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TransAID

Cooperation aspects for infrastructure-assisted driving at transition areas

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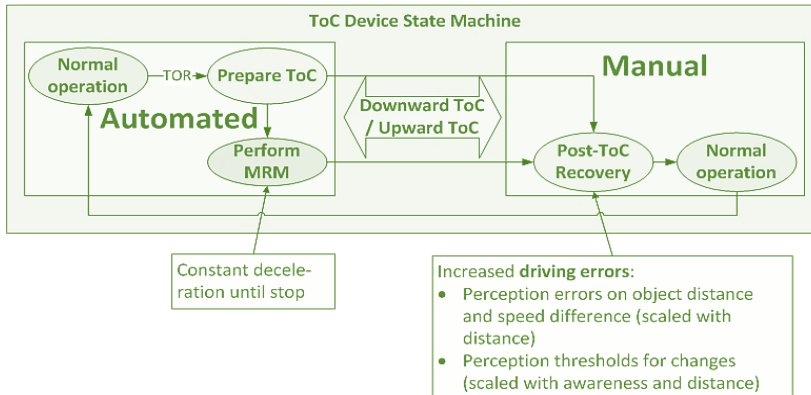
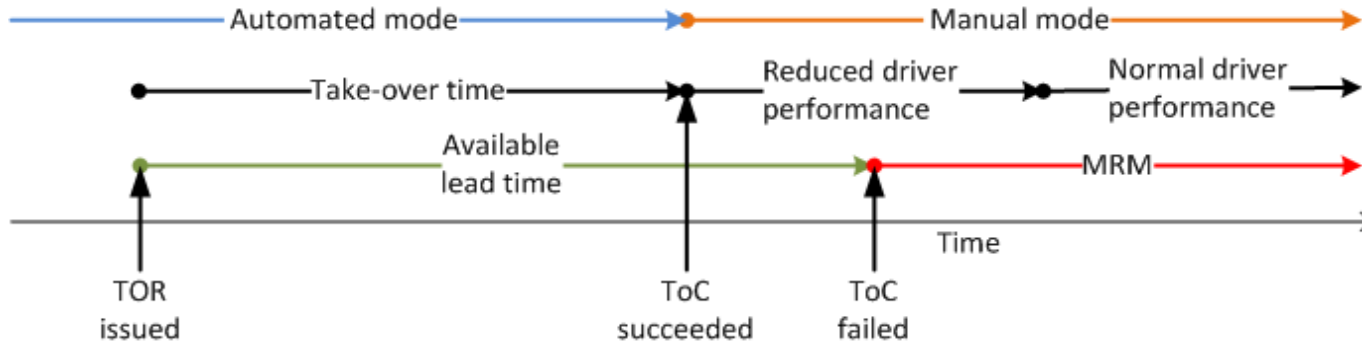
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Automated Driving Limitations



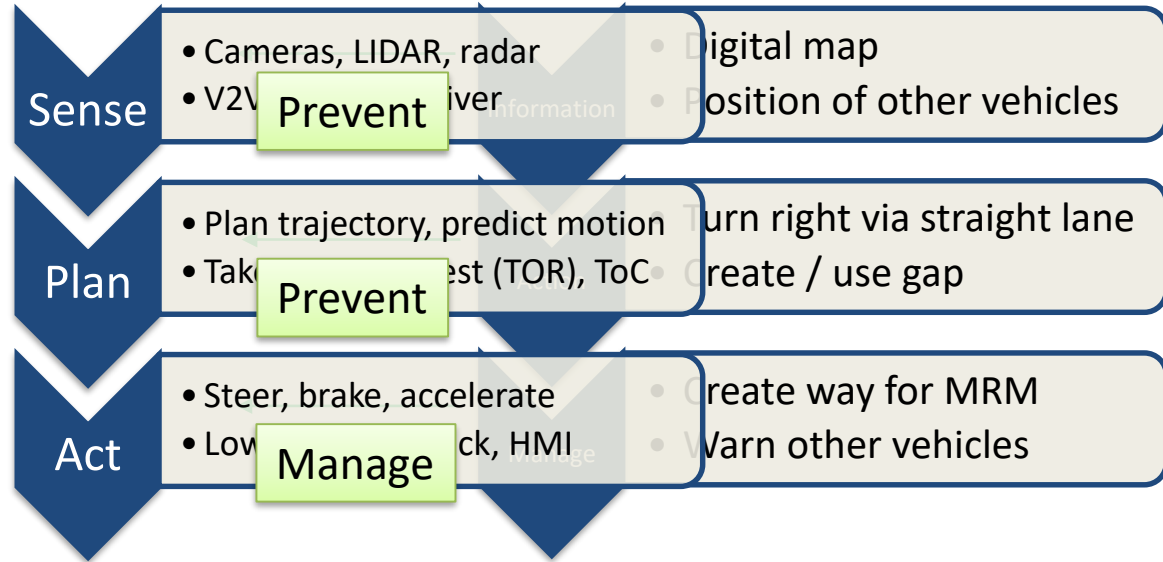
Transition of Control Process



Abbreviations

- TOR: Take Over Request
- ToC: Transition of Control
- MRM: Minimum Risk Manoeuvre

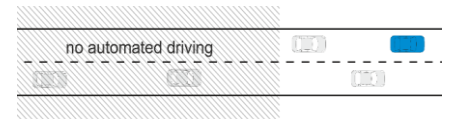
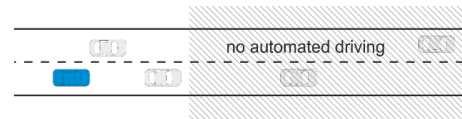
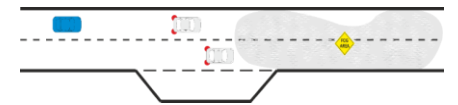
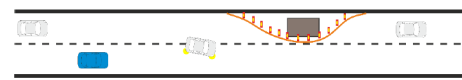
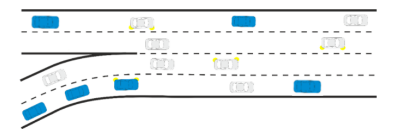
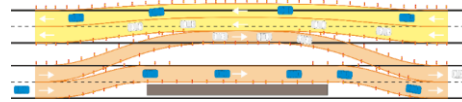
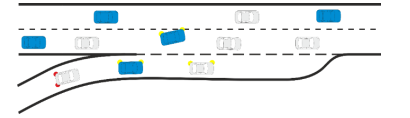
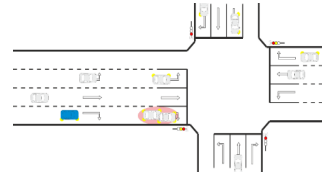
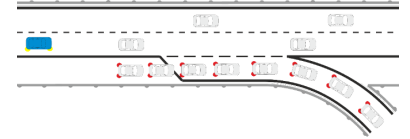
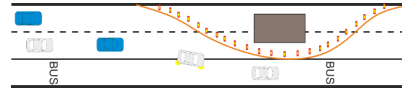
Assisting Automated Driving



+ when a ToC is not preventable, but predictable → spread the ToCs in time and space

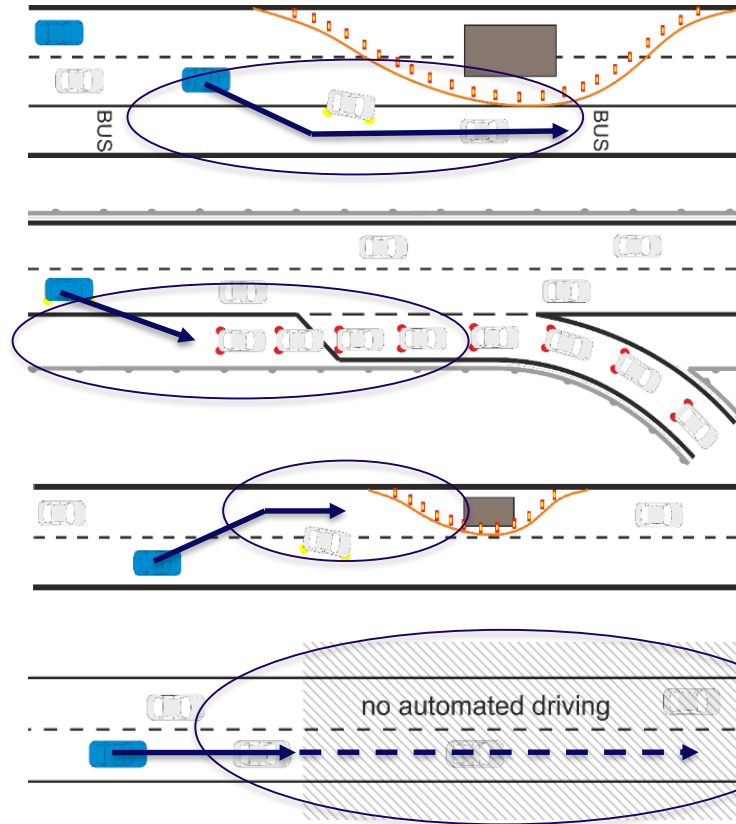
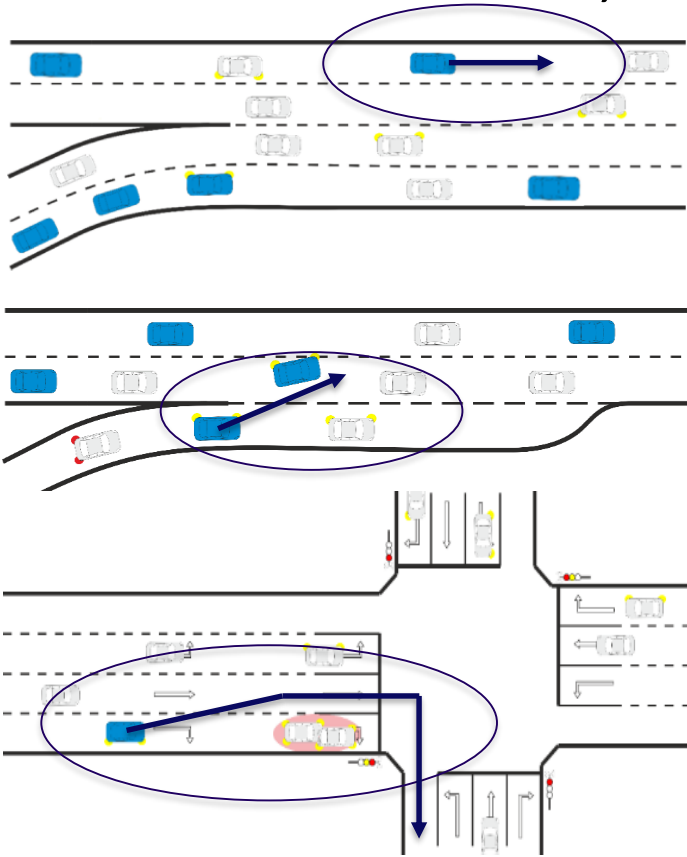
5 TransAID Services

1. Prevent ToC/MRM by providing vehicle path information.
2. Prevent ToC/MRM by providing speed, headway and/or lane advice.
3. Prevent ToC/MRM by traffic separation.
4. Manage MRM by guidance to safe spot.
5. Distribute ToC/MRM by scheduling ToCs.





Trust, Safety and Legal Aspects



- Drive left
- Cooperate
- Trust gap
- 'Illegal' turn
- Trust MAP + SPAT
- Drive on bus lane
- Trust RW info
- Drive on emergency lane
- Trust RSI
- 'legal' safe stop?
- Trust RSI about no AD zone

Trust, Safety and Legal Aspects

- Trust and understanding are needed to support automated vehicles in challenging circumstances.
- This means trusting information about:
 - Road works, events, incidents, geofencing, digital maps, road signs, etc.
- Even when:
 - AVs cannot yet sense upcoming situations
 - Digital information conflicts with sensor data (i.e. traffic light colour, traffic signs, etc.)
 - Suggested actions are in conflict with traffic regulation
- But also: road authorities need to know the capabilities of AVs and trust those.
 - There will always be low-level safety critical automation (collision avoidance)
- Possibly revision of traffic laws and regulation

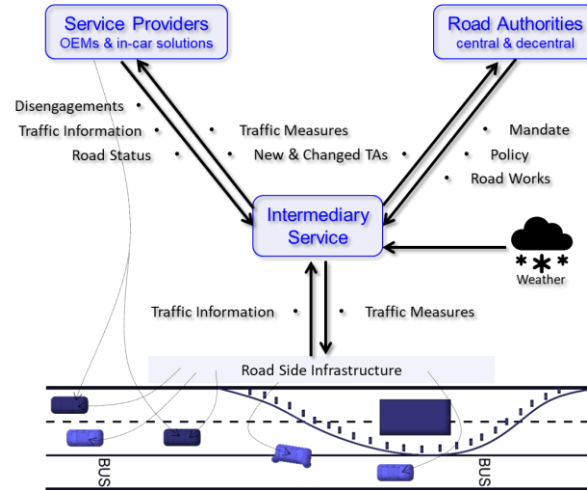


Identifying and Monitoring Transition Areas

- Knowledge about Transition Areas improve:
 - Safety
 - Efficiency
 - Comfort
- Via the RSI road authorities can collect information about Transition Areas from many vehicles.
- Via the OEM backend, OEMs can collect information about Transition Areas as well.
- Road authorities can use the RSI to inform AVs about upcoming situations, particularly Transition Areas.

Intermediary Service

- RAs and OEMs cooperate through an intermediary service:
 - Generate trust
 - Create understanding
 - Align measures (space, time, type)
- Single point of access, possibly mandated by both RAs and OEMs
- Consolidate knowledge / experience.
- Apply across road authority borders
 - including those that have no TMC



Many questions...

- Will there be no-automated-driving zones?
- Will there be automated-driving-only zones?
- Are OEMs willing to cooperate to identify transition areas / limitations of their automation?
- What possibilities are provided by OEM backends?
- Can road authorities provide advices which conflict with traffic regulation?
- Which circumstances result in a take-over request?
- What do AVs do when their route is blocked?
- What to do about non-connected AVs?
- What kind of minimum-risk manoeuvres can be expected?
- When situations are challenging, will AVs:
 - Behave like everyone else (sometimes egocentric, including breaking traffic laws)?
 - Behave exactly in line with traffic regulation?
 - Behave 'optimally'?
- What if information from RSI is wrong?



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