



Rijkswaterstaat
*Ministry of Infrastructure and the
Environment*

Connected & Automated Driving in the NL

SIP-adus 2017, Tokyo

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Connected & Automated Driving

Rijkswaterstaat

14 November 2017



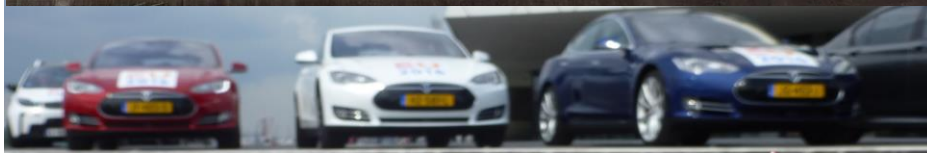
November 2013



NL presidency EU in 2016

Smart mobility on the agenda

- Declaration of Amsterdam; strategic approach C-ITS and automated driving
- Experience; showcase providing experience to Ministers with automated vehicles
- EU-Truck Platooning Challenge





Declaration of Amsterdam



**Declaration of
Amsterdam**

**Cooperation in the
field of connected
and automated
driving**

14-15 April 2016



High Level structural dialogue

The overall goal of all actors involved is to work towards a coherent European framework for the deployment of interoperable connected and automated driving, which should be available, if possible, by 2019.

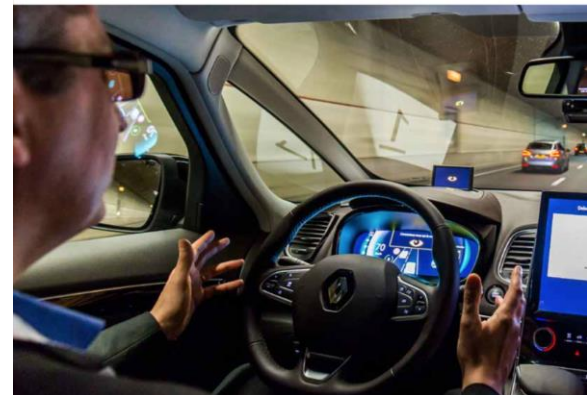


Ministry of Infrastructure and the Environment

On our way towards connected and automated driving in Europe

Outcome of the first High Level Meeting

Amsterdam, 15 February 2017





Joint working agenda

- Data sharing
- V2X communication technologies
- Cross border testing
- Coherent regulation
- Joint European approach



Regeerakkoord (coalition agreement)

Vertrouwen in de toekomst

Regeerakkoord 2017 – 2021
VVD, CDA, D66 en ChristenUnie

10 oktober 2017

3.2 Mobiliteit

Een slim en duurzaam vervoerssysteem waarvan de delen naadloos op elkaar aansluiten. Zo willen we Nederland mobiel en bereikbaar houden. Nu de economie weer goed draait, is een extra investering in infrastructuur nodig en mogelijk om toenemende drukte op de weg, het spoor, het water en in de lucht te verminderen. Tegelijkertijd nemen we maatregelen om de belasting voor het klimaat, de luchtkwaliteit en de leefomgeving te beperken. Innovatie biedt daarbij enorme kansen. De technologische ontwikkeling biedt de mogelijkheid om uiteindelijk tot een meer geïntegreerd vervoerssysteem te komen dat steeds schoner wordt.

Personenvervoer

- Bij ontwerp, aanleg en onderhoud van infrastructuur houden we rekening met zelfrijdende voertuigen en benodigde systemen in of langs de weg. Overheidsinformatie over verkeer wordt zoveel mogelijk via open data beschikbaar gesteld voor voertuigen, apps en reisplanners. Om ieders privacy te waarborgen leggen we spelregels vast over de eigendom en het gebruik van reisdata.

When designing, building or maintaining infrastructure, take into account self driving vehicles and the required systems in or along the road.



EU EIP SA 4.2 – Aim of workshop Utrecht

- Relationship between connected & automated driving and:
 - infrastructure (physical and digital)
 - network operations
 - traffic management
- What can road operators do now, in short- and long-term future related to different levels of automation
- Help road operators to understand their role
- Provide input for a joint road operator's action plan
- Cooperation, sharing knowledge & experience
- Networking!



European ITS Platform



Rijkswaterstaat
Ministry of Infrastructure and the
Environment

Save the date
EU EIP sa4.2 workshop
Facilitating Connected & Automated
Driving, a Road Operator's
Perspective
15/16 March 2017
 LEF Future Center Rijkswaterstaat
 Location: Westraven | Griffioenlaan 2 | 3526 LA Utrecht | The
 Netherlands





Results of studies, input for workshop


EUEIP
European ITS Platform

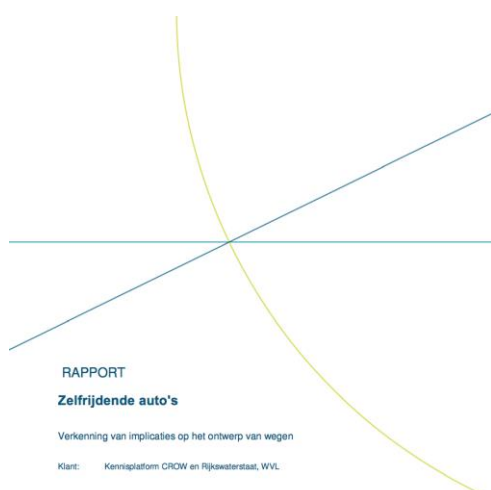
EU-EIP Activity 4.2
Facilitating automated driving

Task 1: Identification of requirements towards network operators

EUEIP
European ITS Platform

Version: 1.0
Date: 30 December 2016

 Co-financed by the European Union
Trans-European Transport Network (TEN-T) www.eueip-its.eu




RAPPORT
Zelfrijdende auto's


Verkenning van implicaties op het ontwerp van wegen

Klant: Kennisplatform CROW en Rijkswaterstaat, WVL

Referentie: T&PBE6132R001003
Versie: 03/Finale versie
Datum: 08-11-2016

TNO innovation for life 

State of ART on Infrastructure for Automated Vehicles



Research report summarizing the scientific knowledge, research projects, test sites, initiatives, and knowledge gaps regarding infrastructure for automated vehicles.

Prepared by:
Dr. Ir. Haneen Farah
Transport & Planning, Delft University of Technology

20th December 2016



Conclusions

- Still a lot of uncertainty
- Need to have a dialogue with automotive industry
- SAE levels are too general for detailed dialogue about requirements, functional description is needed
- Mixed traffic vs dedicated infrastructure, different requirements
- What about (physical) transition zones?
- Adding elements vs leaving out elements



Draft road map and action plan to facilitate automated driving on TEN road network

Workshop report (15–16 March 2017, Utrecht)
 “Facilitating Connected & Automated Driving – a Road Operator’s Perspective”



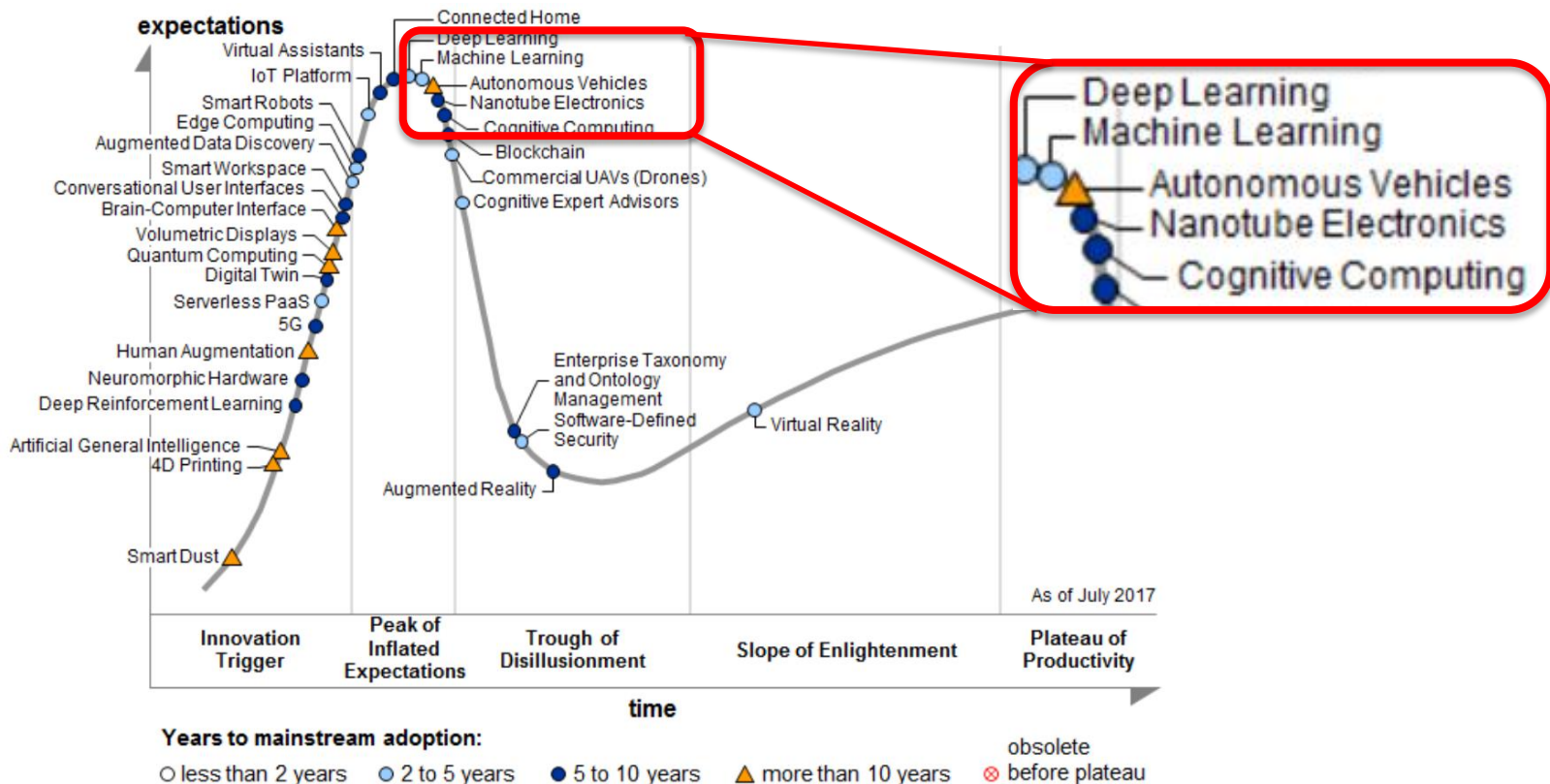
Version: 1.0

Date: 30 June 2017

Co-financed by the European Union
 Connecting Europe Facility

www.its-platform.eu

Past the hype?





Operational Design Domain



Downloaded from SAE International by Tom Alkin, Monday, December 05, 2016



SURFACE VEHICLE RECOMMENDED PRACTICE	J3016™		SEP2016
	Issued	2014-01	
	Revised	2016-09	
	Superseding J3016 JAN2014		
(R) Taxonomy and Definitions for Terms Related to Driving Automation Systems for On-Road Motor Vehicles			

RATIONALE

This Recommended Practice provides a taxonomy describing the full range of levels of *driving automation* in on-road *motor vehicles* and includes functional definitions for advanced levels of *driving automation* and related terms and definitions. This Recommended Practice does not provide specifications, or otherwise impose requirements on, *driving automation systems*. Standardizing levels of *driving automation* and supporting terms serves several purposes, including:

- Clarifying the role of the (human) *driver*, if any, during *driving automation system* engagement.
- Answering questions of scope when it comes to developing laws, policies, regulations, and standards.
- Providing a useful framework for *driving automation* specifications and technical requirements.
- Providing clarity and stability in communications on the topic of *driving automation*, as well as a useful short-hand that saves considerable time and effort.

This document has been developed according to the following guiding principles, namely, it should:

- Be descriptive and informative rather than normative.
- Provide functional definitions.
- Be consistent with current industry practice.
- Be consistent with prior art to the extent practicable.
- Be useful across disciplines, including engineering, law, media, public discourse.
- Be clear and cogent and, as such, it should avoid or define ambiguous terms.

The current revision contains updates that reflect lessons learned from various stakeholder discussions, as well as from research projects conducted in Europe and the United States by the AdaptIVe Consortium and by the Crash Avoidance Metrics Partnership (CAMP) Automated Vehicle Research (AVR) Consortium, respectively.

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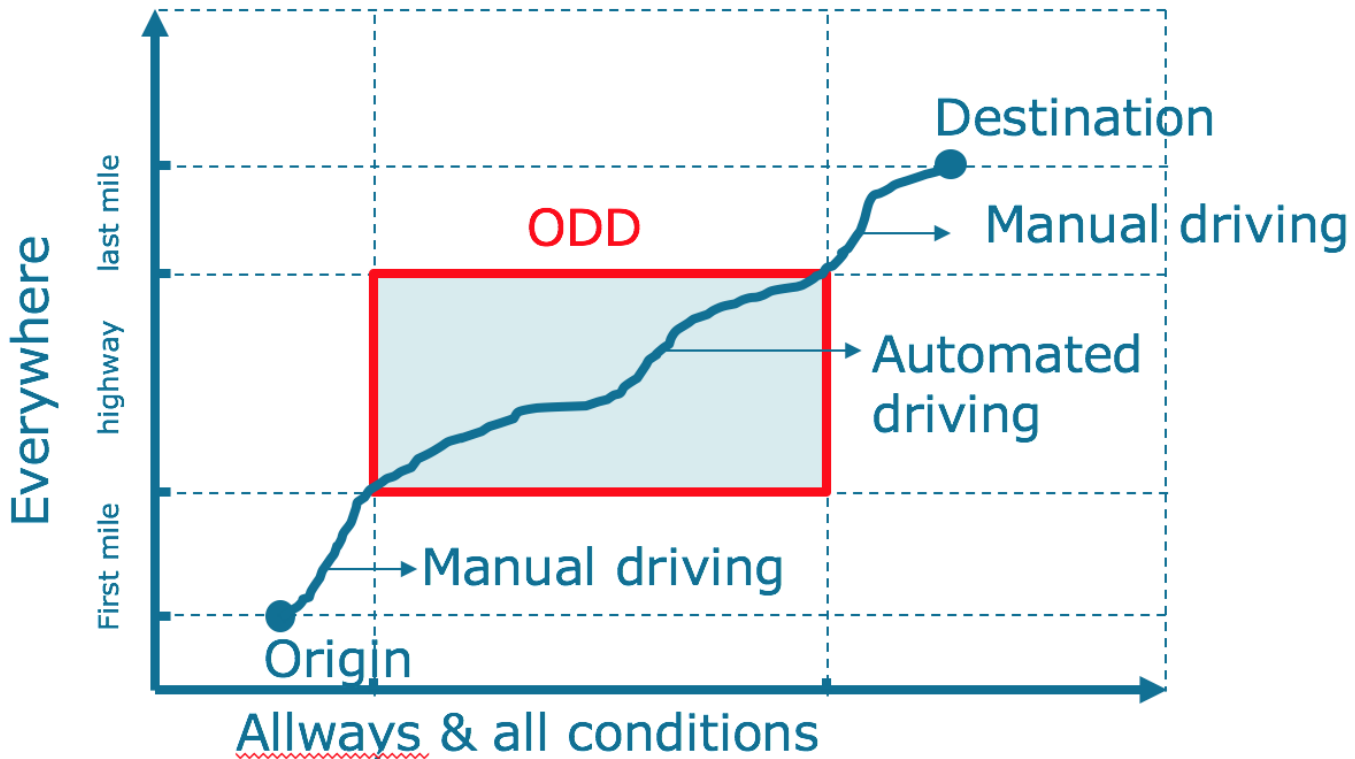
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SAE values your input. To provide feedback on this Technical Report, please visit http://standards.sae.org/J3016_201609

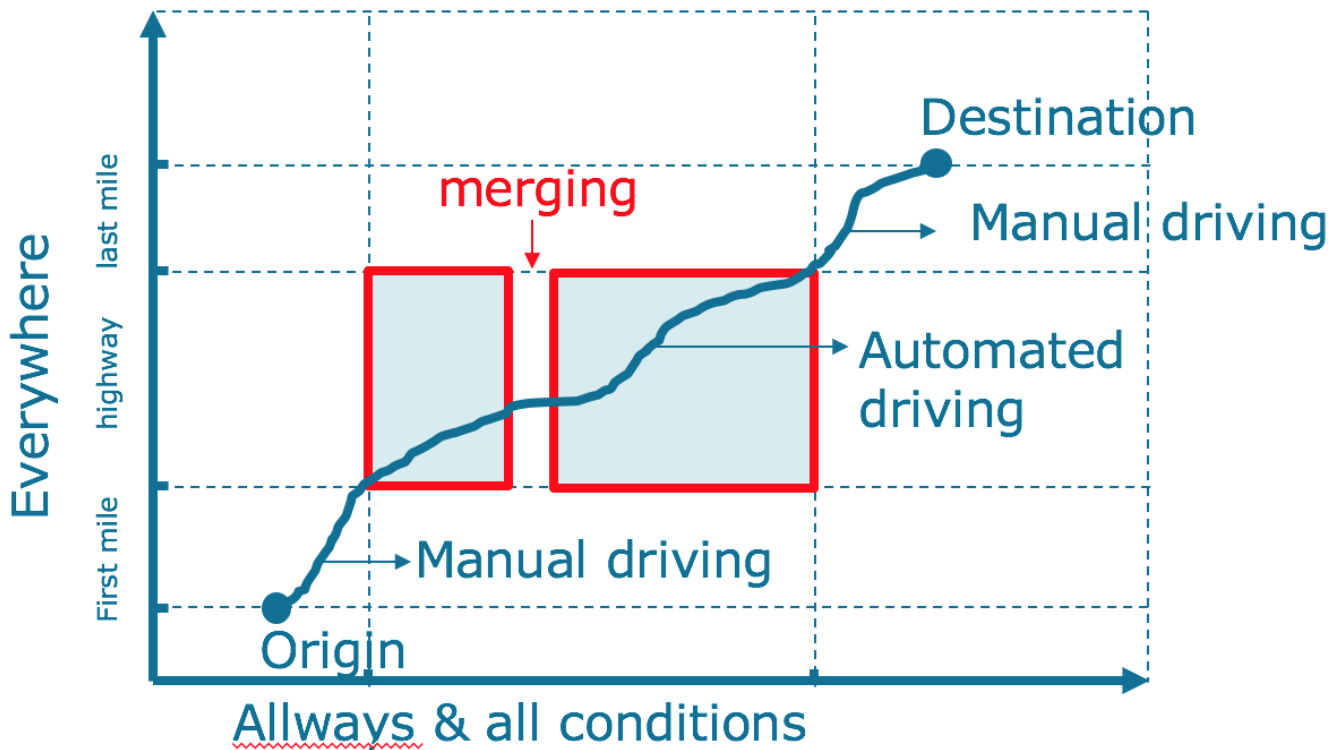
SAE WEB ADDRESS:

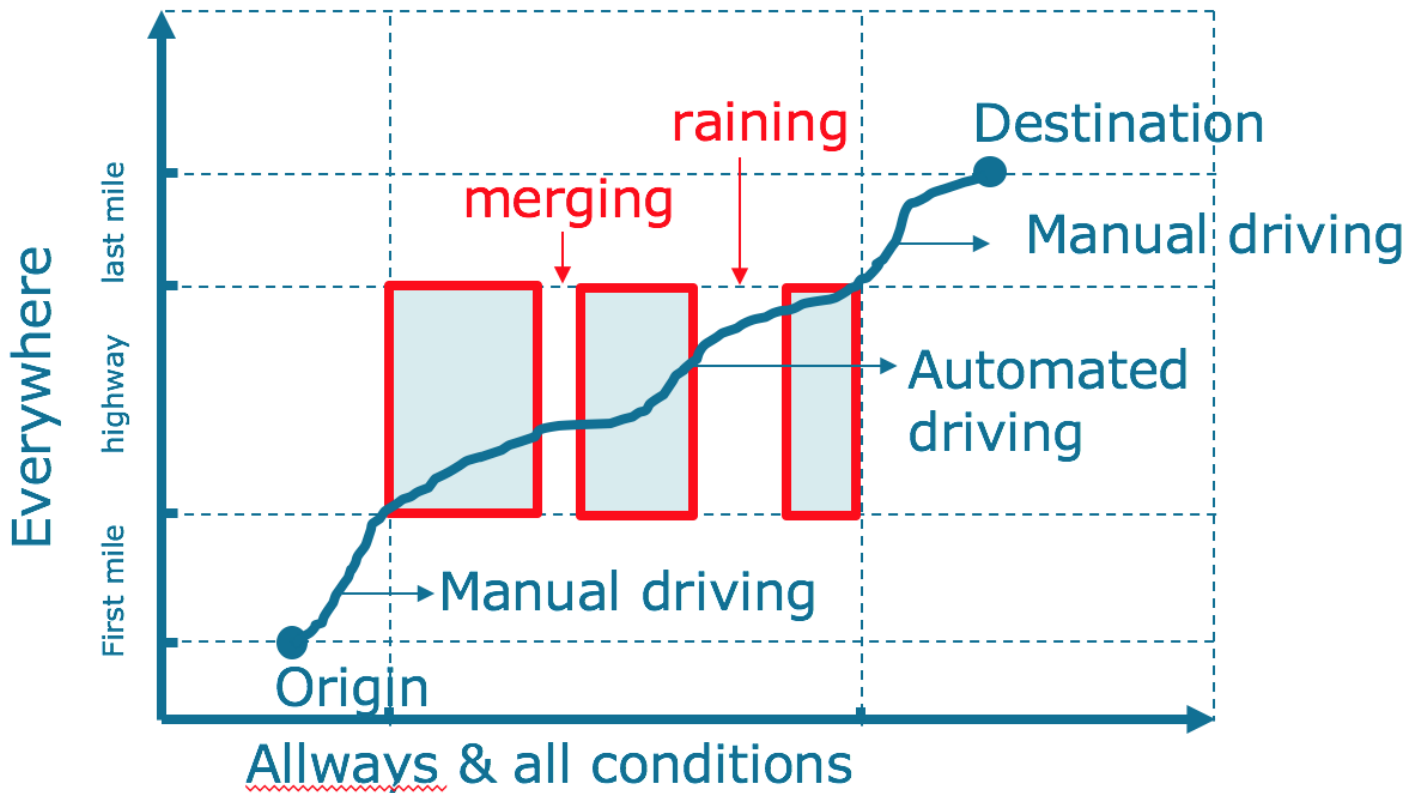
Level	Name	Narrative definition	DDT			ODD
			Sustained lateral and longitudinal vehicle motion control	OEDR	DDT fallback	
Driver performs part or all of the DDT						
0	No Driving Automation	The performance by the <i>driver</i> of the entire DDT, even when enhanced by <i>active safety systems</i> .	Driver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

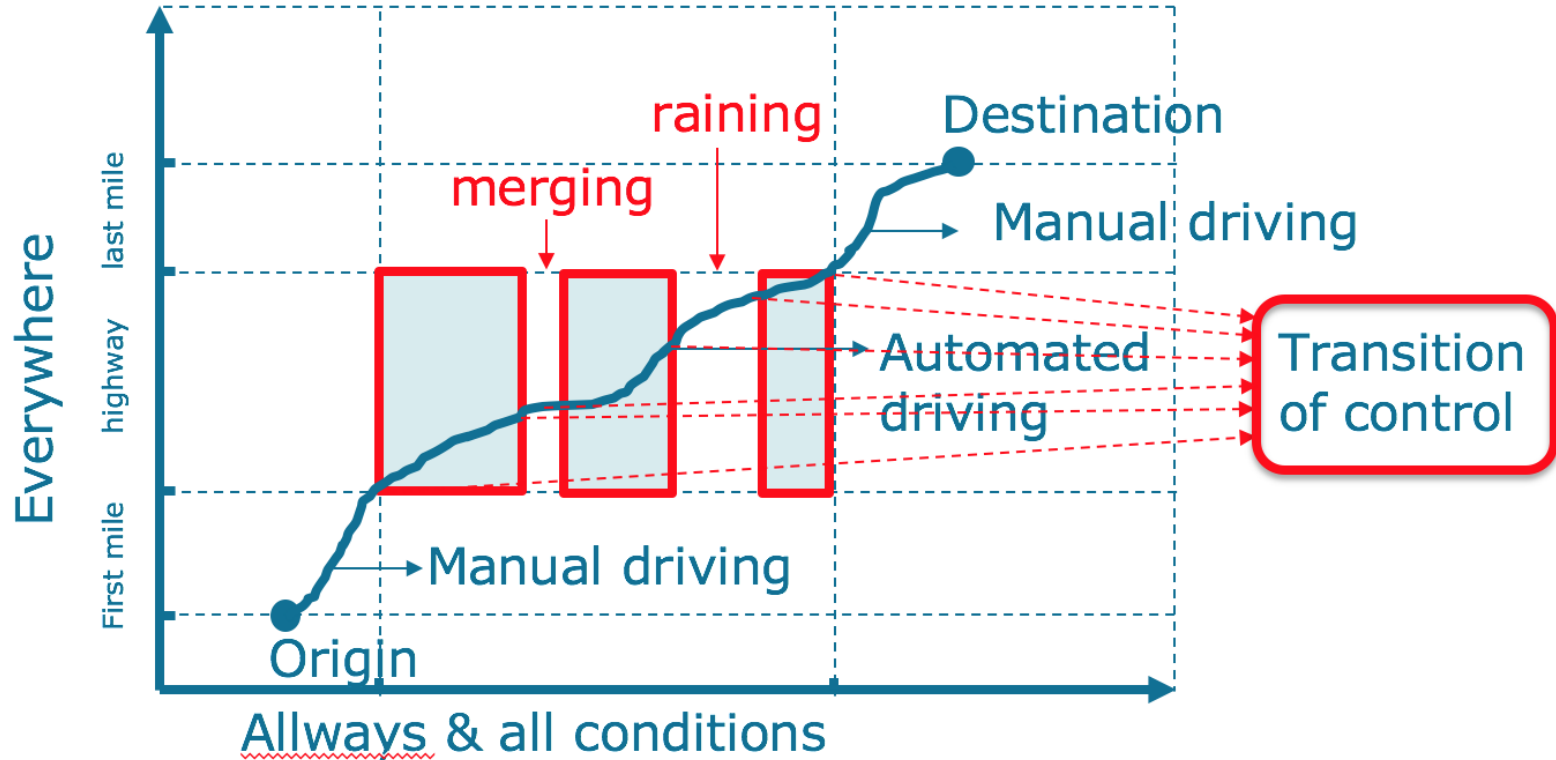
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2	Partial Driving Automation	The <i>sustained</i> and ODD-specific execution by a <i>driving automation system</i> of both the <i>lateral</i> and <i>longitudinal vehicle motion control</i> subtasks of the DDT with the expectation that the <i>driver</i> completes the OEDR subtask and <i>supervises</i> the <i>driving automation system</i> .	System	<i>Driver</i>	<i>Driver</i>	Limited
ADS ("System") performs the entire DDT (while engaged)						
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Driving experience

- 5 days (2 Dec 2016, 3 Feb, 10 Mrt, 31 Mrt, 12 May 2017)
- 170 participants
- 317 trips (1 hour trajectory)
- 10920 kilometers
 - 53% HWN (5820)
 - 36% OWN (3930)
 - 11% City(1170)

Sources

- Enquiries
- Log books
- Focus groups
- Camera footage









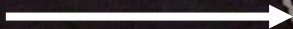


Auto 8

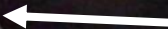




“seam”



Interrupted
lane marking

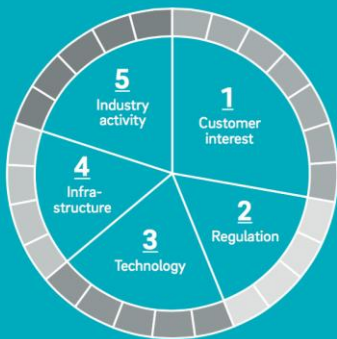




Automotive Disruption Radar Issue #1



Tracking disruption signals in the automotive industry
April 2017



Roland
Berger



Asia ahead

Have major Western European markets
already lost the race for future mobility?

September 2017

Roland
Berger



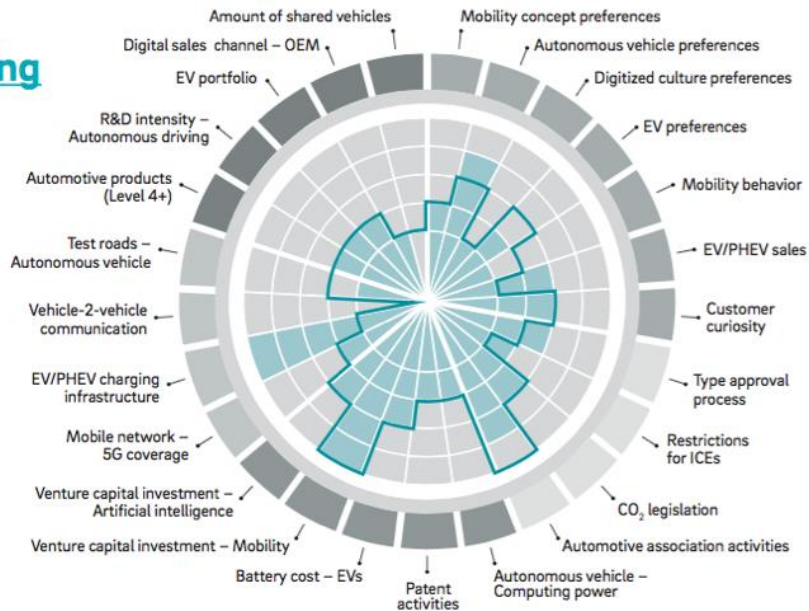


Country ranking



#1 The Netherlands

A winning combination: The Netherlands has comparatively high electronic vehicle sales, a very good EV charging infrastructure and a strong interest in autonomous driving.



Country ranking

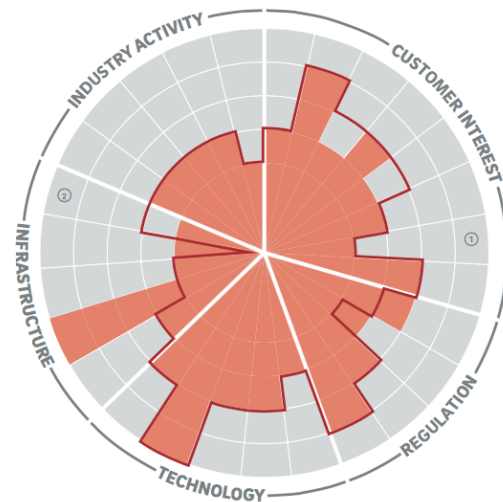
The Netherlands



Leading or scoring high on all criteria, the Netherlands currently has the most balanced set of prerequisites.

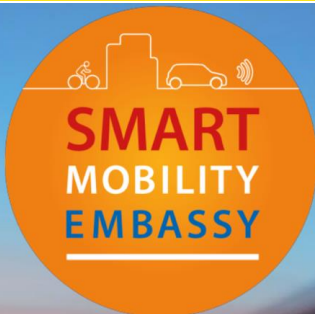
Insights and key changes since Issue #1:

- ① Significant decrease of EV/PHEV sales (from 5.1% to 1.5% sales share) due to lowered subsidies – customers claim cost of buying an EV is too high. However, the Netherlands leads in EV infrastructure
- ② Current low level of autonomous test tracks expected to be enhanced through the "Autonomous Vehicle (Trial) Bill", a regulatory initiative for removing legal barriers to testing autonomous vehicles



— Global average — Country score

Source: Roland Berger



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Why the Netherlands?

- The Netherlands offers one of the best infrastructures in the world - it tops the rankings in terms of connectivity, offers ITS using high-speed broadband and has 98% household coverage and national 4G coverage
- Access to the complete testing chain
- Strong public-private cooperation
- Gateway to Europe for legislative changes
- Engaged customers: 80% of Dutch people have a smartphone and the logistics sector is involved in the platooning challenge.



The Netherlands 'preferred choice' candidate-host country European ITS Congress 2019



Ministerie van Infrastructuur en Milieu



Gemeente Helmond



Provincie Noord-Brabant

(ENG) The ERTICO – ITS Europe Supervisory Board indicated Brainport Eindhoven as “preferred choice” candidate to host the ITS European Congress 2019. The announcement was done after a selection process in which submissions of different cities in Europe were considered. The choice was made on the basis of the recommendation of the European Selection Committee which reviewed all submissions.

Now the final negotiation process with Brainport Eindhoven will start, and, if successful, this will lead to final appointment. As soon as this is formalized, the official communication on the selected City hosting the ITS European Congress 2019 will be done

First week June 2019



Thank you for your attention
tom.alkim@rws.nl