



Driver needs and behaviour in automated traffic

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Together with: Eleni Vlahogianni, George Yannis

The Drive2theFuture project

- > Full project name:
 - Needs, wants and behaviour of "Drivers" and automated vehicle users today and into the future
- > Partners: 31 participants from 13 countries
- Duration of the project: 36 months (May 2019 – April 2022) + 6 months extension (October 2022)
- Operational Program:

H2020 "Smart, Green and Integrated Transport" Work programme 2018-2020MG-3.3-2018: "Driver" behaviour and acceptance of connected, cooperative and automated transport; Research and Innovation Action (RIA)

























































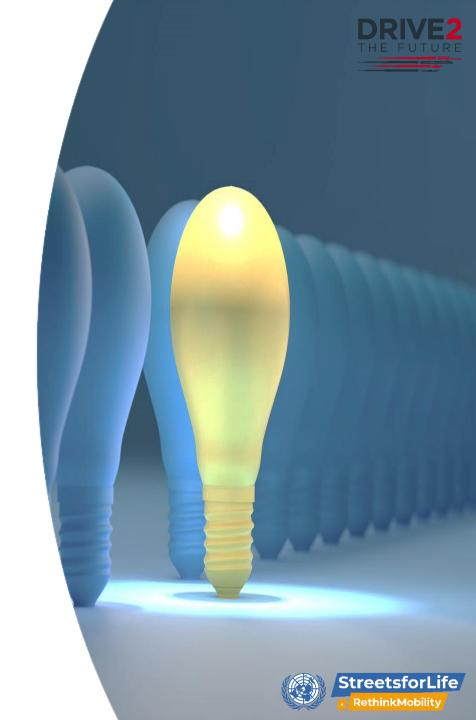






Background

- ➤ Automation brings revolution to the transportation systems
- ➤ All transport modes are moving towards the era of automation
- Understand and meet the needs of all user types and operators is significant
- > Optimization of AVs market introduction is necessary
- > Penetration rate of autonomous vehicles depends on:
 - User acceptance
 - HMI compliance to user needs
 - Safe behavior and interaction with other road users
 - Efficient training of AV users and operators





Objectives

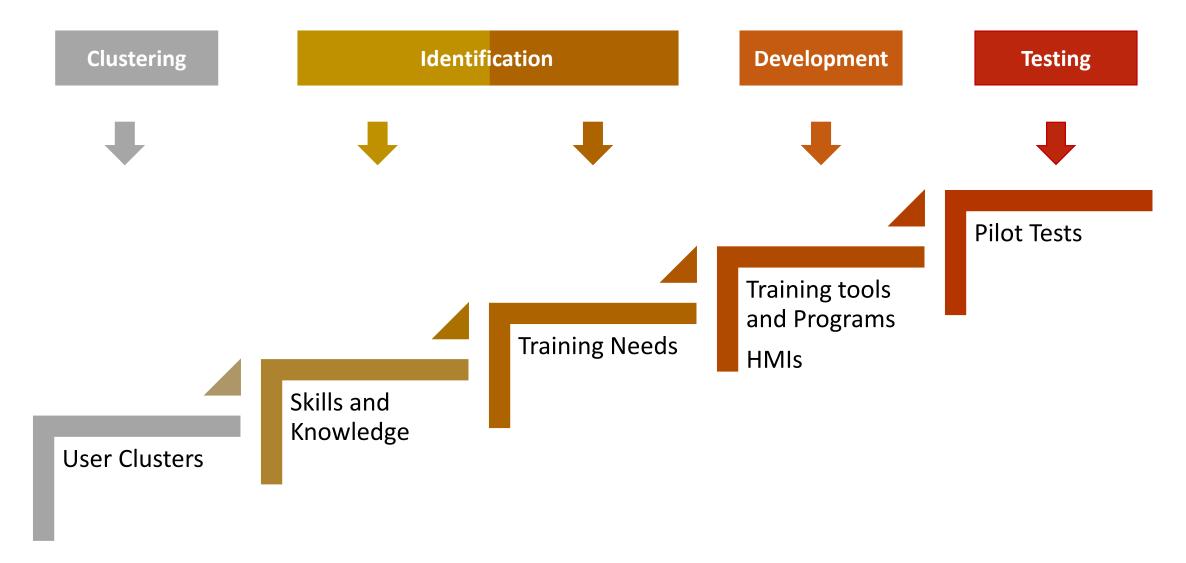
- ➤ Identify and cluster
 - "drivers", travellers and stakeholders
- > Model the behaviour of the automated "driver"
- ➤ Define the optimal HMI
 - > for different users, transport mode and automation levels
- ➤ Identify training needs and develop training tools
- ➤ Perform demonstration pilots
- Assess the impact of proposed solutions for raising acceptance





From skills to training programs





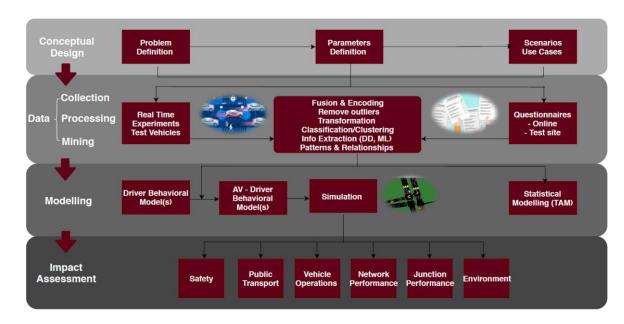




Methodological Framework



- > Strong connection between the different steps of studying AVs.
- ➤ A holistic approach is necessary covering all aspects when analyzing automatic traffic
- Stepwise methodology including all processes:
 - Conceptual design
 - Data collection
 - Data processing/mining
 - Modelling
 - Impact assessment



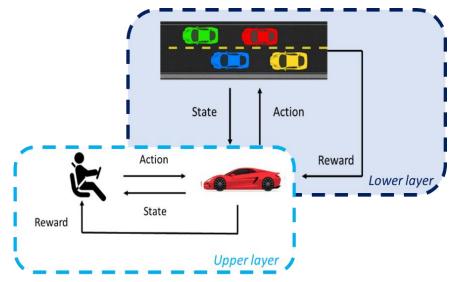




Simulation Modelling



- > Two- layer microscopic AV behavioral model
 - Upper layer: interaction between the driver/user and the vehicle
 - Lower layer: interaction of the vehicle with the road environment
- > Interaction between vehicle and the surrounding traffic:
 - Reinforcement learning algorithm
 - Real human driving trajectories collected via unmanned aerial vehicles (drones) in urban environment (city of Athens)
 - Quantification of safe driving profiles parameters
- ➤ Interaction between vehicle and pedestrian:
 - Inverse Reinforcement Learning algorithm
 - Automated vehicle (Level 3) and pedestrian
 - Data collected from virtual experiment (FZI pilot in Germany)







Pilots

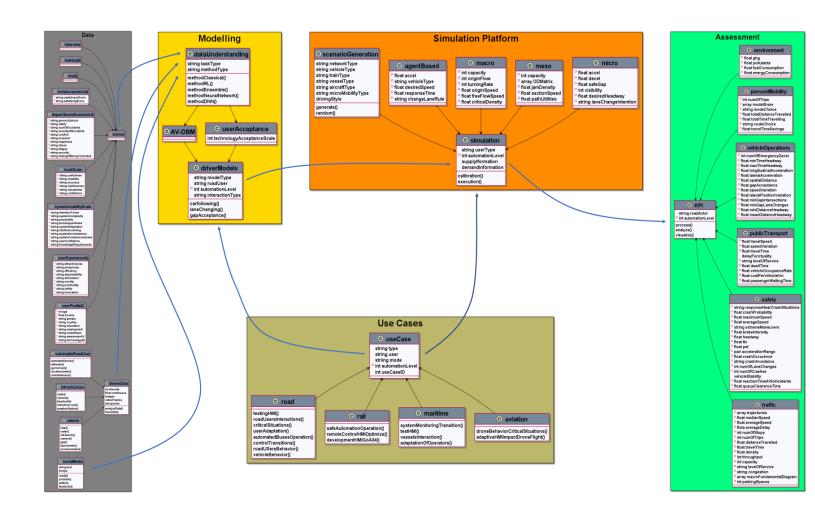
- ➤ 12 pilots in 10 different cities
- ➤ Development of 3 pilot phases
- ➤ Development of HMIs tested during the pilots
- > All transportation sectors and modes
- ➤ Interaction with non equipped vehicles and vulnerable road users
- ➤ Different levels of automation
- ➤ Assessment of AV's behavior and experience of the users and the participants
 - User surveys Questionnaires
 - Direct observations
 - Event Diaries
 - User Interviews



Acceptance Suite

DRIVE2

- ➤ Generic, conceptual data model framework
- ➤ Interrelations and paths
 between the steps are defined
- Components for each module are defined
 - 37 classes
 - More than 200 attributes
- Reference tool that can be used in national, European and international level







Streets for Life

- The development of user friendly HMIs according to users preferences and needs leads to increased acceptance of automated vehicles and higher penetration rates
- Suitable training programs for all type of drivers, operators and passengers of all modes bring about safer transportation of people and goods
- ➤ Behavioral models focused on investigating which AV behaviour increases trust by the driver, the passenger or other interacting road users → best vehicle performance based on all stimuli received.
- The suite can be exploited by operators for policy assessment based on the defined KPIs





Scientific and Social Impact

- Humanizing AVs through the formulation of safe and accepted driving profiles during the interaction with other road users
- ➤ Development of a complete simulation suite, incorporating a number of innovative tools
 - Exploited by researchers, car industry and technology providers
- ➤ Development of HMI toolkit, including a variety of tools
- ➤ Identification of skills and knowledge for an AV operation result in designing targeted training programs for all sectors and modes
- ➤ Raise public acceptance and market take up of automation services based on the pilot outcomes





Future Challenges

- ➤ Extension of the AV behavioral models from passenger cars to other transport modes
- ➤ Development of HMIs capable of handling any emergency situation
- ➤ More pilot tests for autonomous transportation modes in the following sectors
 - > Rail
 - Maritime
 - > Aviation
- Further increase of user acceptance and trust in automation







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