



**THE FUTURE  
OF TRANSPORT**

# Safety Considerations of Autonomous Vehicles

Darren Divall  
Head of International Road Safety  
TRL

# TRL History – Autonomous Vehicles



TRL Self-driving car, 1960s



Testing partial automation, TRL, 2000s



Testing in GATEway, Greenwich, 2015



TRL Self-driving car and bus, 1970



Testing automation in DigiCar, TRL, 2010s



Future testing, Greenwich, 2017+?



# Background: Autonomous Vehicle Testing

TRL 1959 and 1971



Google 2010 and 2015



Tesla 2016





TEST VEHICLE

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RATE MY DRIVING  
DRIVERLESS.TRL.CO.UK

GATEway  
GREENWICH AUTOMATED TRANSPORT

#GREENWICHDRIVERLESS



# The Potential for Automation Could Bring Enormous Benefits



## Reduced congestion

Fewer traffic jams and less waiting time at intersections /lights  
→ **80% improvement in traffic throughput<sup>1</sup>**

## Higher fuel efficiency

Synchronized traffic flow  
→ **23% to 39% improvement in highway fuel economy<sup>2</sup>**

## Gain in productivity

Time in transit becomes more productive  
→ **56 minutes per day freed up for other uses (US)<sup>3</sup>**

## Democratization of mobility

Over-65 segment growing 50% faster than overall population  
→ **Allow a variety of age ranges to be mobile**

## Improved safety

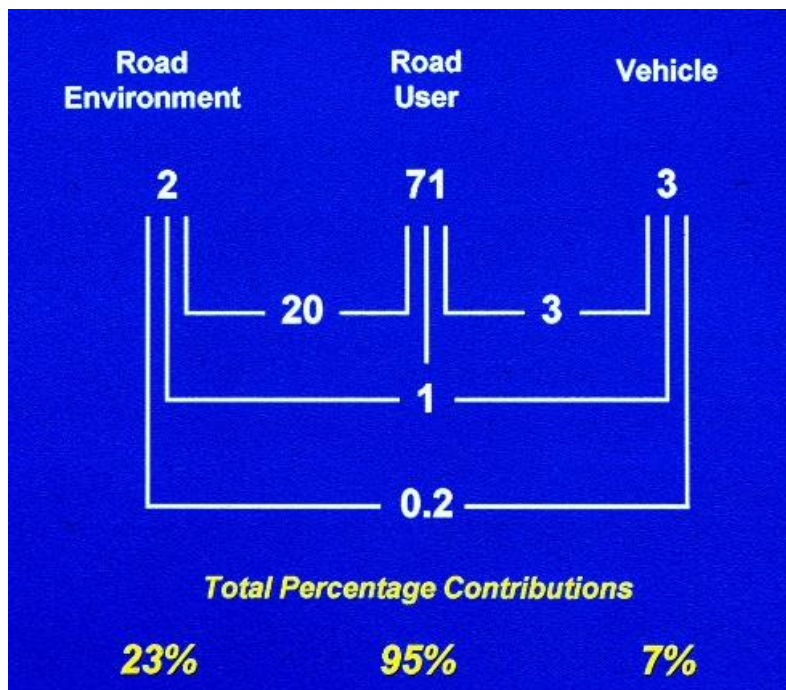
95% of all accidents have some level of human contribution  
→ **Reduction in motor vehicle accident rates**

<sup>1</sup> Shladover, Steven, Dongyan Su and Ziao-Yun Lu (2012), Impacts of Cooperative Adaptive Cruise Control on Freeway Traffic Flow, 91<sup>st</sup> Annual Meeting of TRB, Washington. <sup>2</sup> Atiyeh, Clifford (2012), Predicting Traffic Patterns, One Honda at a Time, MSN Auto, June 25. <sup>3</sup> US Department of Transportation Highway Safety Administration (2011), Report # FHWA-PL-II-022



# We Understand Many of Today's Safety Challenges – But How Do These Change with Greater Automation?

## Contributory Factors



## Prevention of conventional collisions

- Driver inattention, distraction, impairment
- Misinterpretation of road environment or other road user actions
- Consistent and reliable vehicle control
- Fast reaction time (once hazard identified)

## Unintended consequences

- Driver disconnect & re-engagement
  - SAE Level 2– driver under-load
  - SAE Level 3– driver doing something else
- Communication with other road users (external HMI?)
  - Pedestrians, cyclists, other drivers
- Detection, identification, context limited by long range sensor performance
- Erode driver skills – critical conditions



## DECADE OF ACTION FOR ROAD SAFETY 2011-2020



### THE GLOBAL GOALS For Sustainable Development



# AV Market Share and Decade of Action

Self-Driving Car Deployment Growth

In Millions	2020-2024	2025	2030	2035
Global Sales	0.15	0.25	3.79	11.8
Share of Sales (%)	0.03%	0.23%	3.19%	9.44%
Cumulative Sales	0.15	0.4	10.5	51.4
Share of light vehicles in operation (%)	0.001%	0.026%	0.60%	2.68%

Source: IHS Automotive sales forecast, December 2014; volumes represented in millions.



## Expected Safety Impact

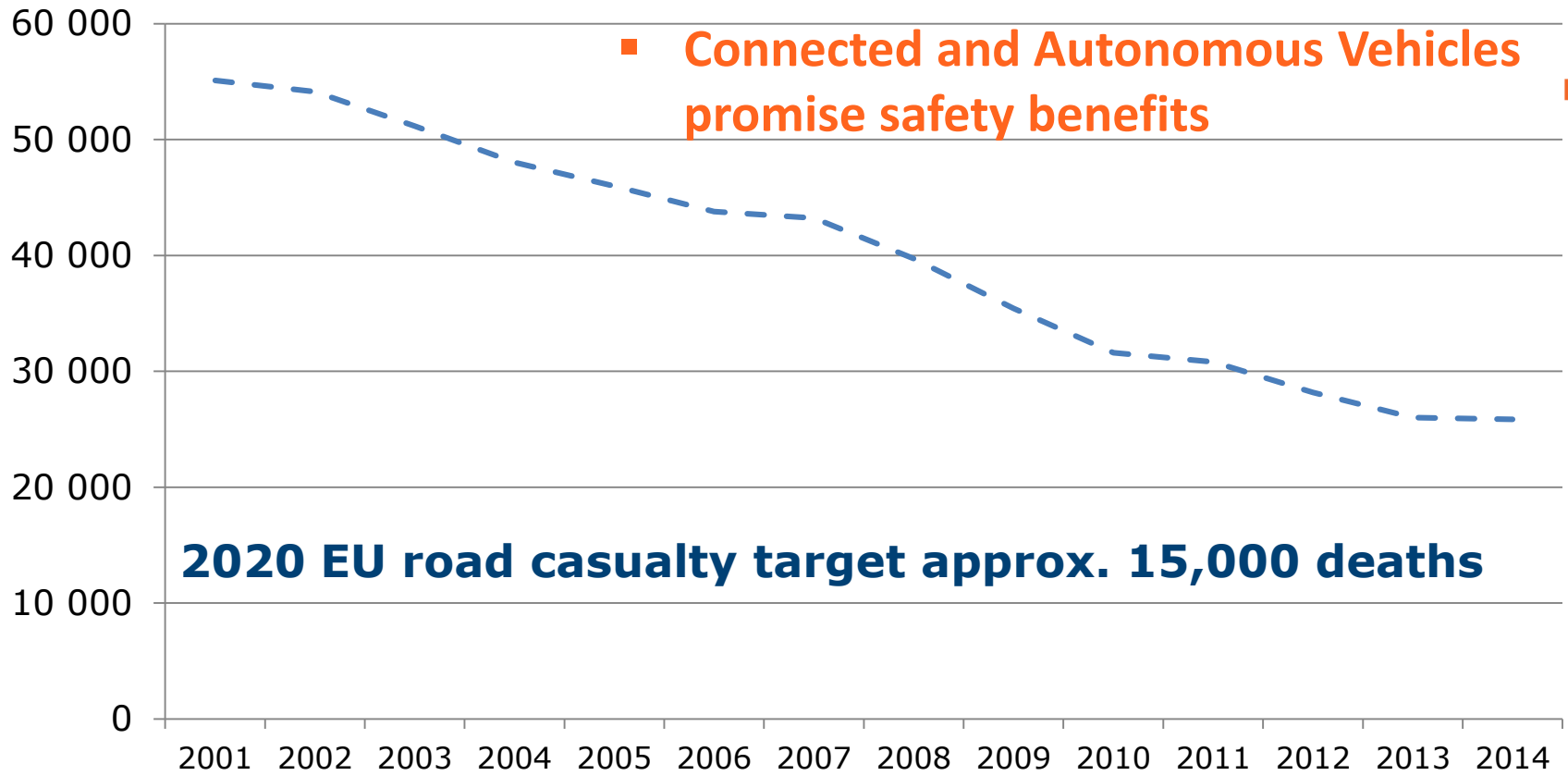
- AVs will make no positive safety impact by 2030.
- Major issues with software, consumer acceptance, cyber security, regulatory approvals, transition periods, etc.
- Risk that development into AVs will divert attention from:
  - Electronic Stability Control
  - Autonomous Emergency Braking
  - Intelligent Speed Assistance



# Road Casualties

## Road fatalities in EU28

- Road casualty reductions have 'flatlined' since 2010
- Connected and Autonomous Vehicles promise safety benefits



# Background: Future CAVs & Technologies

In 2016 Ford announced automated vehicle programme



2021



We're announcing our intent to have fully autonomous vehicles in commercial operation for a ride-hailing or ride-sharing service beginning in 2021. This is significant. Ford will be mass producing vehicles capable of driving fully autonomously within five years. No steering wheel. No gas pedals. No brake pedals. A driver will not be required.





**“Accelerating automated driving  
by connected validation and big  
data analysis”**



# MOVE\_UK: The Road to Automated Driving



## Partially automated

System takes control of longitudinal and lateral guidance in specific use case

Permanent driver supervision required

## Highly automated

System can cope with all situations in defined use case

Driver must always be in a position to resume control

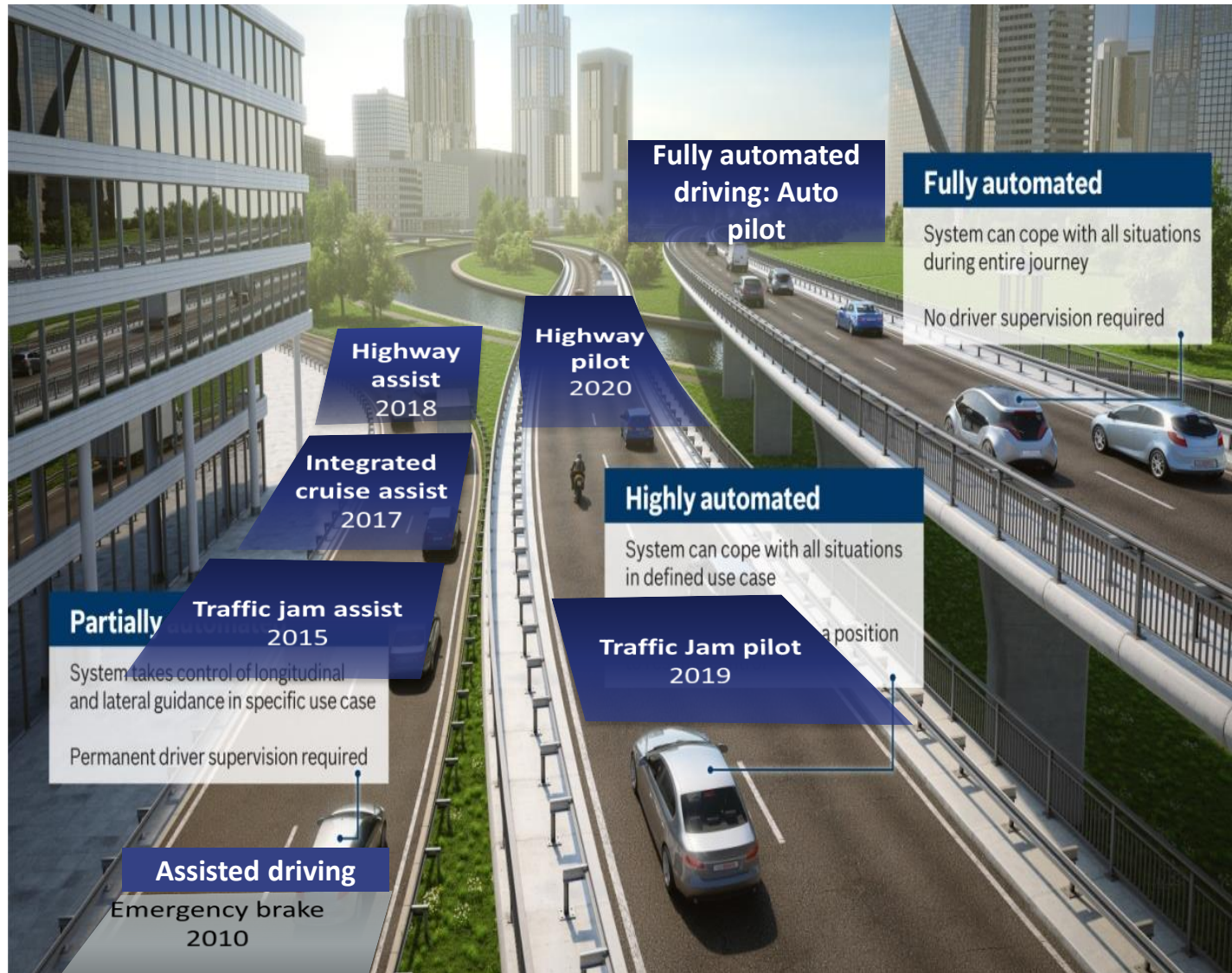
## Fully automated

System can cope with all situations during entire journey

No driver supervision required



# MOVE\_UK: The Road to Automated Driving

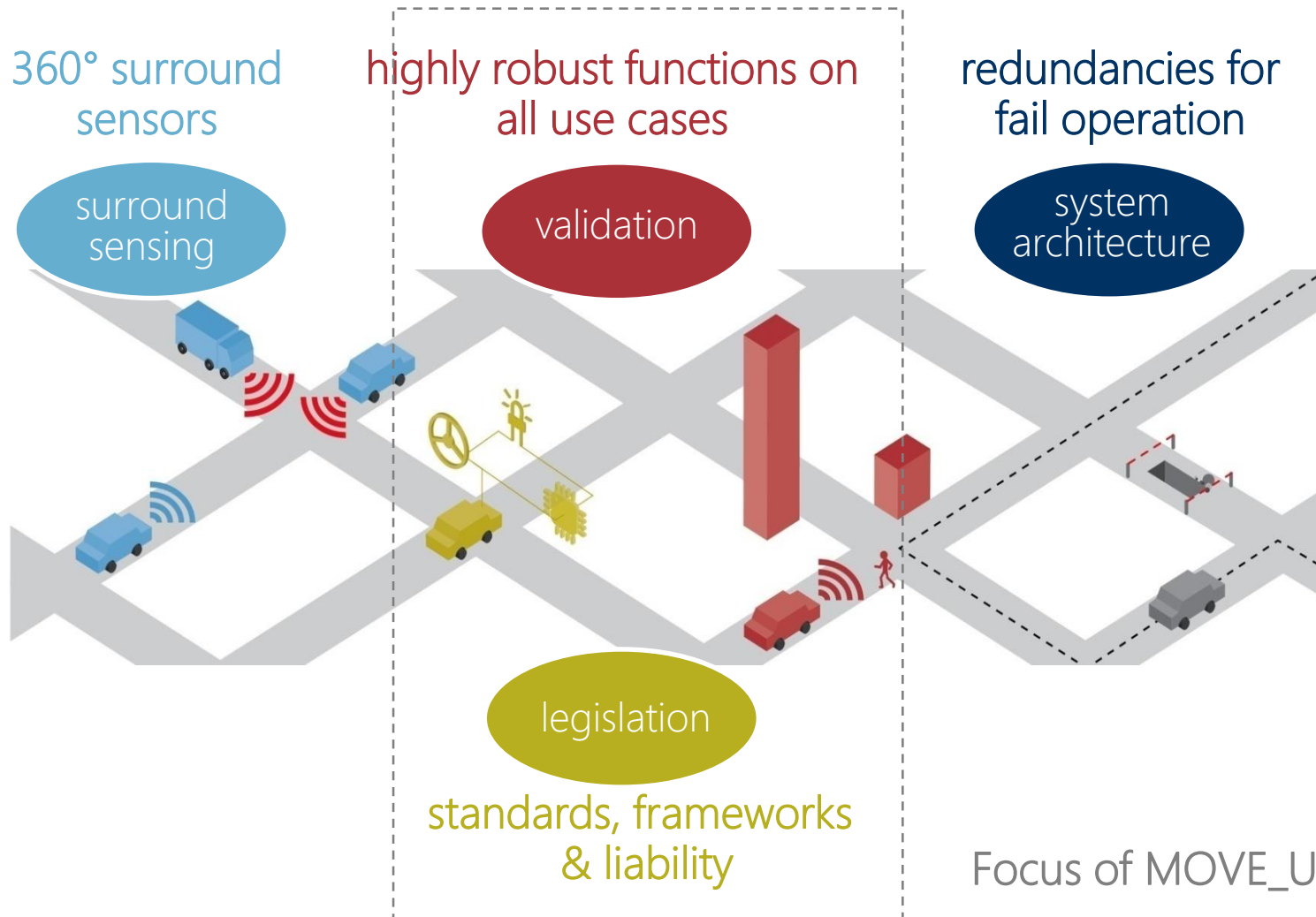




# Focus of MOVE\_UK



## Prerequisites for Autonomous Driving

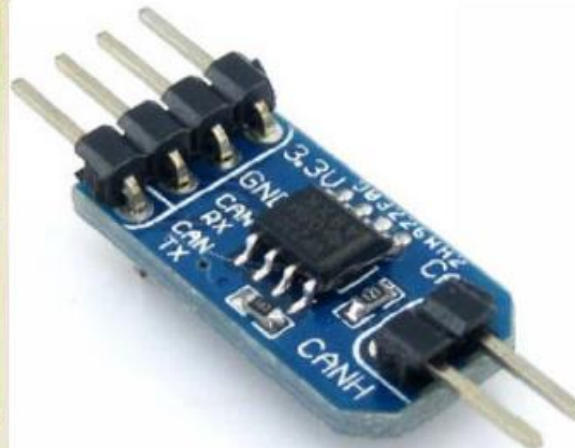
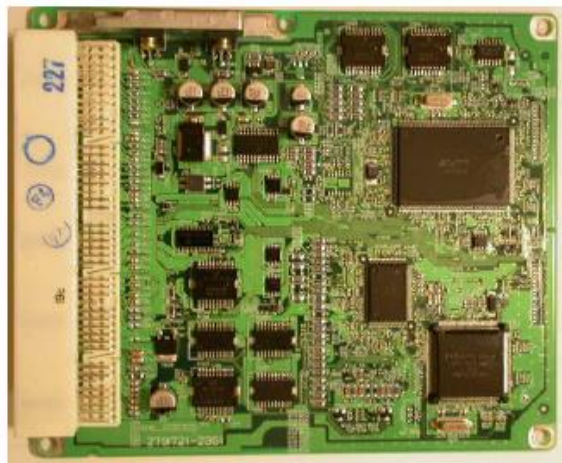
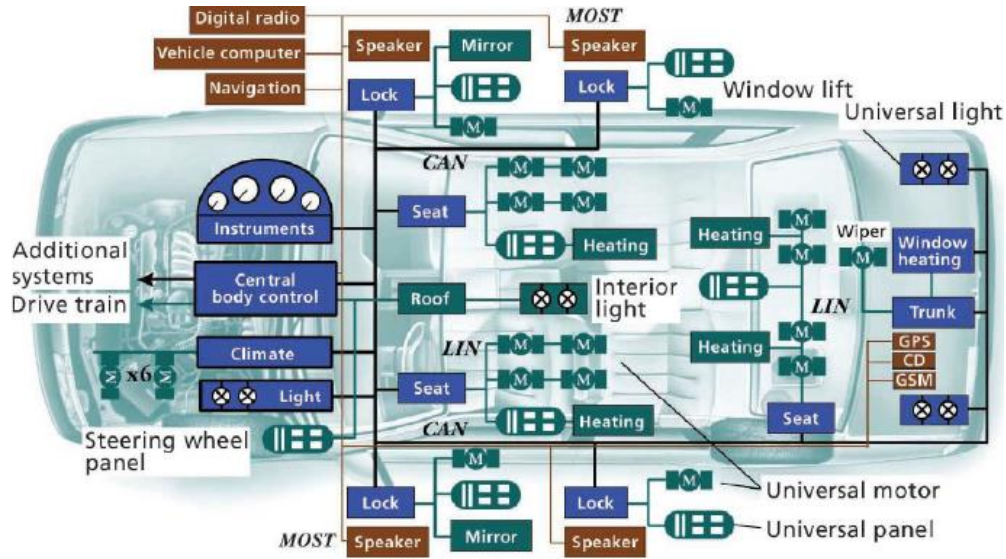


# Remote Access

Ford is working with cloud software provider Pivotal on a platform to allow Ford owners with SYNC technology to locate, lock/unlock and remotely start their vehicle

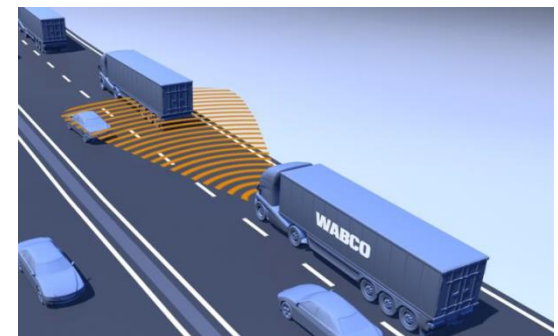


# Cloud Services





# Platooning



3 7 9 0 0 6 8	Kilometers of Platooning
	38 vehicles
	130 drivers

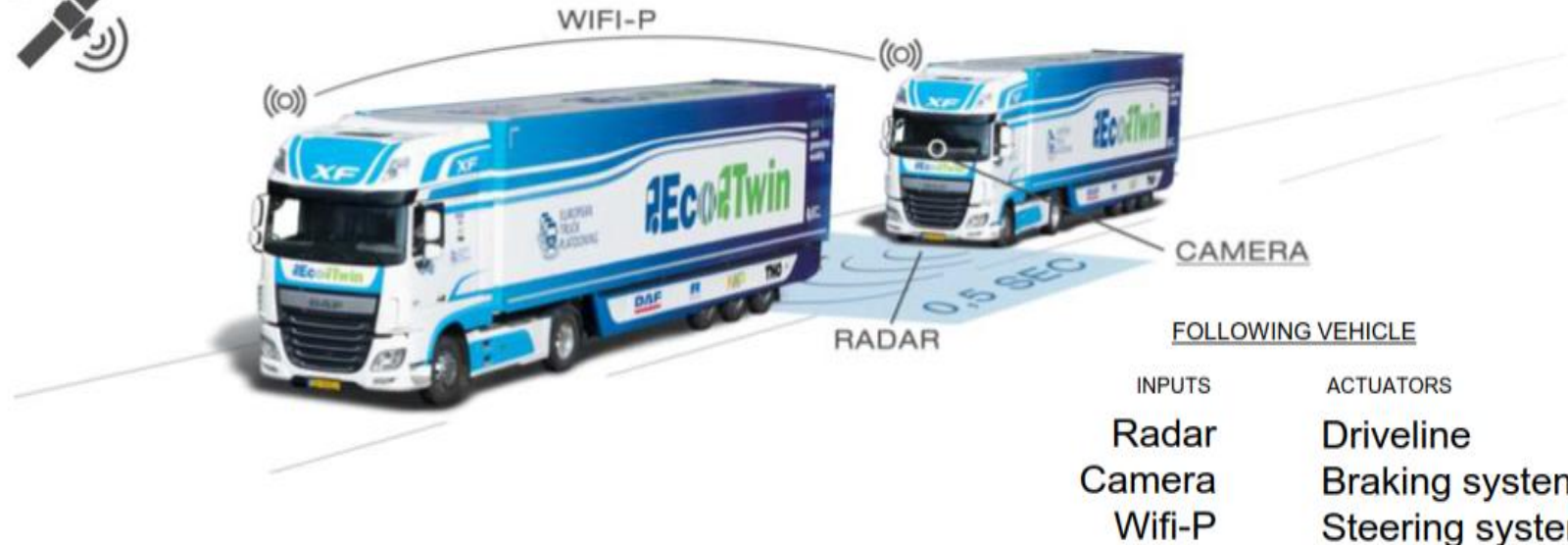
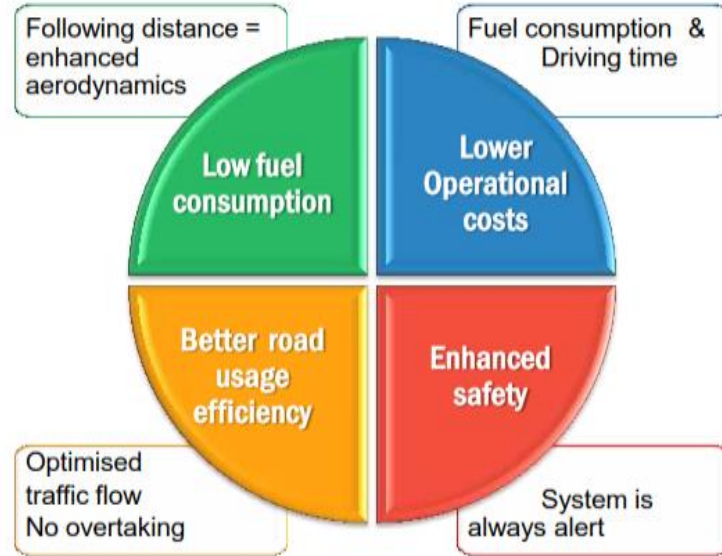
European COMPANION project

# New Technology, New Connectivity

## HGV Platooning trials



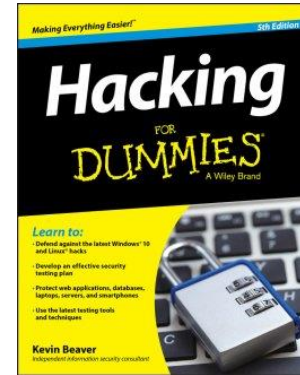
Pedestrian and pedal cyclist AEB





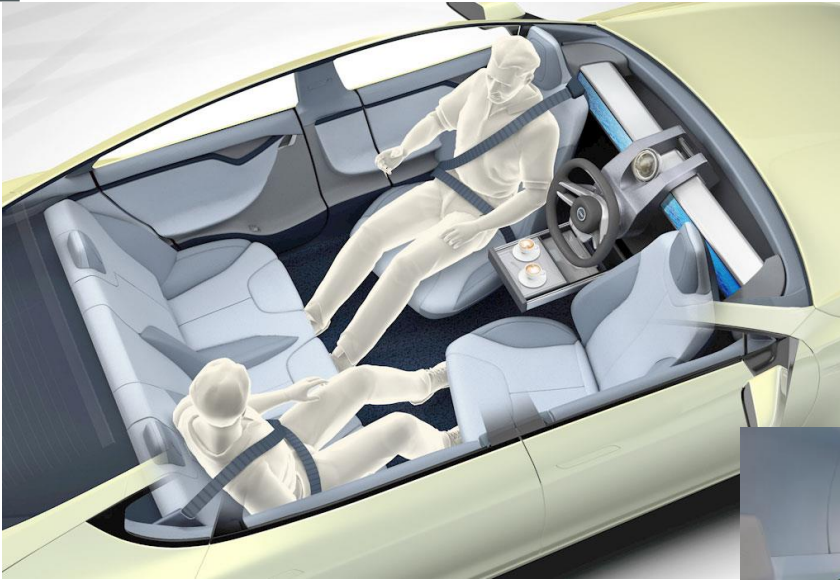
# System Safety and Cybersecurity

The number of technologies added on the vehicles is constantly growing, the transportation networks are becoming more and more complex, making them more susceptible to cyber-attacks.





# What are the Future Requirements for Occupant Protection?

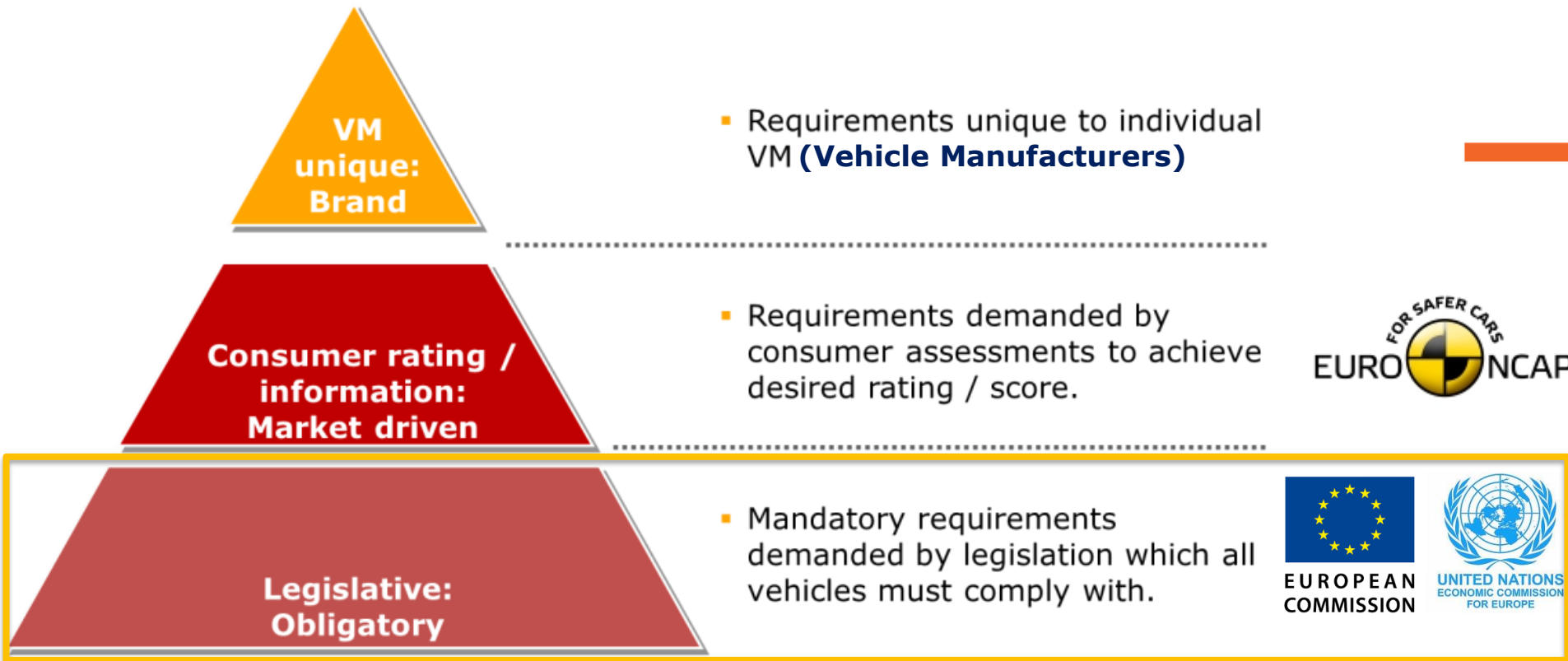


# What are the Future Requirements for Occupant Protection?



# Opportunities to Influence Vehicle Safety

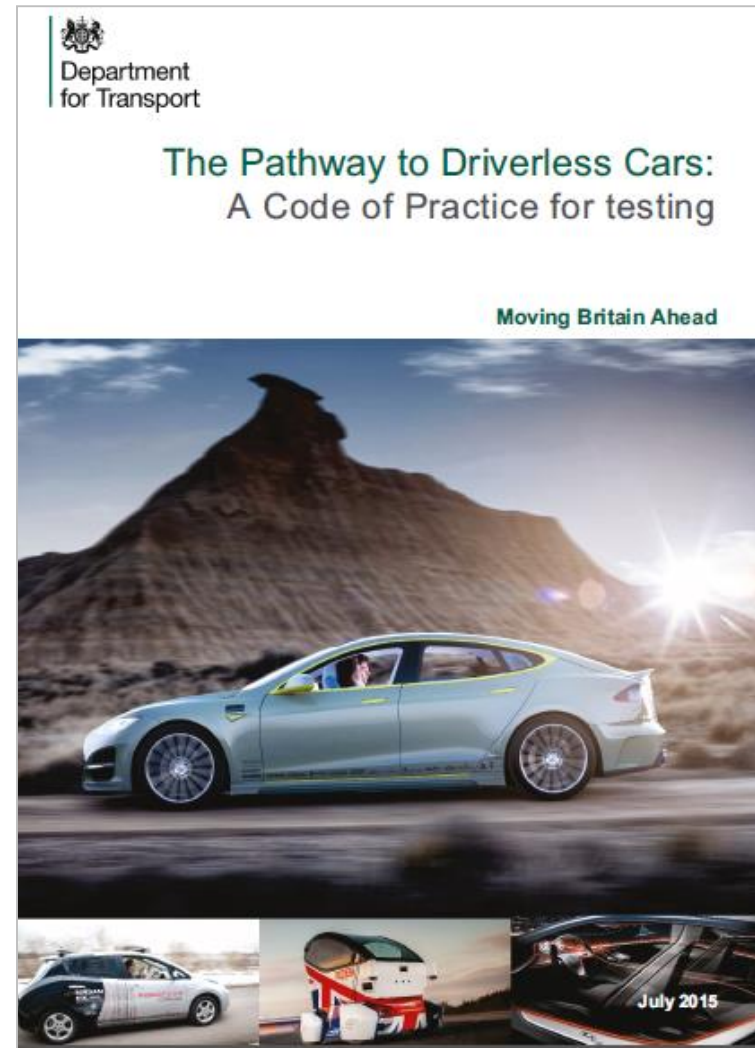
## Vehicle design and casualty prevention





# The Department for Transport in the UK Has Begun Work on Regulation

- February 2015 –  
Regulatory review:
  - *“Driverless vehicles can legally be tested on public roads in the UK today providing a test driver is present and takes responsibility for the safe operation of the vehicle; and that the vehicle can be used compatibly with road traffic law.”*



# Conclusions

- Positive future benefits
- Need to time to validate the system
- More significant conversion of vehicle fleet required
- Technological challenges, especially in urban environments (This is a mobility revolution!)
- Known and unknown risks (system capabilities, cyber security, change in dynamics for vehicle occupant safety)
- Needs well defined regulation





Thank you  
Any questions?

Darren Divall  
Head of International Road Safety  
Email: [ddivall@trl.co.uk](mailto:ddivall@trl.co.uk)