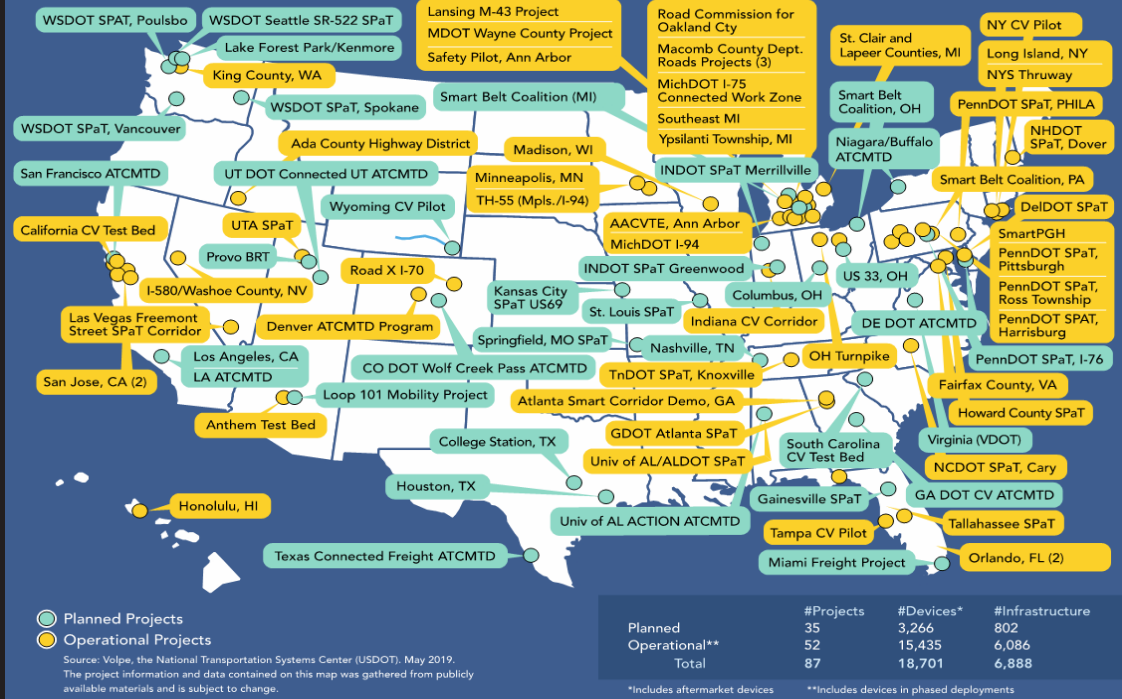
Types of Connectivity



DSRC Deployments in the US

...and sample
applications

Uses of the 5.9 GHz band: Connected Vehicle Deployment Locations – Planned and Operational

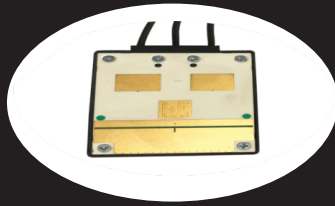


Sample Applications

Commerce Applications
Truck Platooning
Taxi Management
Geo-Fencing

Intersection collision avoidance
Signal prioritization
Intersection movement assist
Wrong way driving

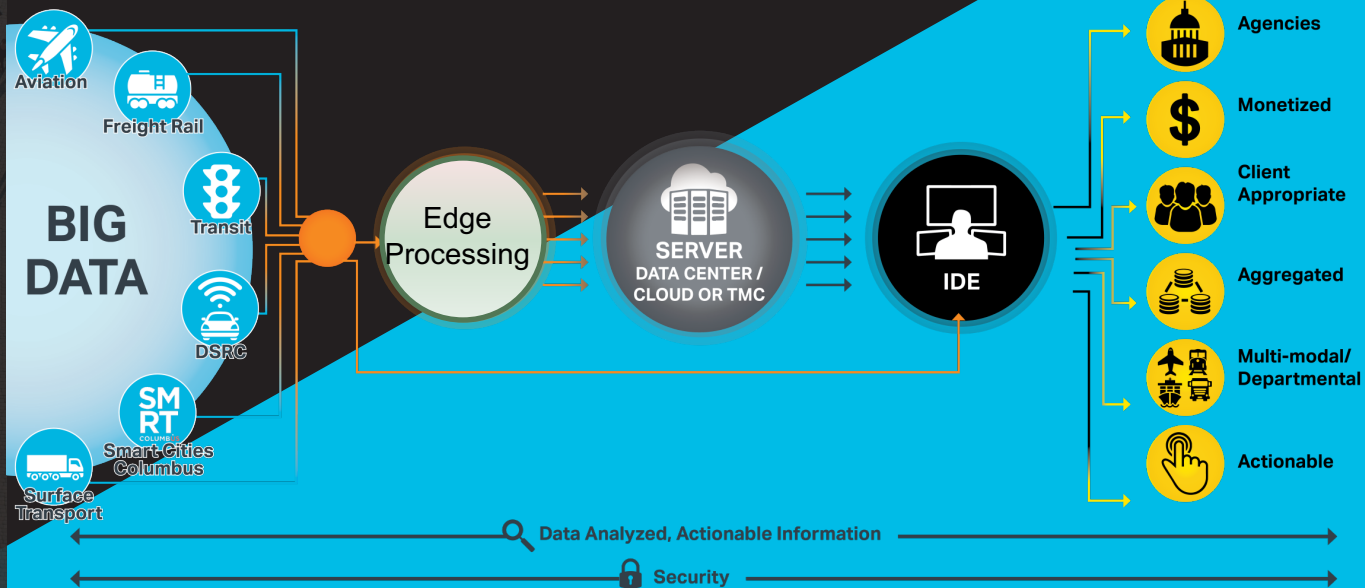
What Does Deployment Look Like?





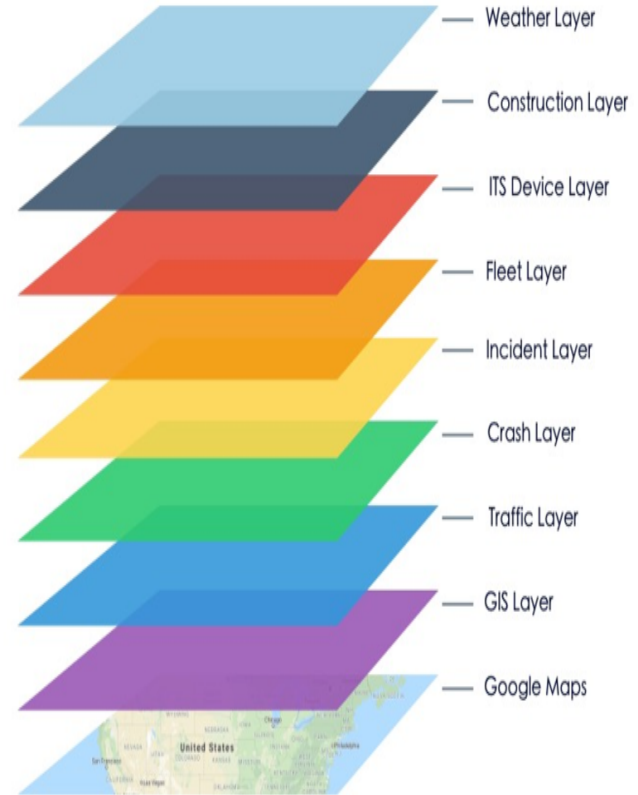
Data

Data



Processing

- I. Dashboard portal
- II. Reporting
- III. Notifications & alerts
- IV. Pattern identification
- V. Predictive analytics
- VI. "What If" simulation





Tolling Advances

Supporting Shifts in Tolling



Mobility on Demand Apps



Mobile Payment Technology



High Occupancy Commuting



Next Generation Toll Reader



Tesla screen



Technology Marketplace



Smart Parking



Smart Mobility Hubs

A person wearing a beanie and a backpack is walking away from the camera on a city street. The background is a blurred urban scene with other pedestrians and vehicles. The entire image has a blue color overlay.

AECOM Imagine it.
Delivered.