



Vehicle Automation Scenarios and Challenges cause for reflection

AMAA 2014

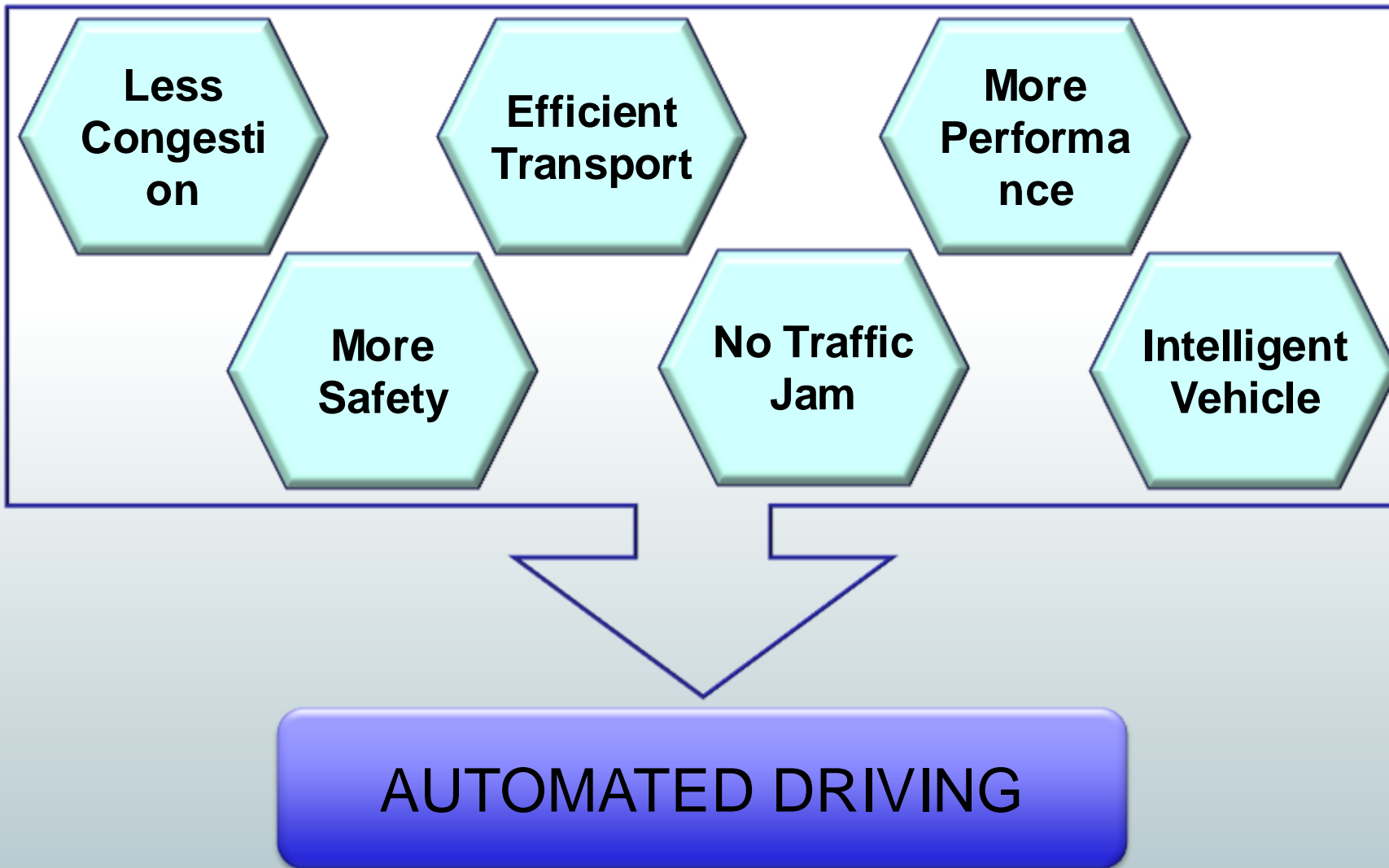
Smart Systems for Safe, Clean and Automated Vehicles

Renzo Cicilloni

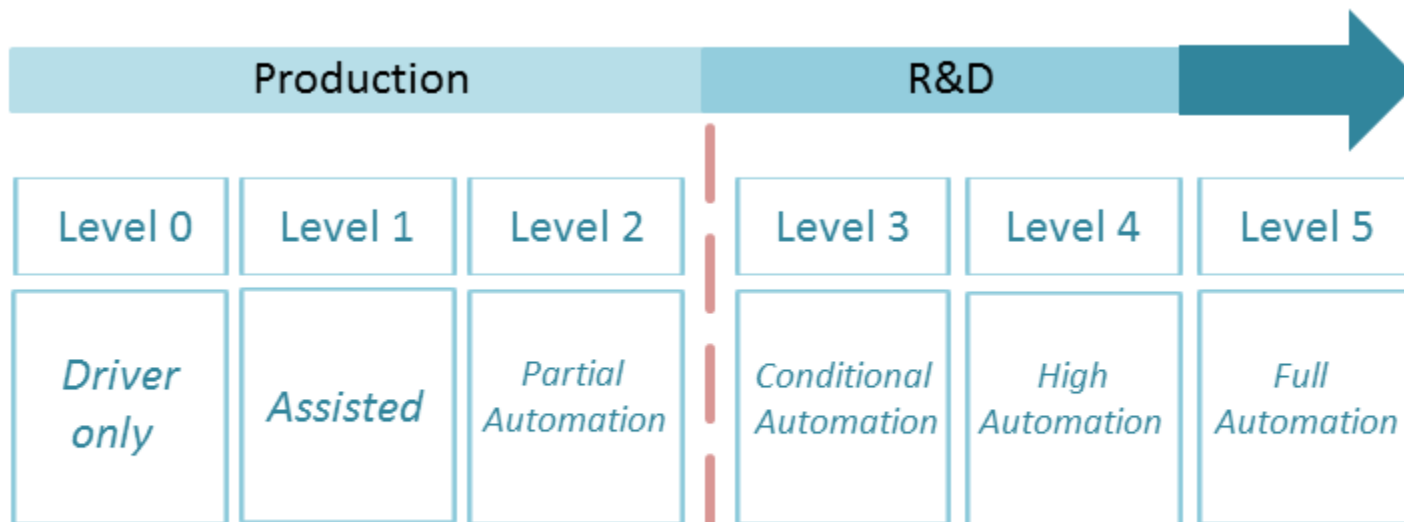
Head of Trento Branch



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Levels of Automated Driving



Levels of automated driving as defined by e.g. SAE and VDA.



Where We Are?



How We Are Progressing?



TECHNOLOGY

BUT
situation must be
balanced by means of
an integrated
approach



Huge investments on technology

Investments are still needed for:

Faster computation

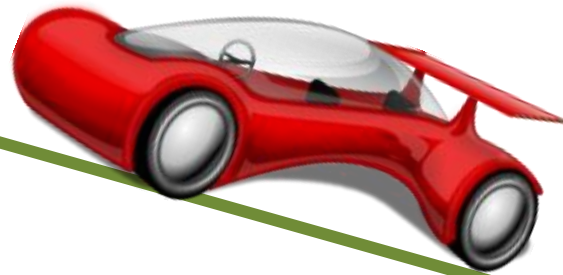
Miniaturisation

Failsafe

Lifetime

Affordable cost

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TECHNOLOGY

Communication at roadside and data backbone

Enhanced and collaborative services

Data security

System integration on the car: i.e. sensor fusion

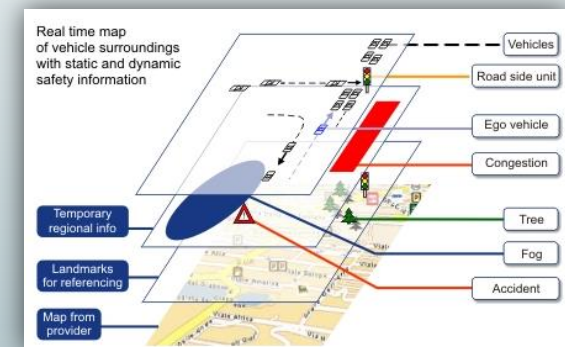
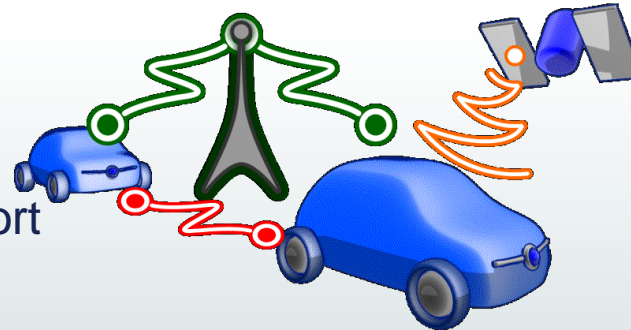
System integration in the environment: i.e. traffic flow control

System
Integration

Vehicle in
the cloud

Infrastruct
re

- Functions and services for more eco-friendly and safer driving
- **Intelligent Transportation Systems** based on Car-to-car and car to infrastructure communication, enabling
 - Preventive safety apps
 - Traffic efficiency apps
 - Automated driving support
- **Vehicle in the cloud**, enabling
 - Enhanced services: connected navigation and dynamic maps, connected eco-driving
 - Collaborative services based on drivers' communities: serious gaming, pro-active traffic notifications, car sharing, etc.



Intelligent Transportation Systems based on V2X



Status

- Pan-European Field Operational Tests have proven potential benefits
- Commitment by industry R&D, first prototypes are functional
- First projects on V2X for automated driving have started

Gaps

- There are still technical challenges, e.g. Scalability of communication in congested areas
- Deployment on next generation vehicles has several question marks
 - First set of applications, leveraging on business use cases (e.g. insurance, commercial/advertisement)
 - Embedded vs aftermarket solution
 - Link to Ecall platform integration
 - DSRC/802.11p and/or 4G/LTE
 - Security aspects

Status

- Cloud based mobility services are becoming more and more popular
- Alternative mobility based on social interaction and real time information (e.g. car pooling, car sharing, multi-modality) is growing especially in metropolitan areas

Gaps

- Large sw companies are already supplying commercial solutions both on the smartphone and embedded platform market. Integration of public R&D results with proprietary solutions is still not solved.
- Deployment of smart mobility services depends on the availability of data and interoperability with all possible information sources
 - Public Services and Public Data (public transport, traffic etc.)
 - Users' Community data (Privacy Policies of single users)
 - Proprietary data (vehicles, private infrastructure, service providers, etc.)



TECHNOLOGY

Standardisation still open especially in Europe

Interoperability (e.g. EU, US,) will impact on OEM and user

common, interoperable and standardised platforms and interfaces, for vehicle-cloud communication

Legal framework for testing and operability

Legal

Standard

System
Integration

Vehicle in
the cloud

infrastructure

The Ethics of Autonomous Cars



- Sometimes good judgment can oblige us to act illegally. Should a self-driving vehicle get to make that same decision?

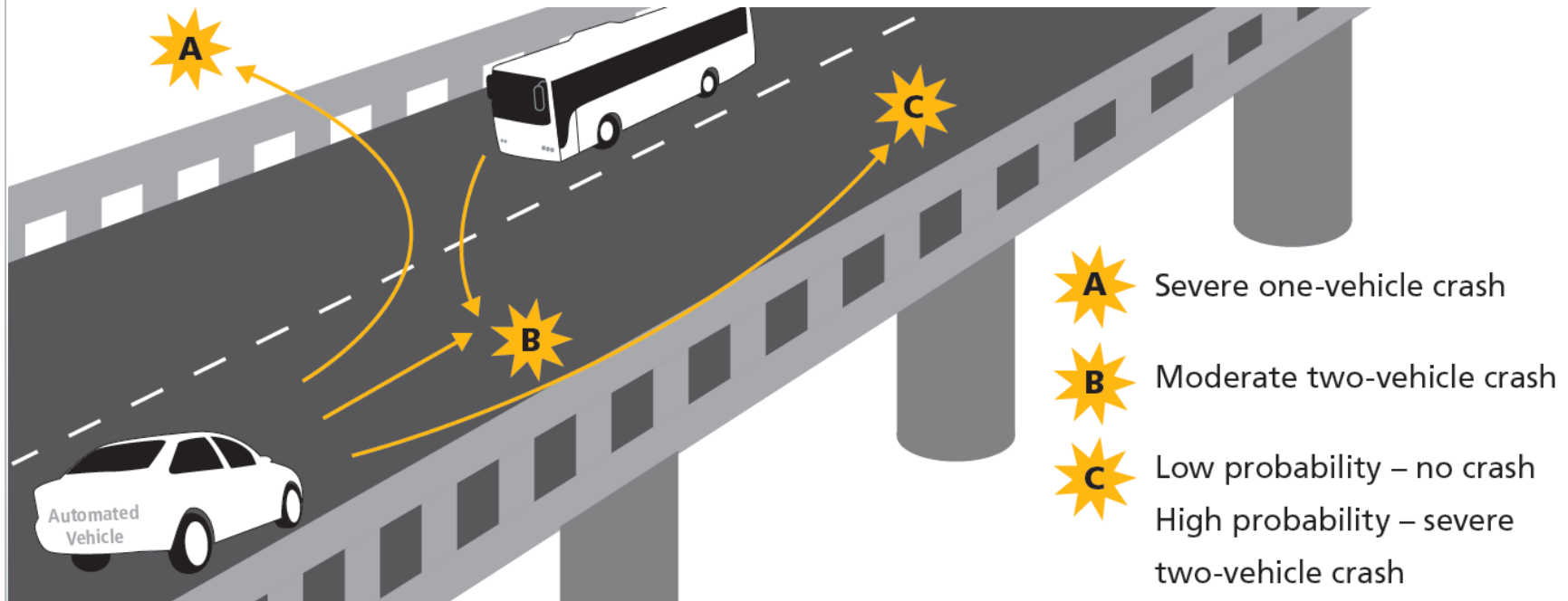


Diagram of three alternative trajectories for an automated vehicle when an oncoming bus suddenly enters its lane. (Noah J. Goodall)

Thank you for your attention

renzo.cicilloni@crf.it