

SIP-adus Activity Report

International Developments and Strategic International Cooperation

Cross-Ministerial **S**trategic **I**nnovation **P**romotion Program
Innovation of **A**utomated **D**riving for **U**niversal **S**ervices

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ITS Japan**

<Translated Version>



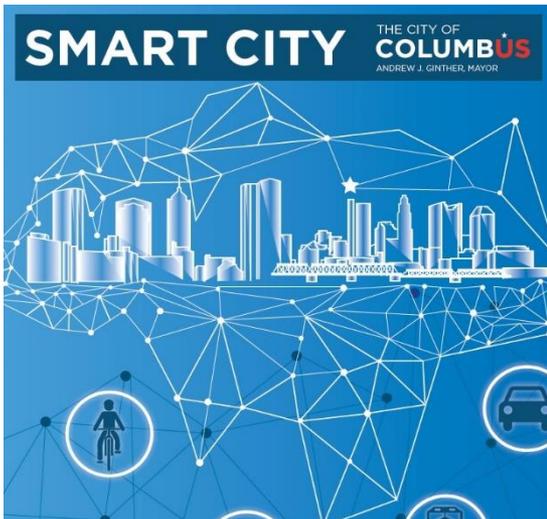
Topics

- International Developments toward Realization of Automated Driving
 - World Overview
 - Developments in Europe
 - Developments in the United States
- Strategic International Cooperation by SIP-adus

World Overview

■ Rather than “realization of automated driving,” more and more discussion is focused on “how automated driving will be used in social and traffic reform.”

- Cooperative automated driving will be essential in building new traffic systems and social development.
- Development into businesses that include the communications that supports cooperative automated driving is growing.
- New projects are emerging as experimentation transitions into verification and development.
- Discussion on the use of Shared Automated Vehicles (SAV) is progressing.



Developments in Europe



■ Adoption of the Declaration of Amsterdam by the EU's transport ministers' council

- An initiative through which EU member states will work together to build an integrated framework by 2019 for realizing cooperative automated driving

■ Launch of a comprehensive undertaking comprised of four mainstays from the Framework Project

- Digital: Linkage of communications and automobiles
- Horizon 2020: R&D for STRIA, etc.
- C-ITS Platform: Development of a transport system that includes field operation tests
- GEAR 2030: Expanding the automotive industry



European Automobile Manufacturers Association

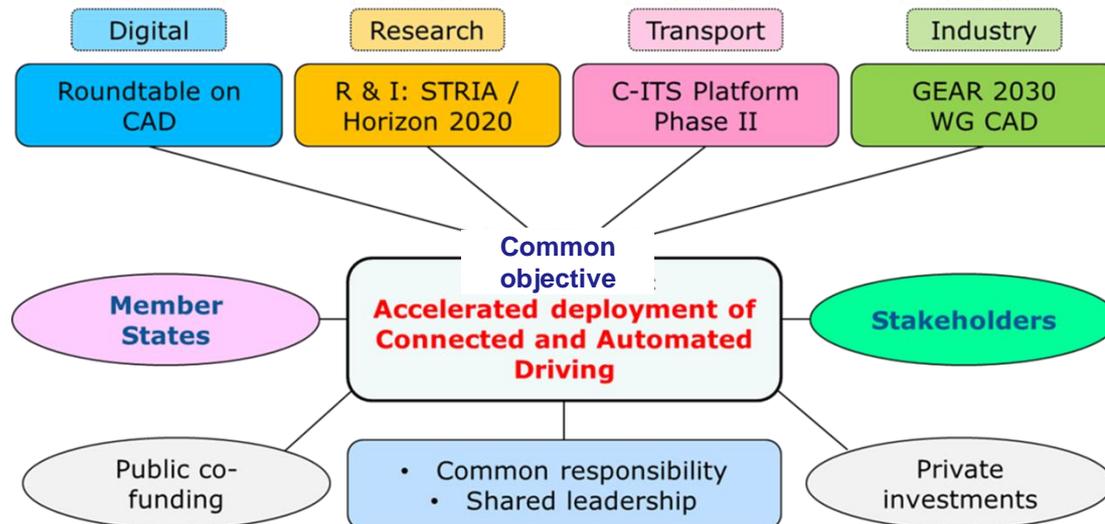


European Association of Automotive Suppliers



■ More active large-scale field operation tests on public roads

- C-ITS Pilot, Drive Sweden/Drive Me, UK Driverless cars, others

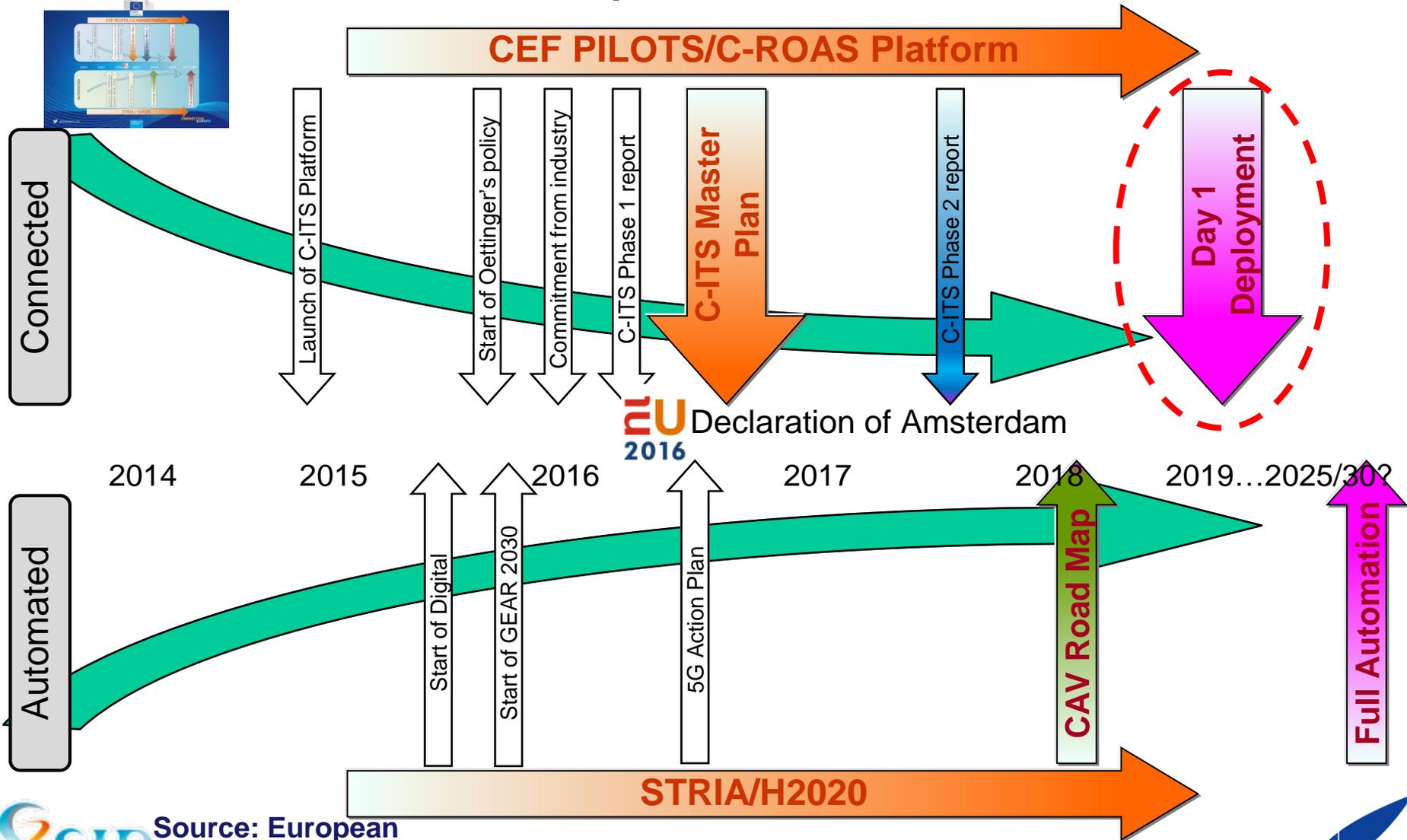


Source: European Commission

Road Map for C-ITS Deployment in 2019



- Fusion of “Connected” and “Automated” through the implementation of various policies and measures



Source: European Commission

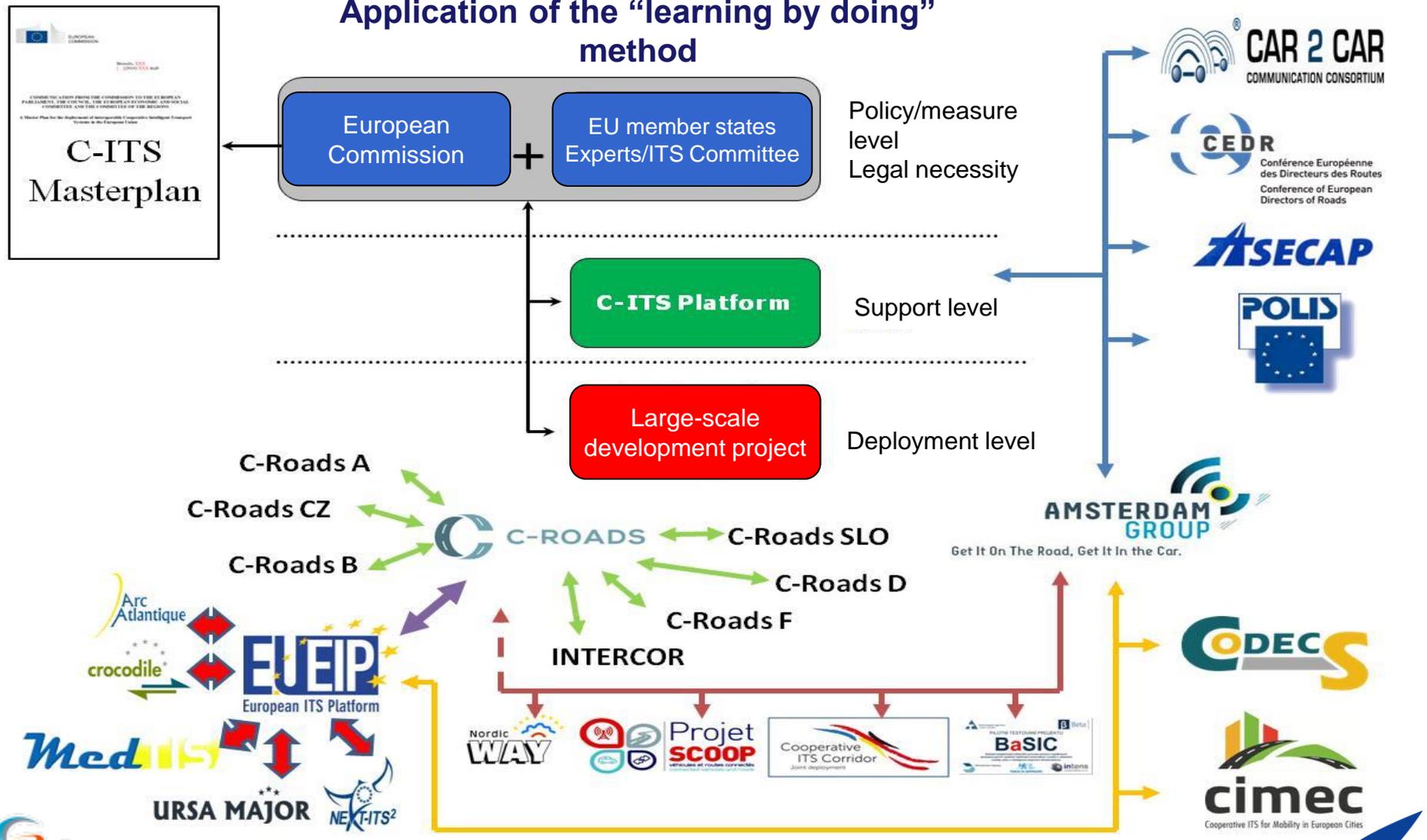
CEF: Connecting Europe Facility



Organizational Structure for C-ITS Deployment

EC's 3-layer organization, Amsterdam Group, C-ROADS Platform

Application of the "learning by doing" method

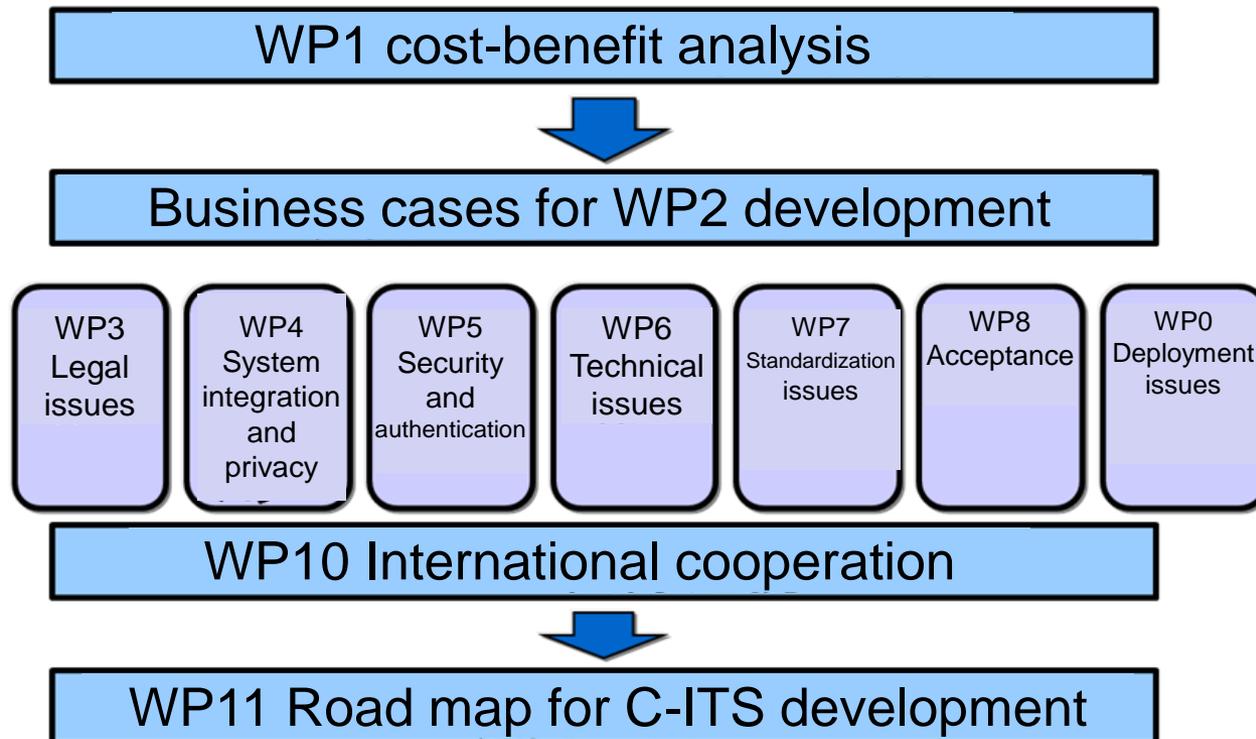


Source: European Commission

C-ITS Platform Phase 1



- **Mission:** To prepare a shared vision for C-ITS development
- **Organization:** Official Expert Group of the EC
 - **DG MOVE** is the chair and seven commissions are participants
MOVE, CONNECT, GROWTH, RTD, JUST, JRC, EDPS
- **Steps taken thus far:**
 - **Final report issued on January 21, 2016**



The EC's C-ITS Strategy



■ A European strategy for C-ITS as a milestone toward “Cooperative, Connected and Automated Mobility”

EU C-ITS Strategy Com (2016)766: Released on November 30, 2016

➤ Cooperative, connected, automated mobility

- ✓ Digitally connected cooperative mobility will greatly improve traffic safety, traffic efficiency, and driving comfort.
- ✓ Safe and comprehensive connection among vehicles and with infrastructure and other road users is important.

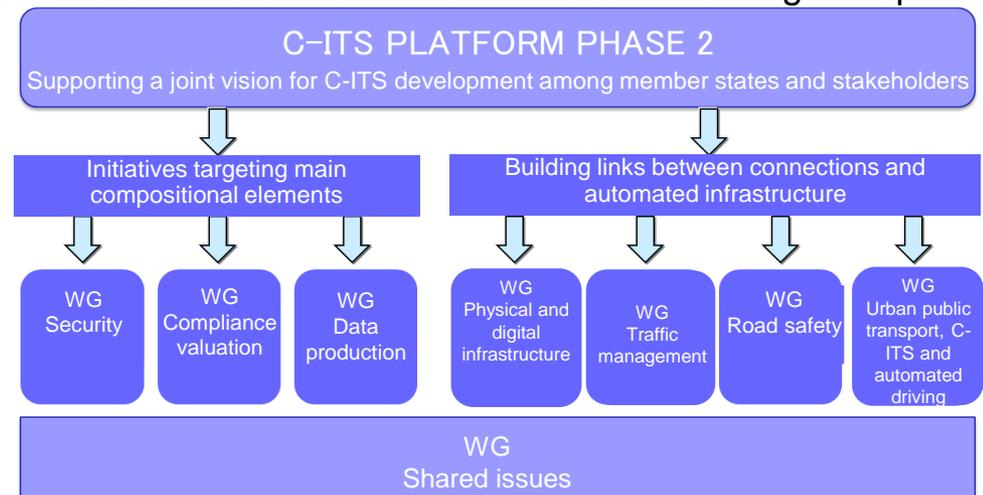
➤ Priority challenges for C-ITS development in 2019

1. The C-ITS services to be provided
2. C-ITS communication security
3. Safety measures to protect privacy and data
4. Communication technology and frequency: Hybrid communication method
5. Interoperability at all levels
6. Certification evaluation
7. Legal framework
8. International cooperation

■ C-ITS Platform Phase 2

➤ Response to deployment-related challenges

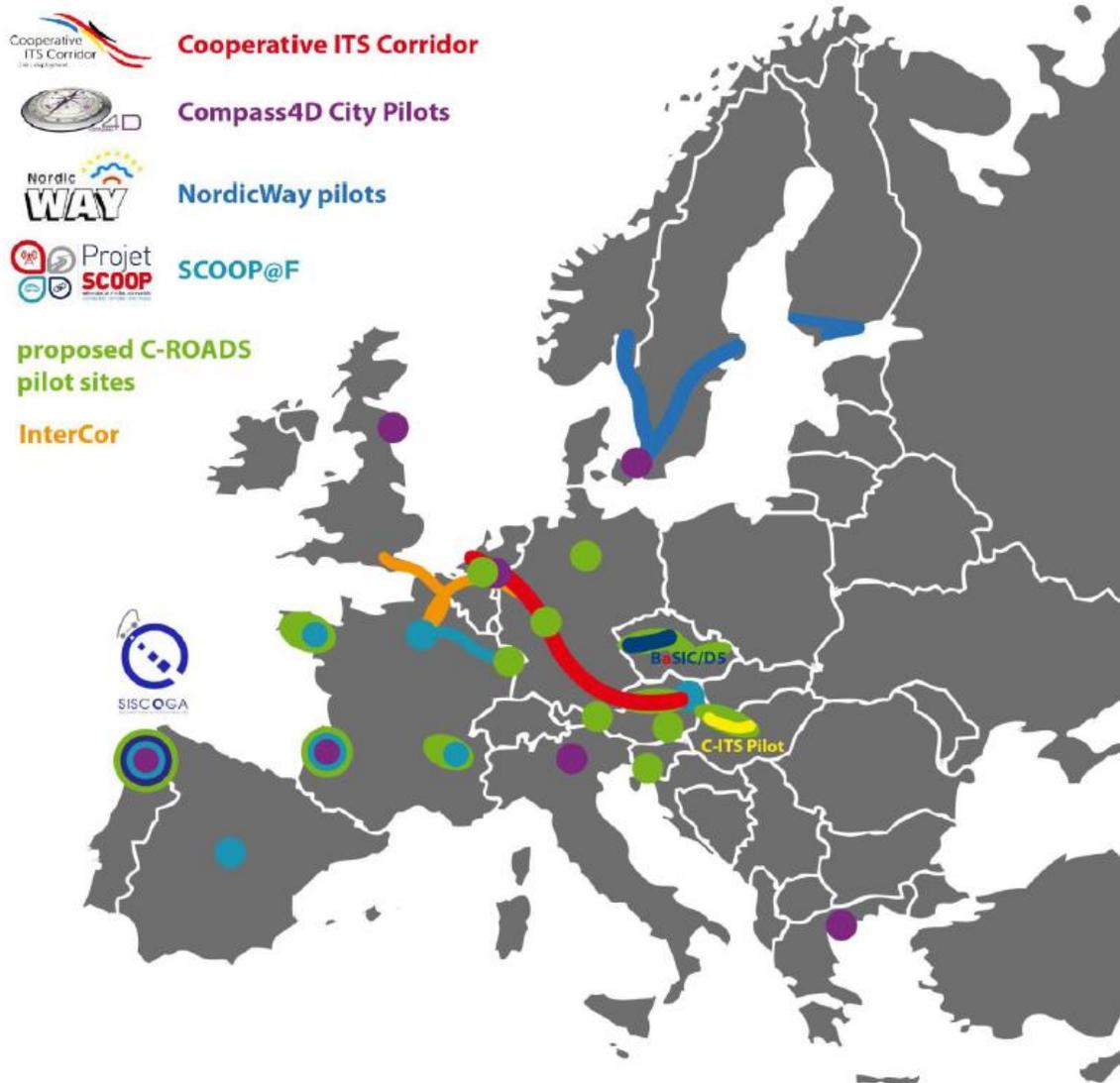
Structure of the C-ITS Platform Phase 2 Working Group



Field Operational Test Projects in Europe



■ C-ROADS Pilot sites and Deployment Initiatives



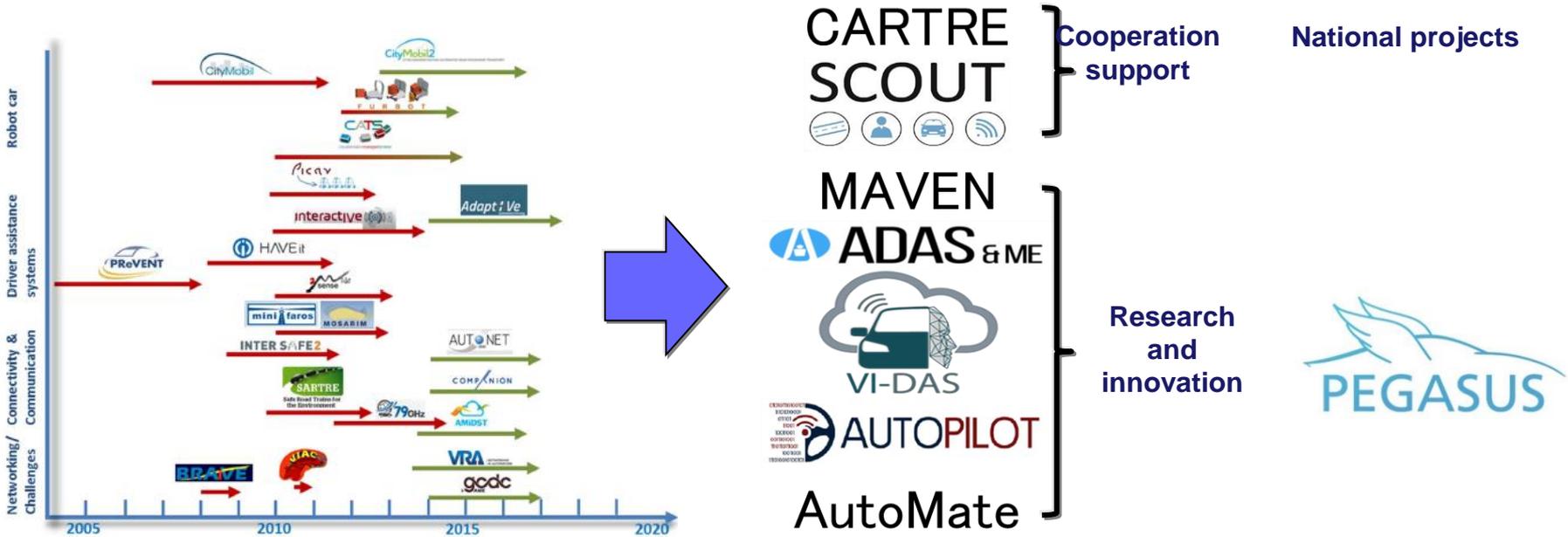
CAD Projects since FP7



■ New projects have emerged from Horizon 2020.



Horizon 2020





■ Roadworthiness testing: Testing to confirm suitability for d public roads

➤ Roadworthiness testing being considered in participating countr

- ✓ Each country's responsibility for application of the law
- ✓ Relaxation of laws concerning automated driving
 - UK, Germany, France, Sweden, Austria
 - Greece, the Netherlands, Spain, etc.
- ✓ Two approaches
 - Code of Practice: Establishment of guidelines and implementation of best actions (UK)
 - Tests in test areas: Special permission by authorizing bodies

1. Override
2. Braking-related functions
3. Lane-change functions
4. Adaptation to laws, signs



■ Certification

➤ Cannot be handled with existing legal system

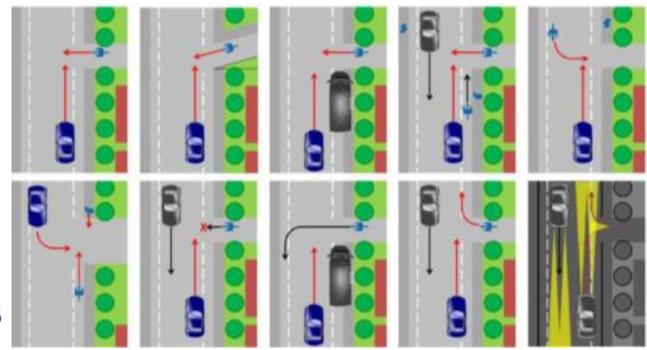
- ✓ Driving responsibility for SAE Level 3 and above rests with "the car"

➤ The desired certification system

- ✓ What can be done, and in what environments?
- ✓ What functions will be tested?
- ✓ Under what road environments will evaluation take place?
- ✓ Confirmation of communication with other road users



Can the vehicle recognize traffic restrictions and signs?

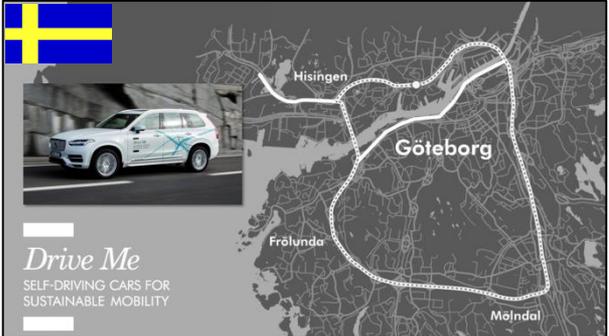


What test conditions are appropriate?



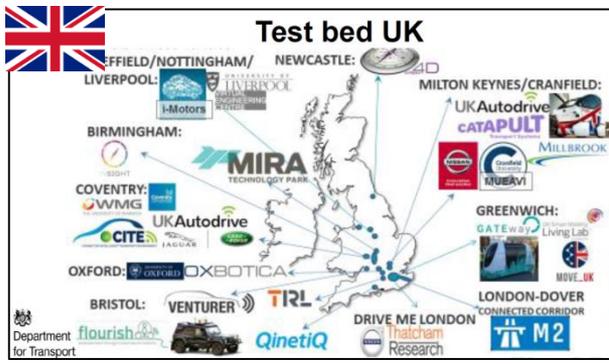
Initiatives of Individual European Countries

Projects continue to expand and evolve in each country.



Sweden

Finland



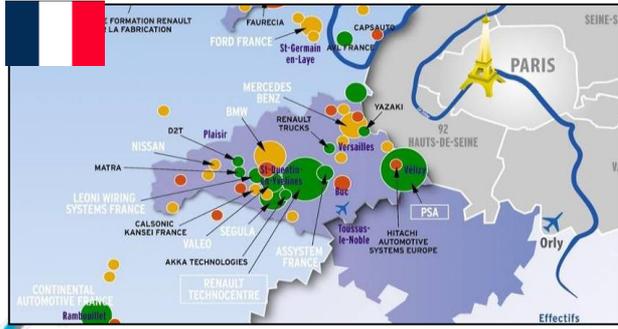
UK

Germany



France

The Netherlands



Commercial vehicle road train
Human driver in lead truck



Like an airplane: cruise mostly by autopilot
Temporary autonomy



Automated Robo-Taxi
Full autonomy





■ Drive Me test conditions

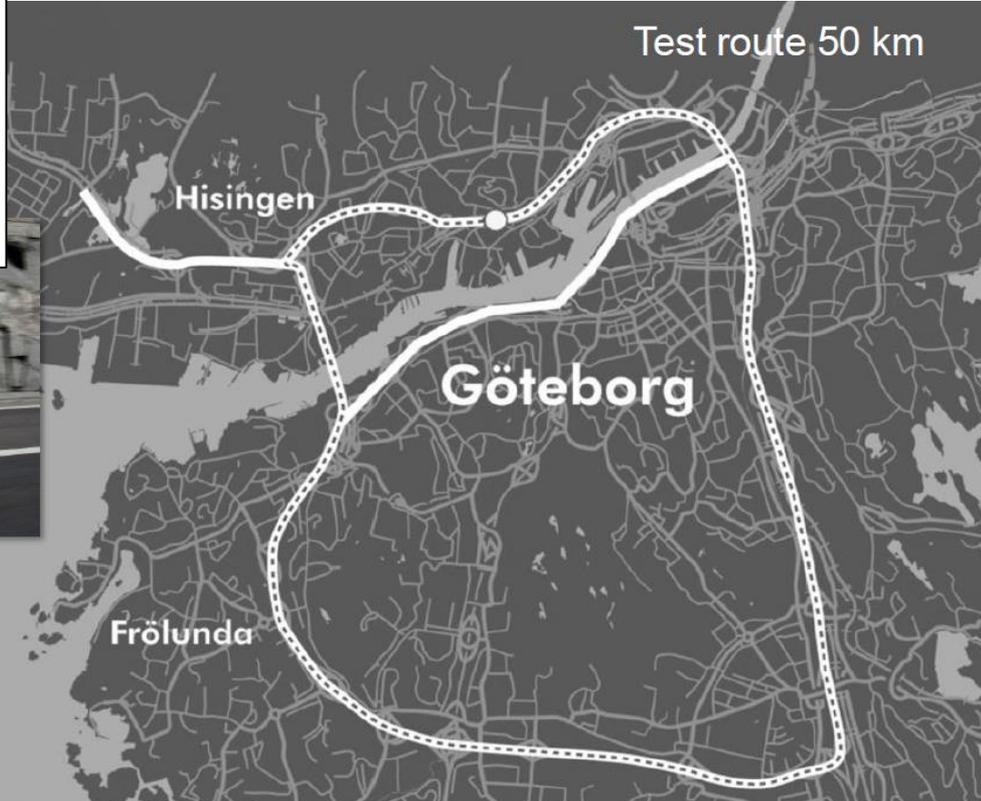
Function

- Advanced automated driving that satisfies demands (L4)
- Allowance of secondary tasks
- Approved roads only
- Some limitations due to weather conditions



Drive Me

SELF-DRIVING CARS FOR SUSTAINABLE MOBILITY



Test road environment

- No oncoming vehicles or intersections on same road surface
- Pedestrians and bicycles are blocked out
- No signals
- Maximum speed: 70 to 80 km/h

Anticipated results

- Effect on safety, traffic efficiency, and the environment
- Infrastructure, laws
- Appropriate traffic environments and use cases
- Users' expectations
- Relationship between nearby road users and self-driving cars



■ Project outline

- Period: January 2016 to June 2019 (42 months)
- Contracted organizations: OEM (Audi, BMW, Daimler, Opel, VW), tier-one suppliers, research institutes, SMEs, science institutes, etc.
- Funds: Approx. 34,500,000 euros; subsidies: 16,300,000 euros



■ Project purpose

What level of performance is expected in self-driving cars?
How can the achievement of demanded performance be confirmed?

 Scenario analysis
and quality measures

What human and technical capabilities are needed in applications?

 Implementation
process

What tools, methods, and procedures are required?

 Testing

What will be tested in laboratories, simulations, test courses, and roads?

 Result reflection
and embedding

Is the concept sustainable?

Developments in the United States



- The US Department of Transportation (USDOT) announced guidelines and usage instructions (under state governments) concerning safety standards and evaluation of automated vehicles (motor vehicle safety standards).
 - Federal Automated Vehicles Policy* (FAV Policy)
- Presentation of a proposal requiring the installation of cooperative system communication devices (V2V) into compact cars.
 - Notice of Proposed Rule Making (NPRM): Available for public comment for 90 days from December 12, 2016
- Promotion of large-scale field operation tests for deployment of a cooperative system in three regions.
 - Connected Vehicle Pilot (New York City, Tampa/Florida, Wyoming/I-80)
- Launch of a project for innovative community development using cooperative automated driving.
 - Smart Cities Challenge: Columbus, Ohio



SURFACE VEHICLE RECOMMENDED PRACTICE		J3016™	SEP2016
Issued	2014-01		
Revised	2016-08		
Superseding	J3016_JAN2014		
<small>(R) Taxonomy and Definitions for Terms Related to Driving Automation Systems for On-Road Motor Vehicles</small>			

Level	Name	Narrative definition	DDT			ODD
			Sustained lateral and longitudinal vehicle motion control	OEDR	DDT fallback	
<i>Driver performs part or all of the DDT</i>						
0	No Driving Automation	The performance by the driver of the entire DDT, even when enhanced by active safety systems.	Driver	Driver	Driver	n/a
1	Driver Assistance	The sustained and ODD-specific execution by a driving automation system of either the lateral or the longitudinal vehicle motion control subtask of the DDT (but not both simultaneously) with the expectation that the driver performs the remainder of the DDT.	Driver and System	Driver	Driver	Limited
2	Partial Driving Automation	The sustained and ODD-specific execution by a driving automation system of both the lateral and longitudinal vehicle motion control subtasks of the DDT with the expectation that the driver completes the OEDR subtask and supervises the driving automation system.	System	Driver	Driver	Limited
<i>ADS ("System") performs the entire DDT (while engaged)</i>						
3	Conditional Driving Automation	The sustained and ODD-specific performance by an ADS of the entire DDT with the expectation that the DDT fallback-ready user is receptive to ADS-issued requests to intervene, as well as to DDT performance-relevant system failures in other vehicle systems, and will respond appropriately.	System	System	Fallback-ready user (becomes the driver during fallback)	Limited
4	High Driving Automation	The sustained and ODD-specific performance by an ADS of the entire DDT and DDT fallback without any expectation that a user will respond to a request to intervene.	System	System	System	Limited
5	Full Driving Automation	The sustained and unconditional (i.e., not ODD-specific) performance by an ADS of the entire DDT and DDT fallback without any expectation that a user will respond to a request to intervene.	System	System	System	Unlimited



FAV Policy

Source: USDOT

*The NHTSA has adopted SAE's revised levels for automation for defining driving automation.



Development of Automated Driving Projects



■ Building “Smart Cities” and “new traffic systems” from CAV

Autonomous Vehicles



Strategic plan 2015-2019

- Realizing CV Implementation
- Advance Automation

State-led projects

- Mcity: Michigan
- GoMentum Station: California
- Expansion to other states



Connected Automated Vehicle (CAV)

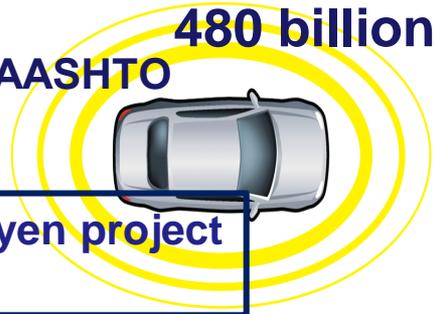
480 billion yen in 10 years

FHWA initiative guidelines → AASHTO

Connected Vehicles

CV Pilot Program: 5-billion-yen project

- NYC, Tampa, Wyoming



Smart City
\$40 million

ATCMTD
\$60 million

MOD
\$8 million

Smart Cities Challenge

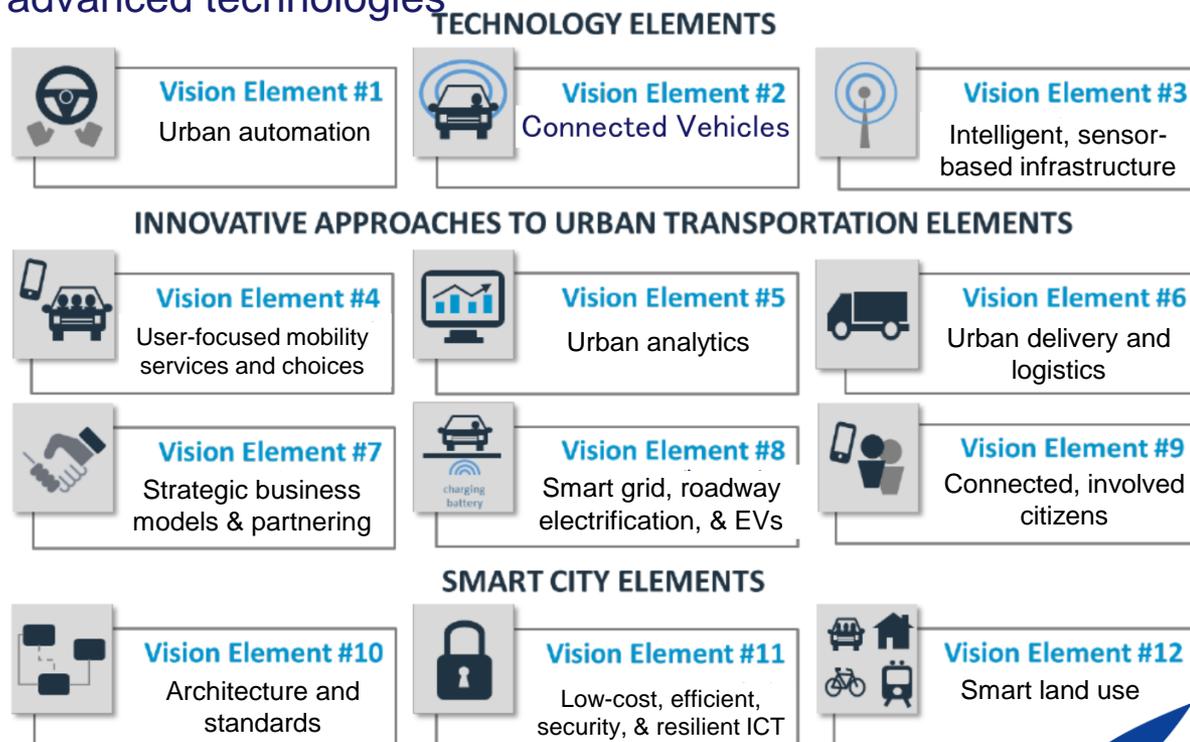


■ Aims

- To recruit ideas for innovative solutions to the problems cities face
- To apply applications using advanced data and ITS technology
 - ✓ Improving traffic congestion
 - ✓ Ensuring traveler safety
 - ✓ Protecting the environment
 - ✓ Responding to environmental change
 - ✓ Connecting cities without advanced technologies
 - ✓ Stimulating the economy

■ Funding

- USDOT: \$40 million
- Partner support: \$140 million



Smart Cities Challenge: Columbus Ohio



■ Implementation of two projects for automated driving

- Convoy driving of driver assistance-type trucks using signals that give priority to freight traffic on arterial roads
- First mile/last mile service using shared low-speed electric autonomous vehicles



Fast Act: ATCMTD



Advanced Transportation and Congestion Management Technologies Deployment Program

- **Development of cutting-edge traffic technologies to reduce congestion and improve traffic system safety**
 - **Maximum of \$60 million between 2016 and 2020**

Grantees (FY2016)	Federal Funding
City and County of Denver, CO	\$6.0 M
Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority, CA	\$3.0 M
City of Los Angeles, CA	\$3.0 M
City of Marysville, OH	\$6.0 M
Niagara Frontier Transportation Authority, NY	\$7.8 M
City of Pittsburgh, PA	\$10.9 M
City and County of San Francisco, CA	\$11.0 M
Texas Department of Transportation (Houston, TX)	\$8.9 M
Total	\$56.6 M

MOBILITY ON DEMAND (MOD)



■ Eleven projects built on public-private-sector partnerships

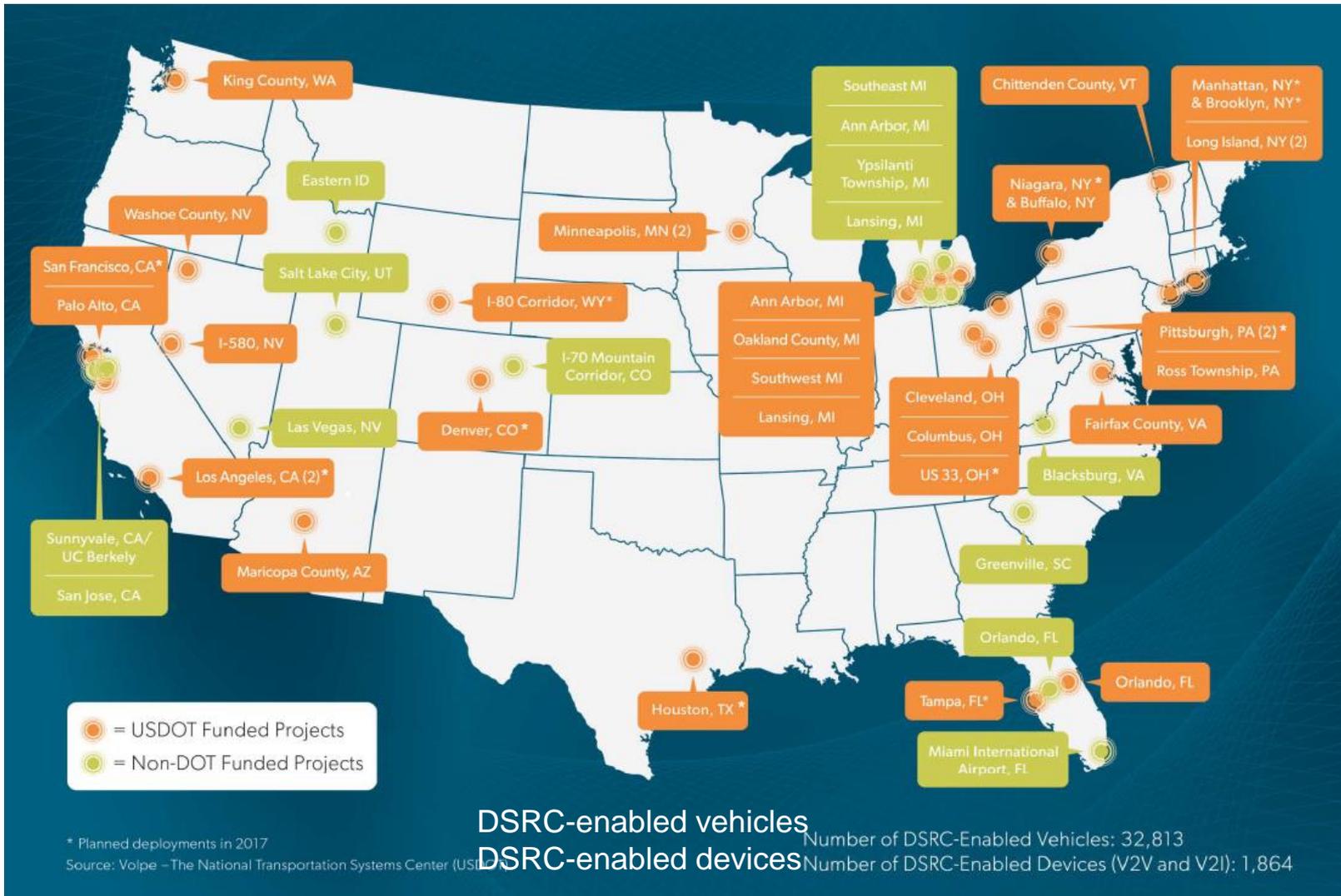
➤ **\$8 million in support** for regional societies to incorporate the latest technologies into the nation's public transportation systems and make them more effective, efficient, and equal

○ Regional Transportation Authority ○ (Pima County, AZ)	○ Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority
○ Valley Metro Rail (Phoenix, AZ)	○ Tri-County Metropolitan Transportation District of Oregon
○ City of Palo Alto, CA	○ Dallas Area Rapid Transit
○ Chicago Transit Authority	○ Vermont Agency of Transportation
○ San Francisco Bay Area Rapid Transit	○ Pierce Transit
○ Pinellas Suncoast Transit Authority (Pinellas County, FL)	

Projects throughout the US



■ Taking pilot projects to all parts of the nation



Advisory Committee on Automation in Transportation (ACAT)



■ An advisory committee on automated driving that was established through public invitation

- The committee presents recommendations on social changes that make use of automated driving, policy evaluations, and other matters to concerned secretaries from a cross-modal perspective that includes ITS, robotics, consolidation of freight transport, next-generation technologies in air traffic control, and development of advanced transport technologies.
- First meeting held on January 16, 2017 (a US national holiday)
 - ✓ Discussion covered the purpose of the committee, participants' aspirations, etc.
- Program Director: Two co-program directors
 - ✓ Mary Barra: General Motors, Chairman and CEO
 - ✓ Eric Garcetti: Mayor of Los Angeles, CA

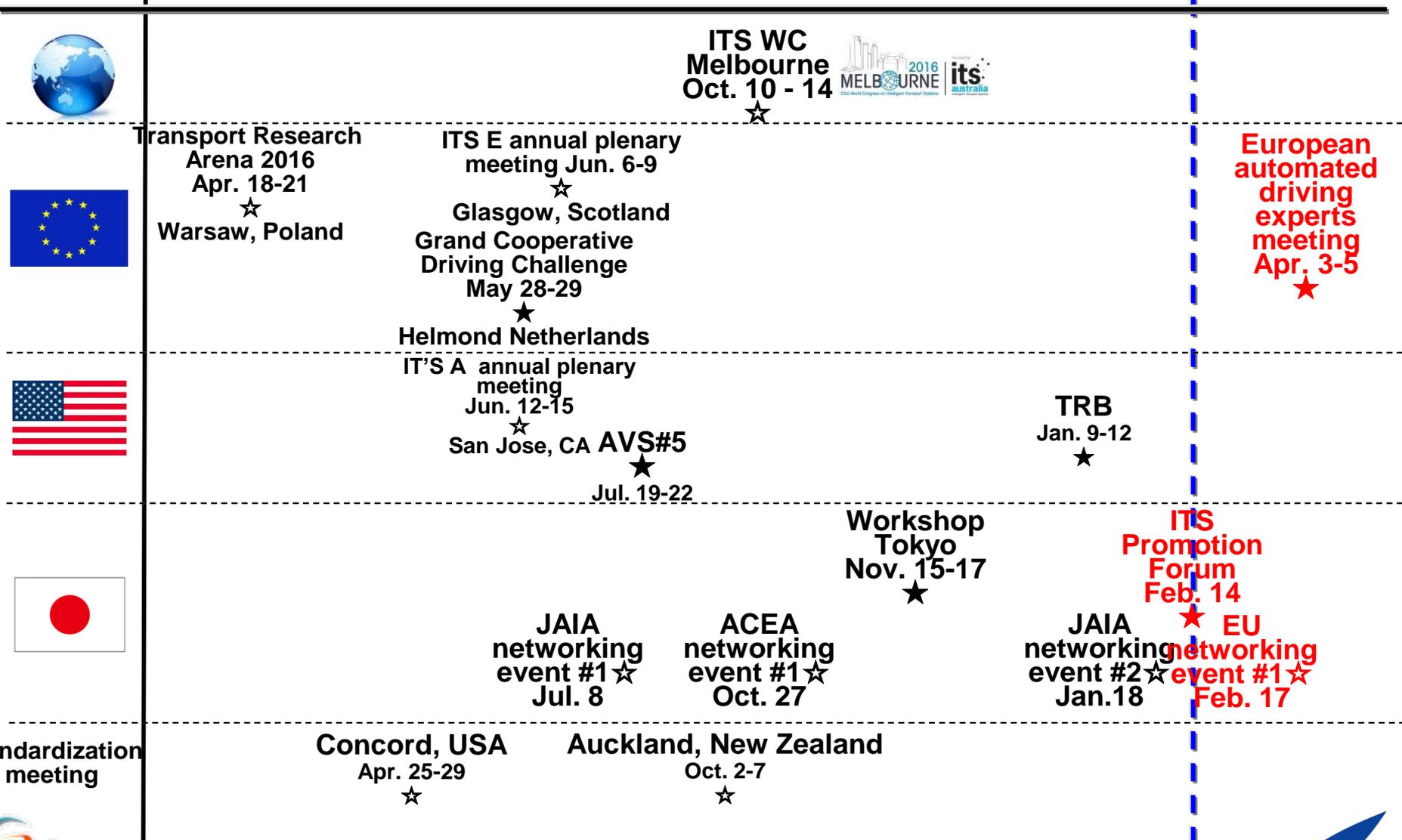


Events during the meeting's three hours can be viewed on the DOT website.



International Cooperation Activities in FY2016

■ Taking international cooperation to a new realm



SIP-adus Workshop 2016 Program

- Execution of SIP-adus large-scale field operation tests and the third SIP-adus R&D report session as a special theme

	November 15 (Tue)	November 16 (Wed)	November 17 (Fri) (SIP-adus Members Subcommittees)
AM	9:00 ~ 10:15 Opening ceremony, organizer and guest remarks	9:00 ~ 10:30 SIP-adus Report Session	Subcommittees 9:00 ~ 12:00 Breakout Workshop-1
	10:30 ~ 12:30 Special session Regional Activities and FOTs		
Display of technologies resulting from SIP-adus research			
PM	13:30 ~ 15:00 Dynamic Map	13:30 ~ 15:15 Next Generation Transport	13:00 ~ 15:00 Breakout Workshop-2
	15:20 ~ 16:35 Connected Vehicles		
	16:50 ~ 18:05 Security	15:30 ~ 17:30 Human Factors	15:30 ~ 17:00 Breakout Workshop plenary meeting
Preparatory meeting for the Breakout Workshop			17:00 ~ 17:30 Closing, organizer remarks

Reinforcing Communication by Upgrading the SIP-adus Website

■ Aims

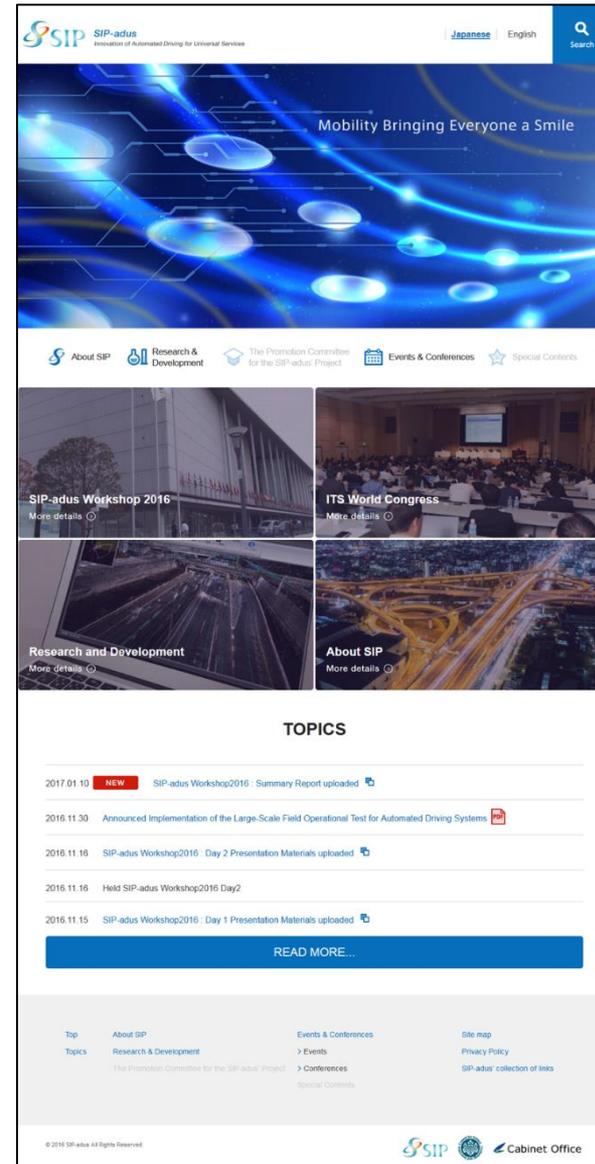
- To provide information on research achievements and activities in a timely manner
- To strengthen global communication by enhancing the English website
- To promote the diffusion of information via social networking services (SNS) by providing a share button

■ Results

- Transformation into an easy-to-use website with a linear design that facilitates information searchers and smartphone capability
- Better inflow via Facebook and other SNS and higher revisit rate

Japanese: <http://www.sip-adus.jp/>

English: <http://en.sip-adus.jp/>



PC



Smartphone 25

Achievements of the SIP-adus Workshop 2016

- SIP-adus Workshop: Participation of 33 speakers from 11 nations
 - Presentations, displays, and other items and information are provided on the website.



日本語 | [English](#)



検索



SIPとは



研究開発



自動走行システム推進委員会



イベント&国際会議



スペシャルコンテンツ

SIP-adus Workshop 2016

イベント概要



Japanese: <http://www.sip-dus.jp/evt/workshop2016/>

English: <http://en.sip-adus.jp/evt/workshop2016/>

END