

Autonomous Driving

Meeting critical factors in times of change

Oktober 2021

Prof. Tjark Siefkes



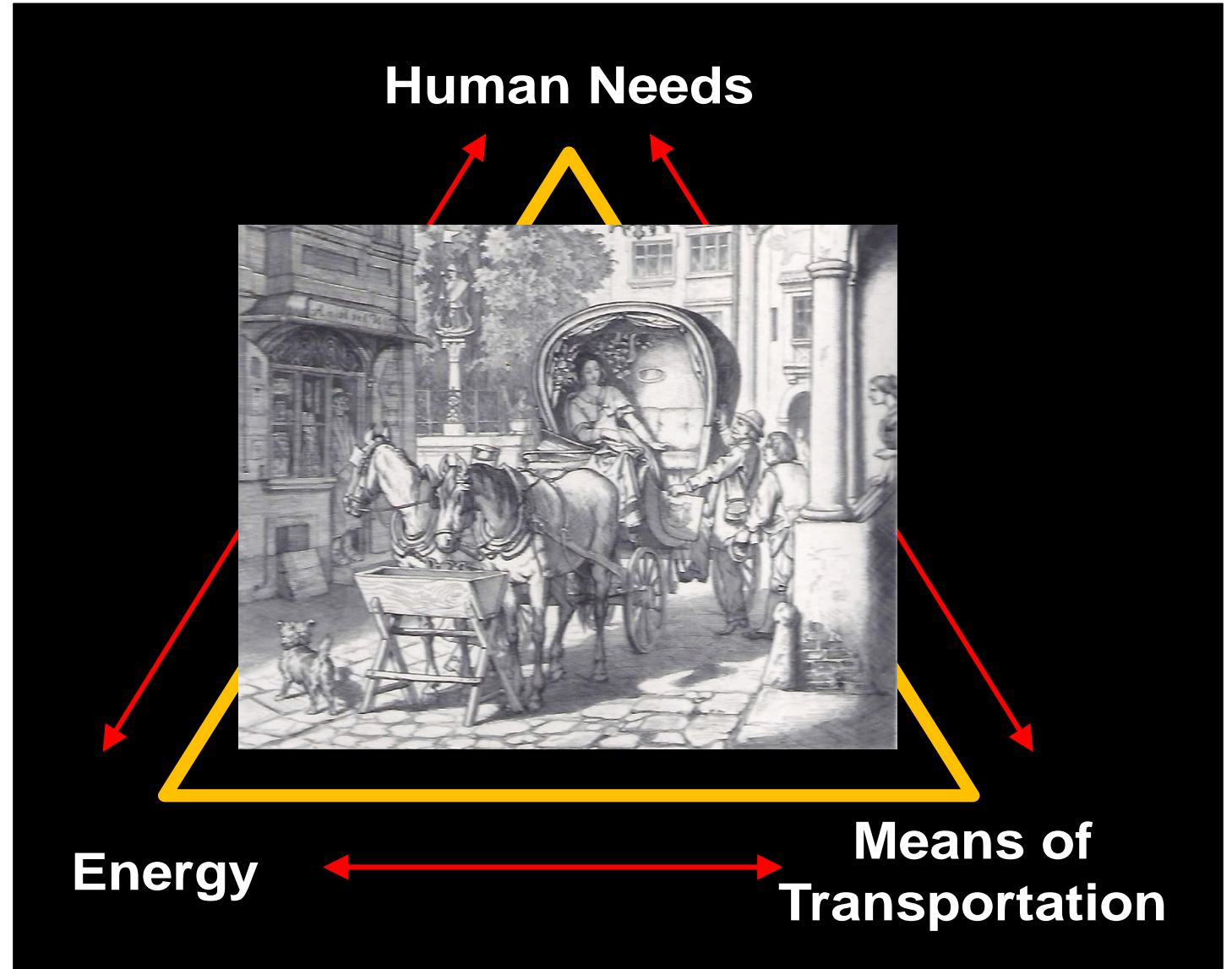
Wissen für Morgen



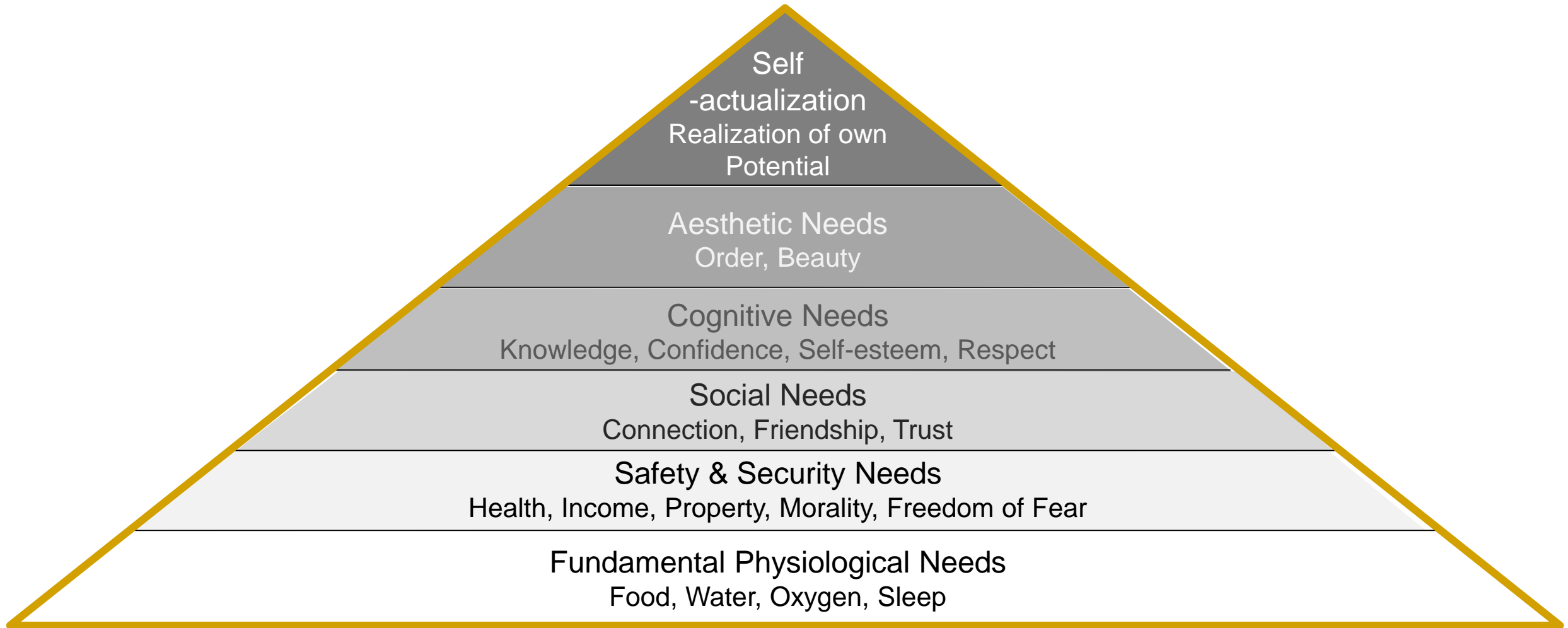
Ingrediencies of Mobility



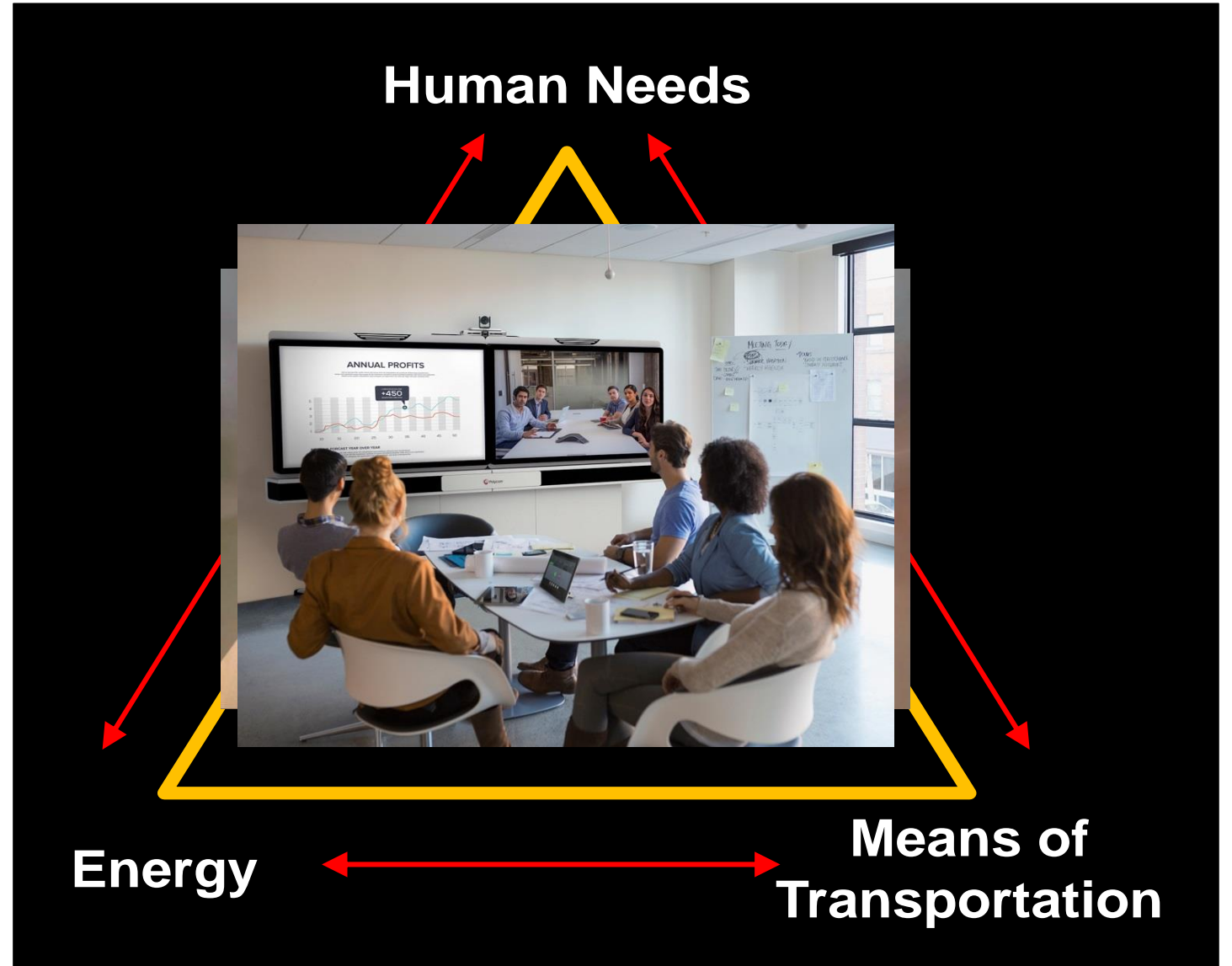
Ingredients of Mobility



The Hierarchy of Human Needs



Ingrediencies of Mobility



Digitization in the Automotive Industry

“The number of transistors in a dense integrated circuit doubles approximately every two years” Gordon Moore, 1965.

Illustrated for a 1971 VW Beetle:

1971	2021
a) Speed (Performance)	
120 kph	4 Billion kph
b) Costs	
2900 Euro	0,14 Euro



How does driverless Driving affect the Transport System?



Picture: DLR

Potential Benefit

- **Reducing mileage and number of vehicles** through
 - **Bundling** of trips (Ridesharing)
 - **Modal shift by linking different modes**, more use of bicycles, pedestrian traffic, public transport
- Optimization of traffic flow (**low energy consumption; reduction of traffic jams**)
- Location of sensors and data processing into **infrastructure; shared use**
- **New business models**



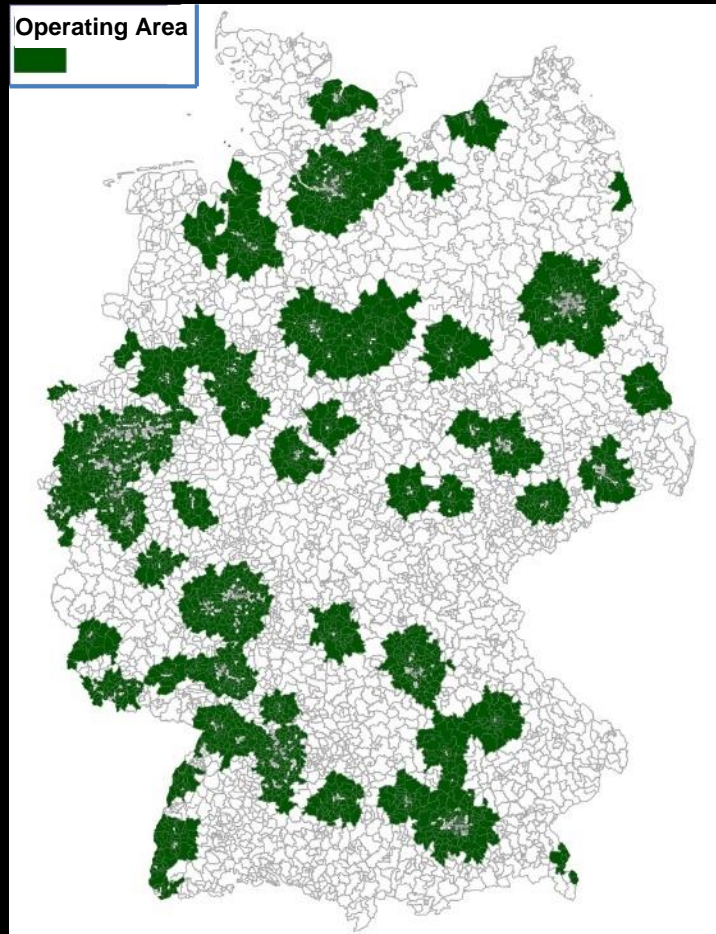
Picture: Radoslav Droz-dezewski (wikimedia)

Potential Risk

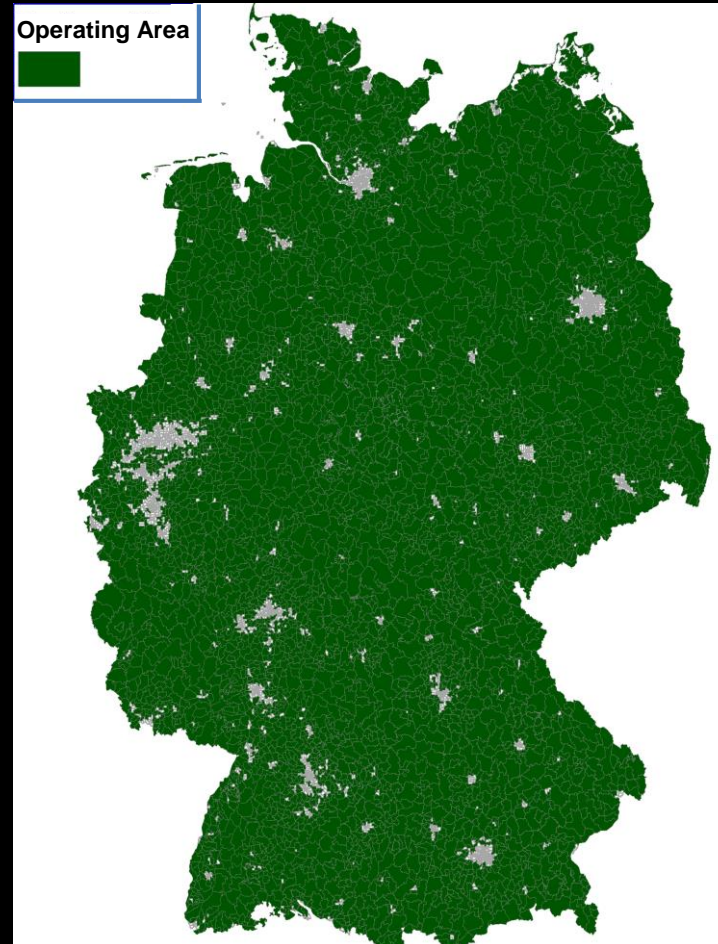
- **Mileage and number of vehicles increase** through
 - **Ease of driving**
 - **Empty trips** (mobility on demand); it could even be that the average occupancy level drops below 1
- In the event of a **malfunction**: Dependence on specialist staff
- **Higher average speed** (motorways)
- **Increased energy consumption** of sensors and IT



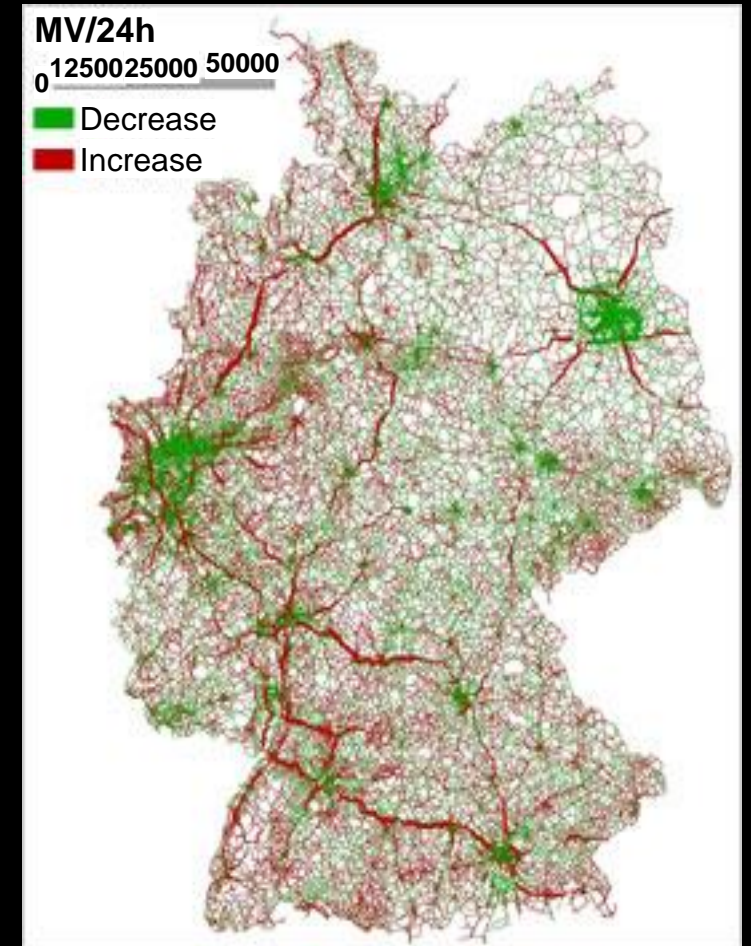
Mobility Areas in Germany



Suburban



Suburban + Rural

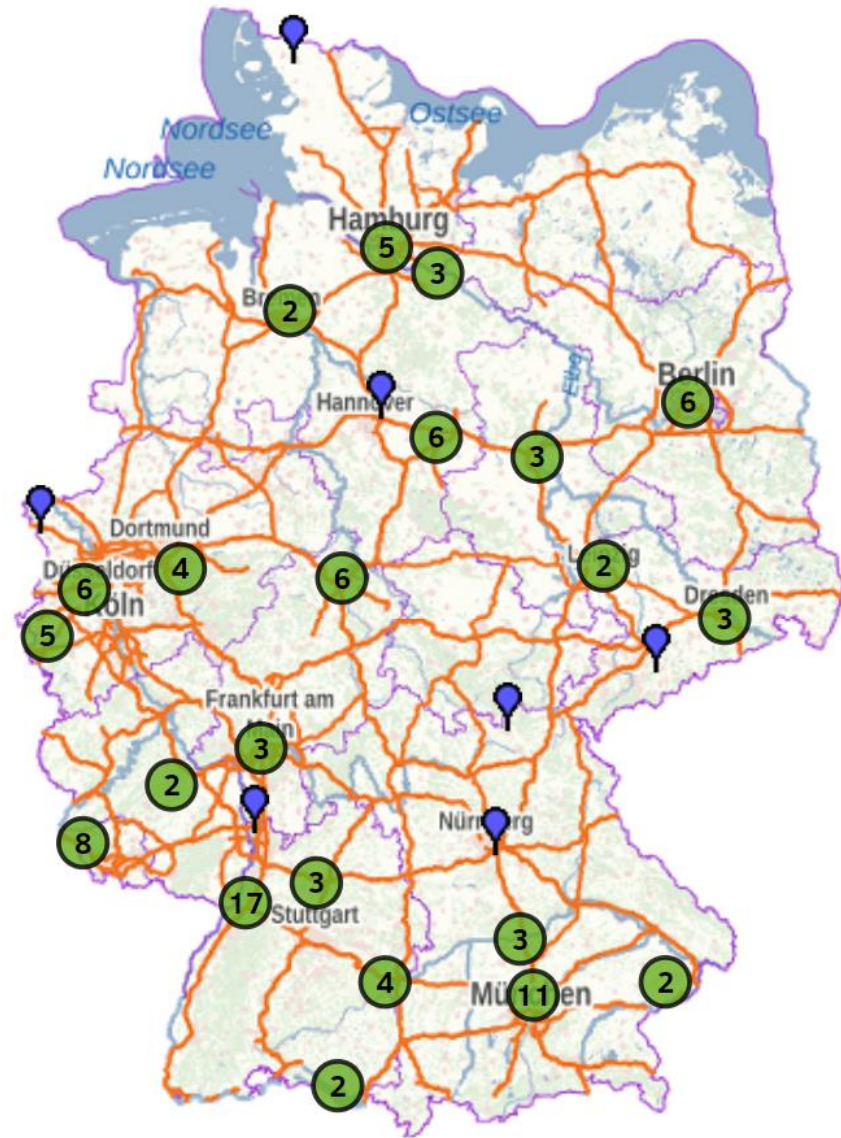


Example Motor Vehicle Traffic:
Decrease | Increase 2010 to 2040



Connected and Automated Driving in Real Traffic in Germany

26 Digital Mobility Test Fields
142 Digital Mobility Projects



Application Platform Intelligent Mobility & Test Field Lower Saxony

- **Various types of roads** (280km)
- **Road capturing units** – anonymized acquisition of traffic objects and their trajectories → Ground Truth
- **Communication technology** – Car2X via WiFi 802.11p and cellular radio
- **Maps** – highly accurate and up-to-date for simulations and real vehicles
- **Scenarios and models** – parameterizations and sub-models for setting up ecologically valid simulations
- **Interfaces to signal and detection technology and to information systems** – connection to traffic control technology or traffic management
- **Background systems** – data management and provision of online services
- **Cadastre for the condition of the test field** – documentation of the test field quality



Application Platform Intelligent Mobility & Test Field Lower Saxony



Finding Solutions for an extreme high Amount of Challenges

Challenges are e.g.

- ✓ Dealing with uncertainties
 - in the detection area
 - outside the detection area
- ✓ Dealing with unknown situations outside the defined operational design domain (ODD)

Solution approaches e.g.

- ✓ Technical supervision
- ✓ Remote operation
- ✓ Car to Infrastructure Connectivity
- ✓ Comprehensive fleet learning

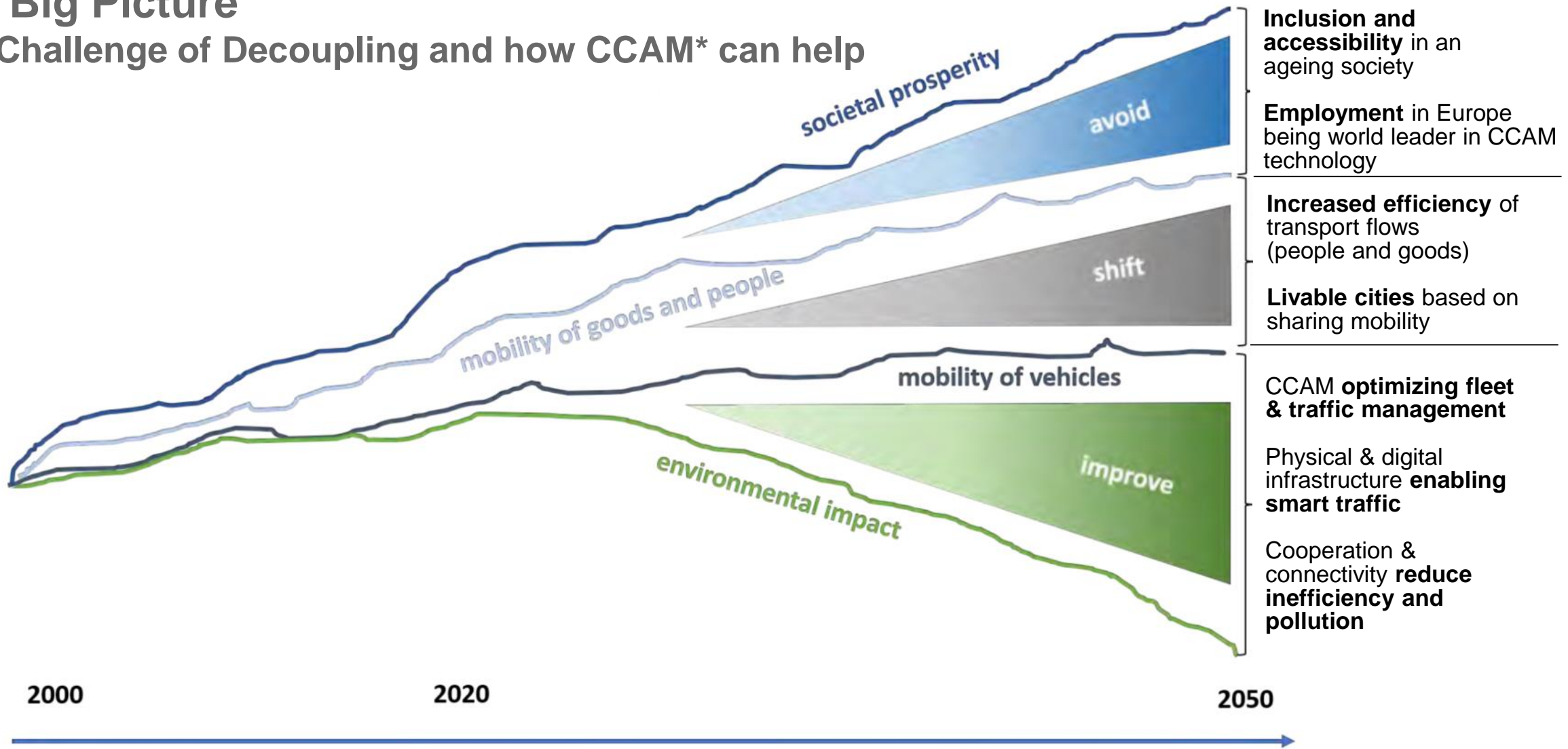


Example: Technical Supervision - Minimum Risk Maneuver, MRM



The Big Picture

The Challenge of Decoupling and how CCAM* can help



Source: Conference of European Directors of Roads (CEDR), Working Group Connectivity, Automation and Data (CAD)

*CCAM: Cooperative, Connected and Automated Mobility





Autonomous mobility in urban and suburban areas. Source: DLR



Introducing Industry 4.0 into Mobility

Towards 24/7 Operation – Taking Mobility to a Higher Level

Four Design Principles

- Interconnection
- Information transparency
- Technical assistance
- Decentralized

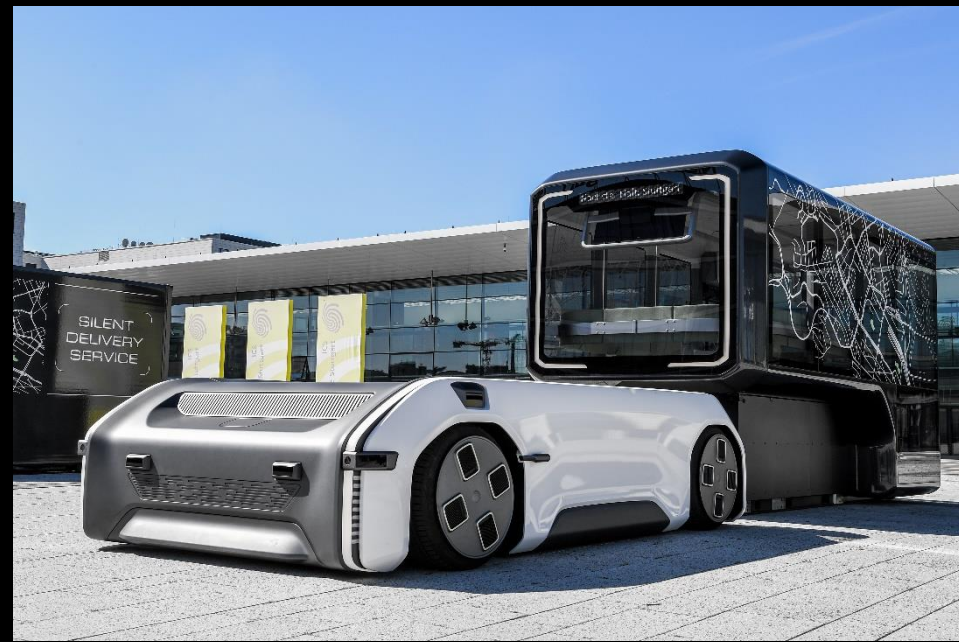
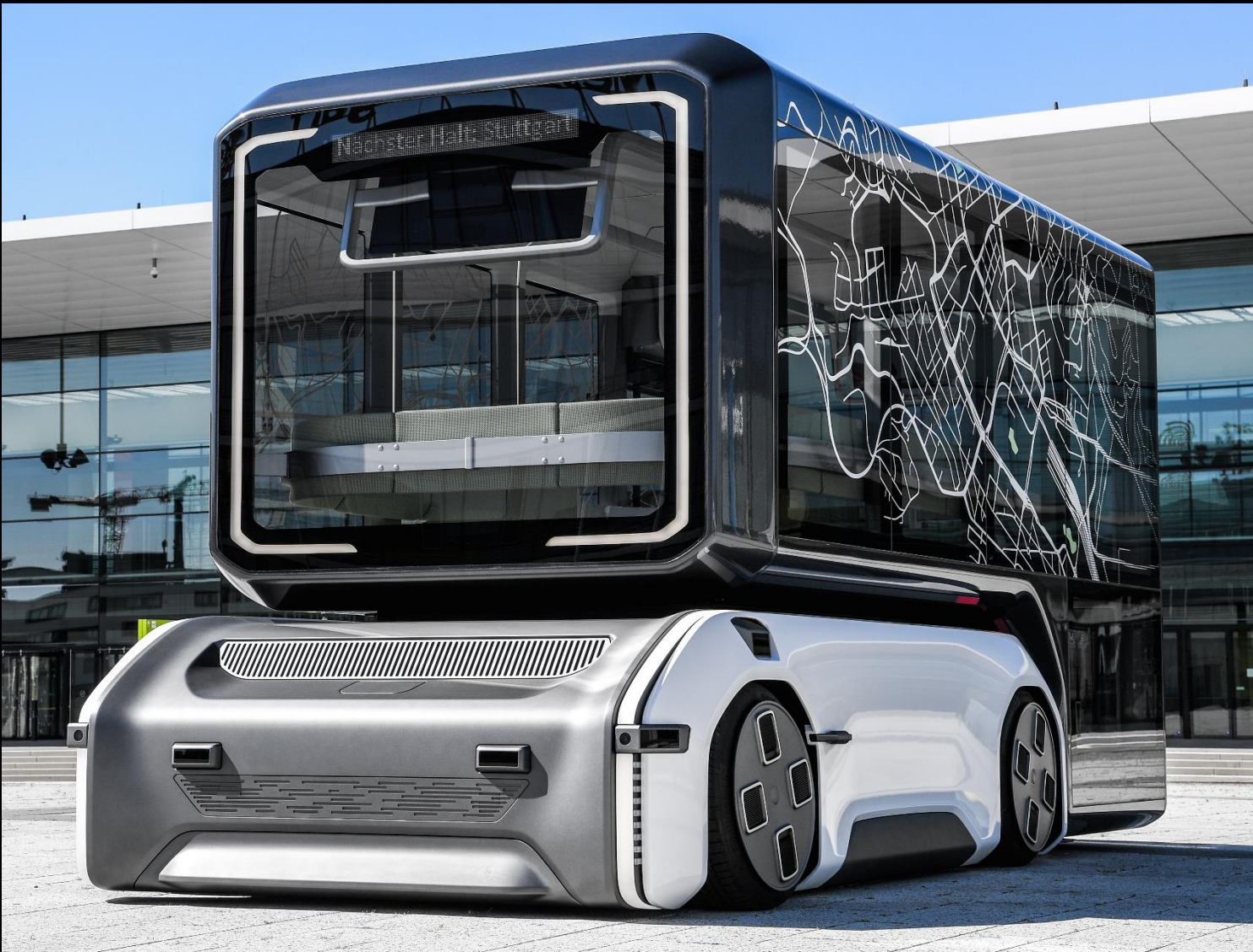
Four Major Technology Components

- Cyber-physical systems
- Internet of things (IoT)
- On-demand availability of computer system resources
- Cognitive computing



© 3dnatives

➔ **Managed Automated Driving**



U-Shift, size: 3.5t.
Source: DLR



U-Shift

Economical
Urban Mobility
Concept

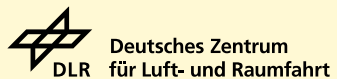
24/7

Modularization
“on the road”

High flexibility
and adaptability



Partner:



Managed Automated Driving Increase of Complexity and Benefits

Location of Data Processing

many variants: vehicle, infrastructure, cloud

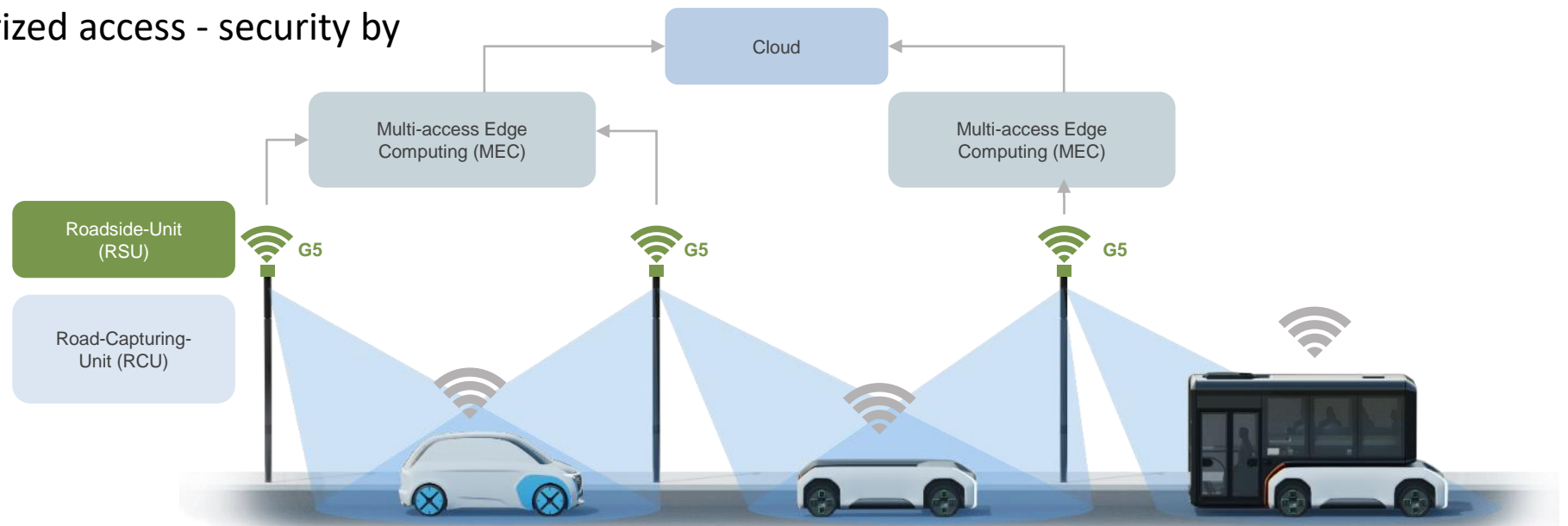
Data Security

- Technology for anonymization - privacy by design, e.g. faces / license plates
- Protection against unauthorized access - security by design
- Regulation of access rights
- Legal regulation like GDPR

Acceptance / Certification

Ownership & Operation

Business Models



Possible architecture concept for managed automated driving with control center, data processing in the cloud.

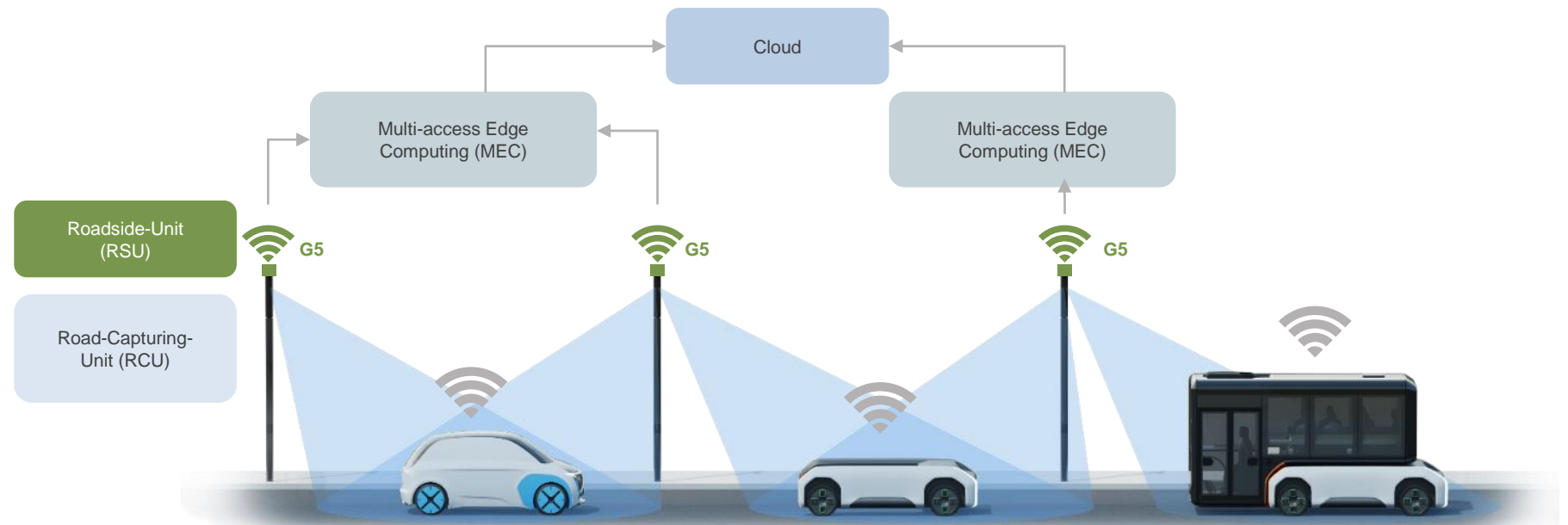
Managed Automated Driving Increase of Complexity and Benefits

Higher safety and efficiency in mixed traffic

Local zoning



Stepwise introduction !



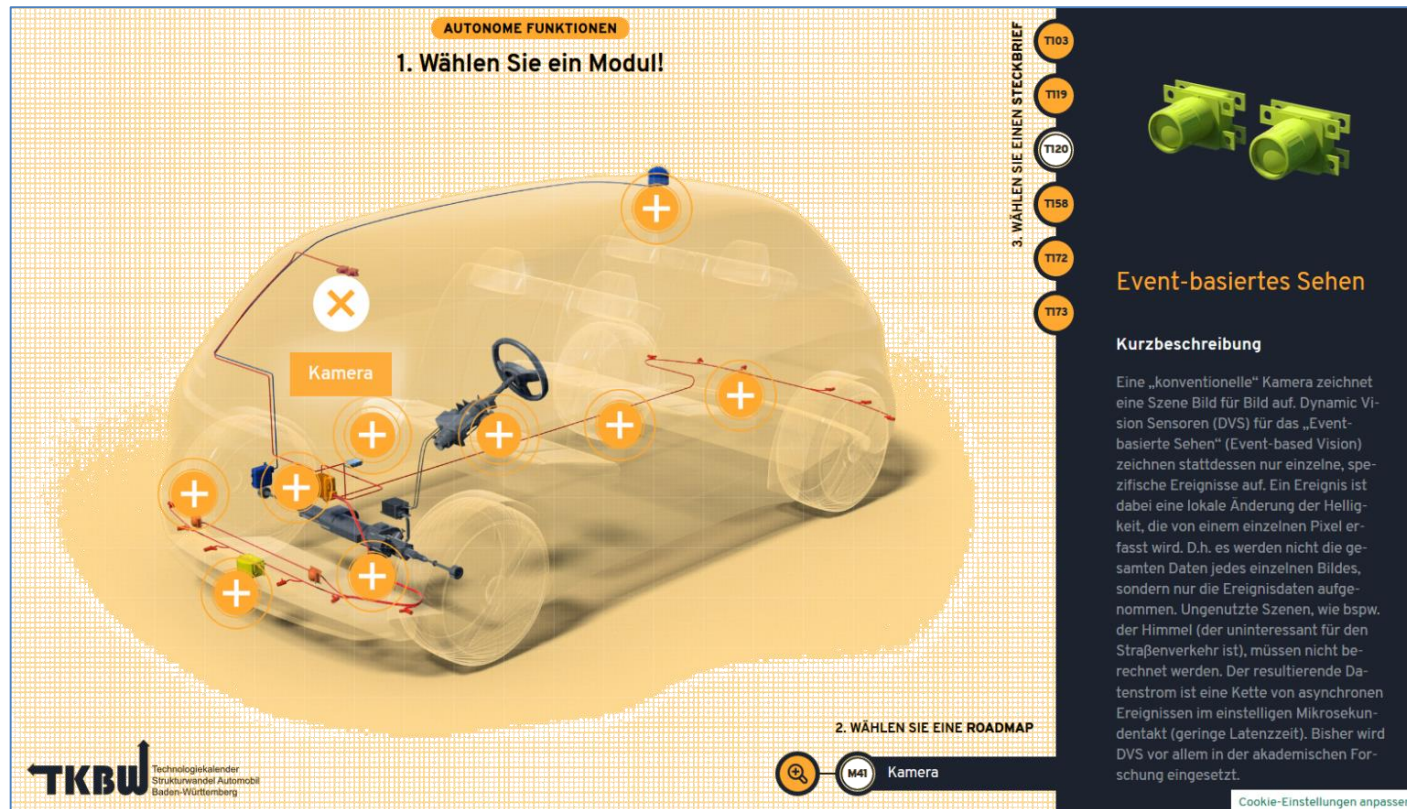
Possible architecture concept for managed automated driving with control center, data processing in the cloud.

Automated Driving Technologies Technical Roadmap & Guidance for Industry

Click & Learn “Upcoming Technologies”

AUTONOME FUNKTIONEN

1. Wählen Sie ein Modul!



3. WÄHLEN SIE EINEN STECKBRIEF

Event-basiertes Sehen

Kurzbeschreibung

Eine „konventionelle“ Kamera zeichnet eine Szene Bild für Bild auf. Dynamic Vision Sensoren (DVS) für das „Event-basierte Sehen“ (Event-based Vision) zeichnen stattdessen nur einzelne, spezifische Ereignisse auf. Ein Ereignis ist dabei eine lokale Änderung der Helligkeit, die von einem einzelnen Pixel erfasst wird. D.h. es werden nicht die gesamten Daten jedes einzelnen Bildes, sondern nur die Ereignisdaten aufgenommen. Ungenutzte Szenen, wie bspw. der Himmel (der uninteressant für den Straßenverkehr ist), müssen nicht berechnet werden. Der resultierende Datenstrom ist eine Kette von asynchronen Ereignissen im einstelligen Mikrosekundentakt (geringe Latenzzeit). Bisher wird DVS vor allem in der akademischen Forschung eingesetzt.

2. WÄHLEN SIE EINE ROADMAP

M41 Kamera

Cookie-Einstellungen anpassen

TKBW Technologiekalender
Strukturwandel Automobil
Baden-Württemberg

<https://www.transformationswissen-bw.de/technologiekalender-app#/>



Pilot Point “Transformation Knowledge”

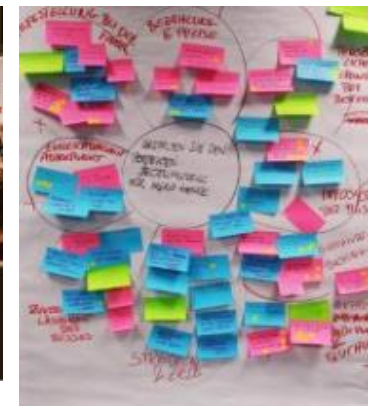
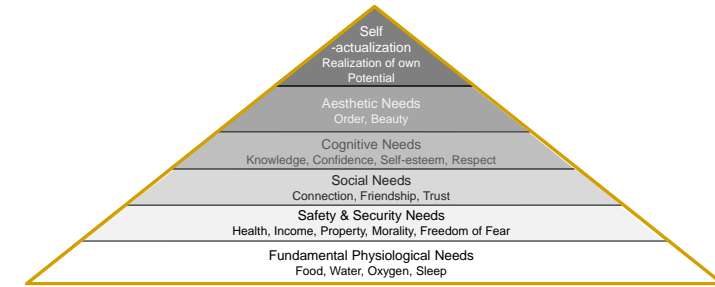
- ▲ 2 Automatisiertes und vernetztes Fahren (CAD).
 - ▲ 2.1 CAD Umfelderkennung
 - 2.1.1 Radar
 - 2.1.2 LiDAR
 - 2.1.3 Kamera
 - 2.1.4 Ultraschall
 - ▲ 2.2 CAD Umsetzung
 - 2.2.1 Aktuatoren
 - 2.2.2 X-by-Wire
 - ▲ 2.3 CAD Navigation
 - 2.3.1 Satellitenbasierte Positionierung
 - 2.3.2 Weitere Entwicklungen bei der Positionierung
 - ▲ 2.4 CAD Kommunikation
 - 2.4.1 Ferndistanzkommunikation
 - 2.4.2 Nahdistanzkommunikation
 - 2.4.3 Fahrzeuginterne Kommunikation
 - 2.5 Exkurs: Mikrosystemtechnik als Enabler Technologie

The Hierarchy of Human Needs Dialogue with Civil Society

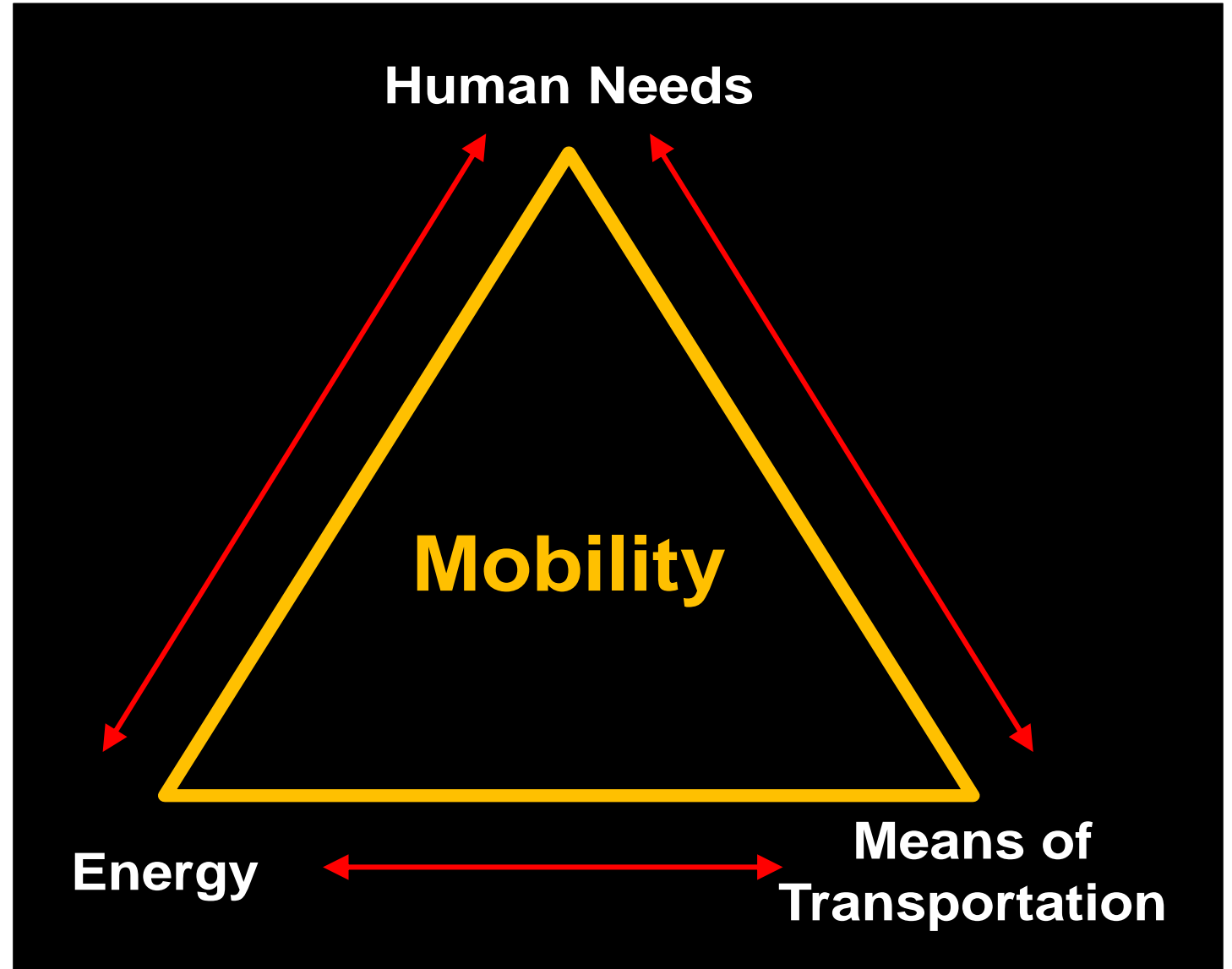
Technology or a transport innovation alone does not lead to a transformation of the transport system. User acceptance makes the difference.

Mission

- Active dialogue on the vehicle concept with potential future users
- Recording of ideas for use cases of the U-Shift as well as related questions and suggestions
- Enable room for questions and feedback



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