

# Automated Vehicles in Wisconsin

Research - Testing - Development - Deployment

Wisconsin Broadcasters Clinic

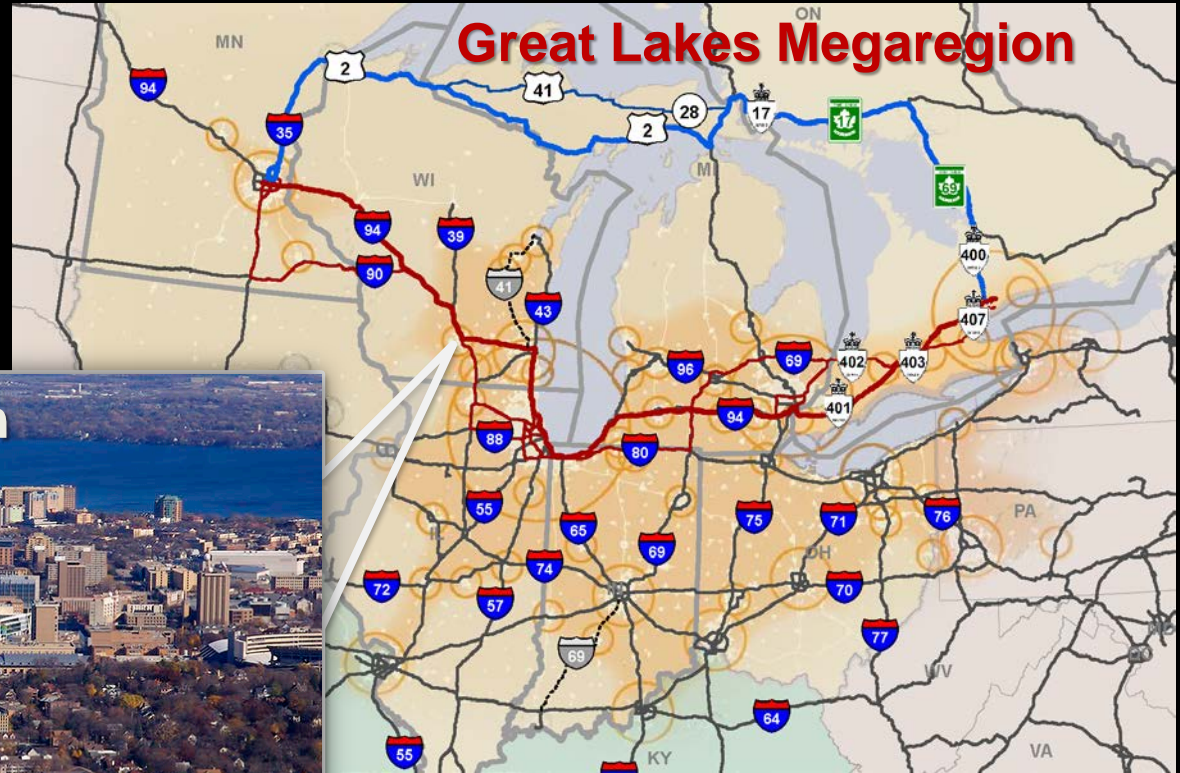
October 2017



**WISCONSIN**  
AUTOMATED VEHICLE  
PROVING GROUNDS

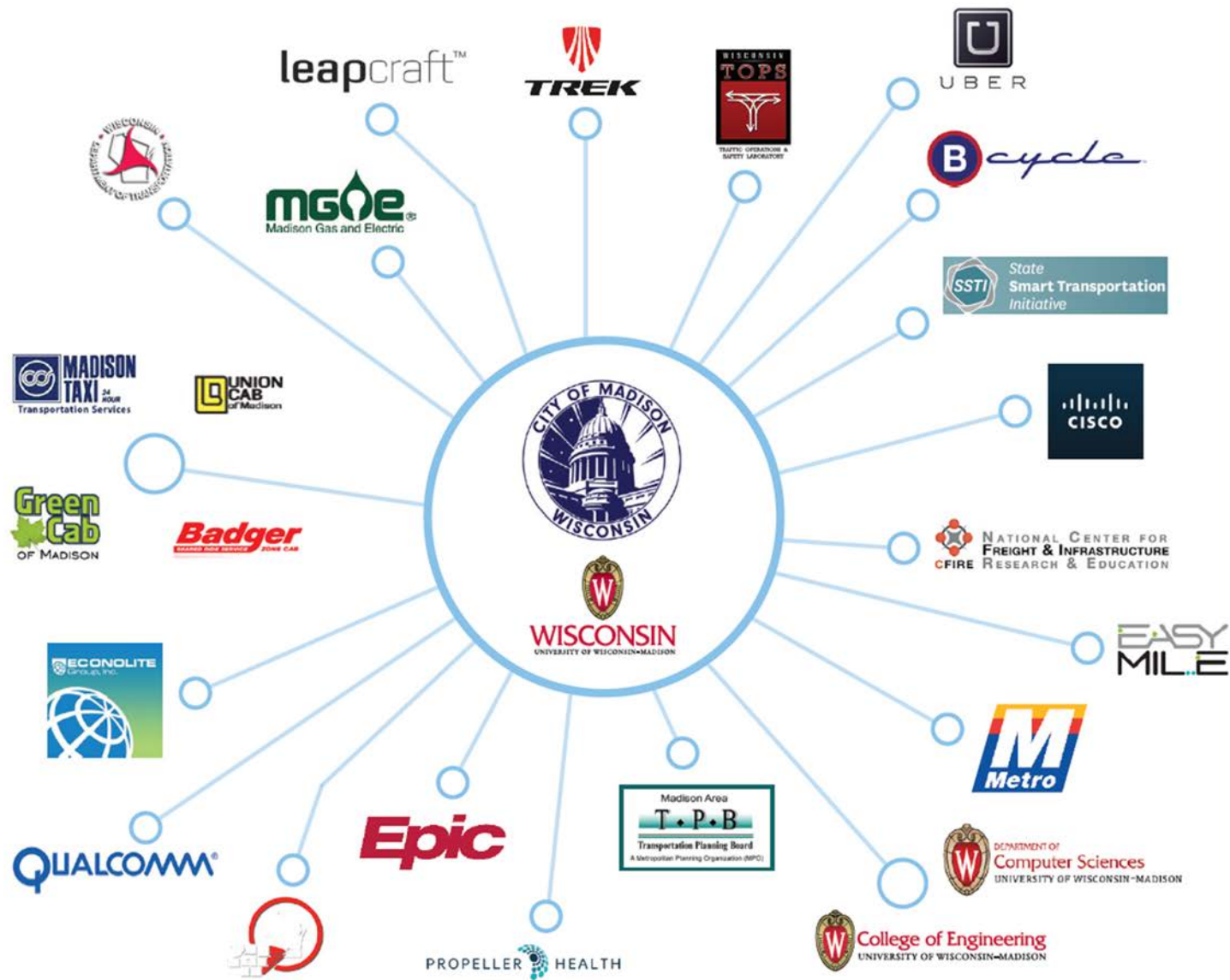
# An Introduction











# Shared Mobility

Shared



# Electric Vehicles

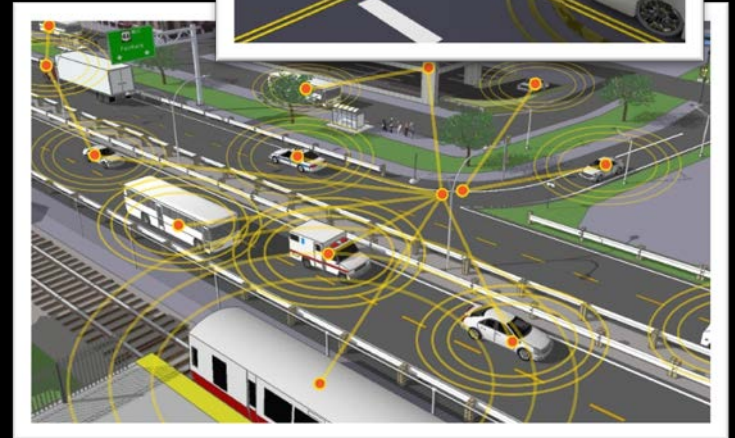
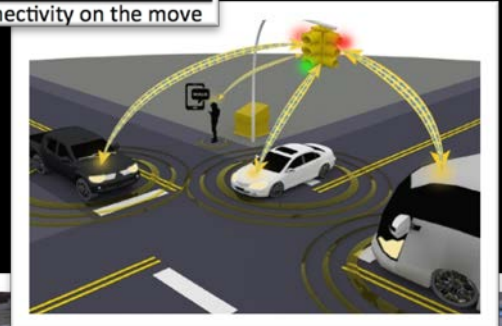
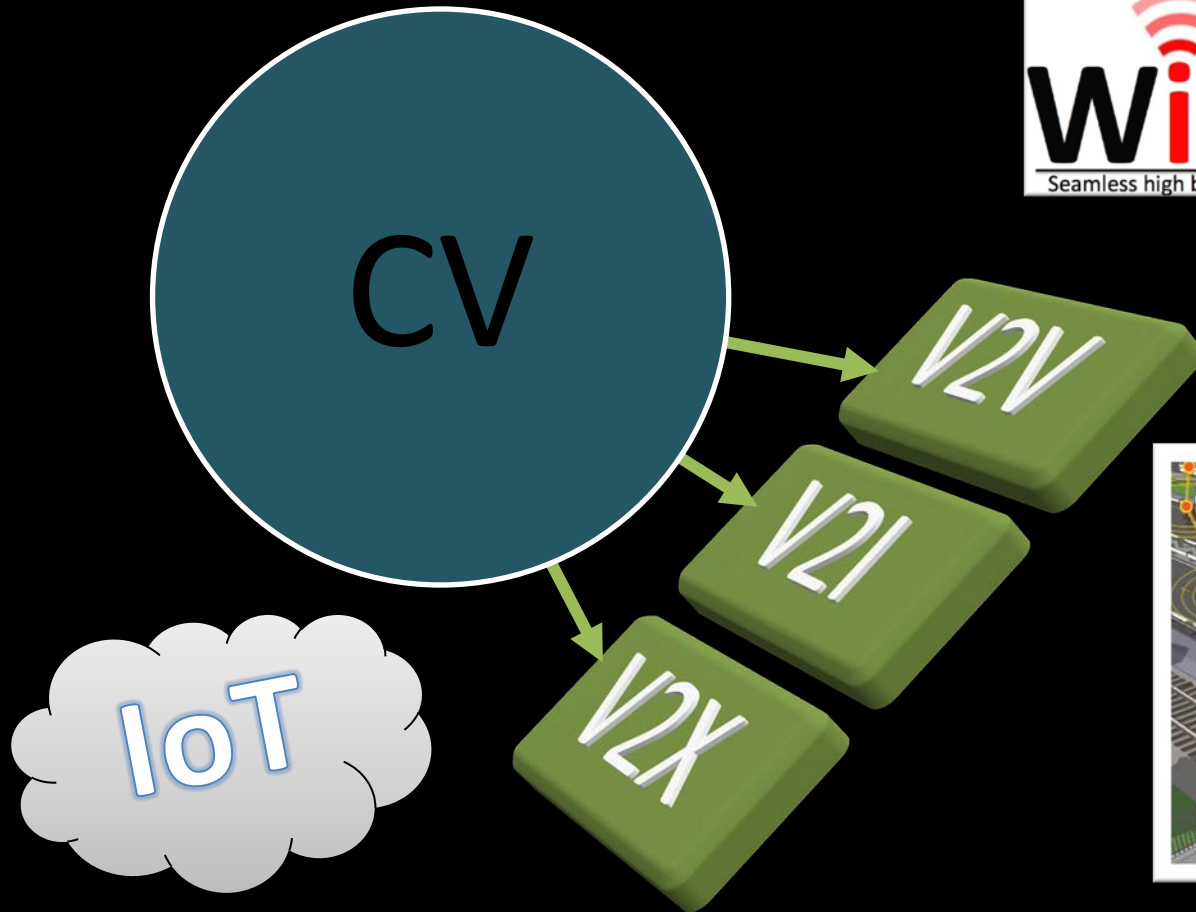
EV



MG<sub>0</sub>e



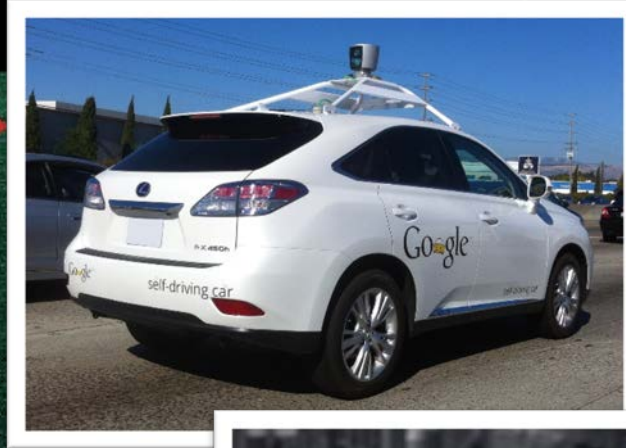
# Connected Vehicles

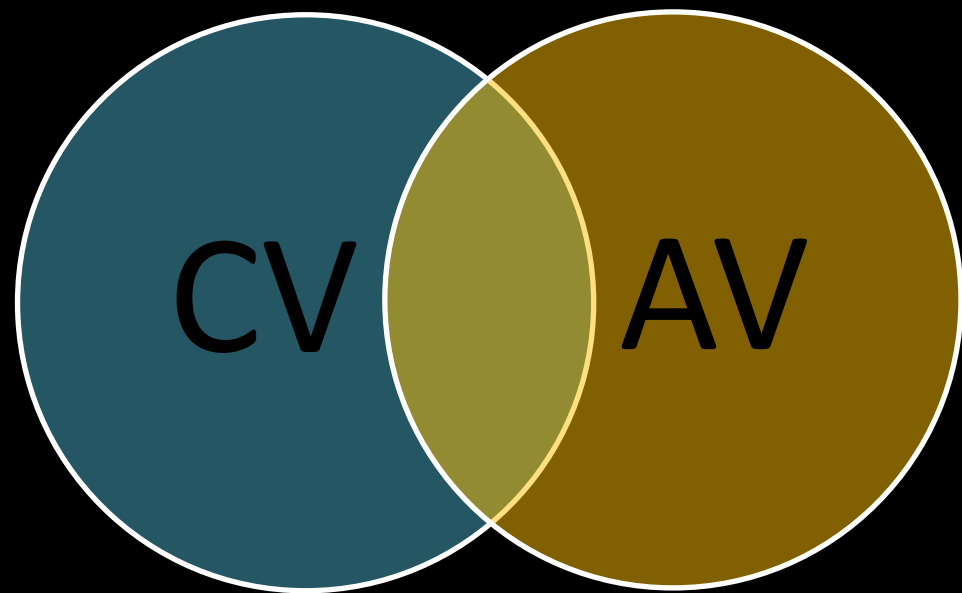


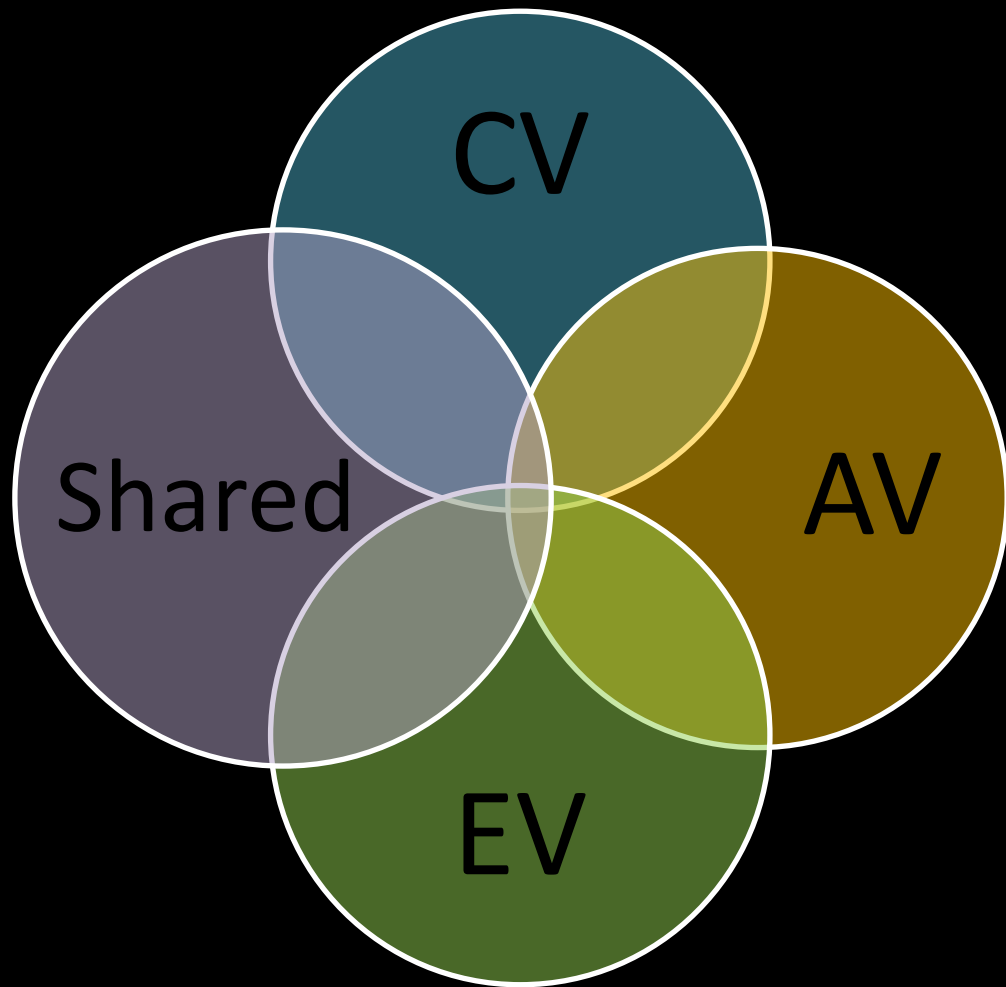


# Autonomous Vehicles

AV







# Trends and Outcomes



## Mobility

- **Electric**
- **Shared**
- **Connected**
- **Automated**

- Safety
- Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT)
- Sprawl
- Parking
- Energy
- Air Quality
- Public Health
- Equity
- Accessibility



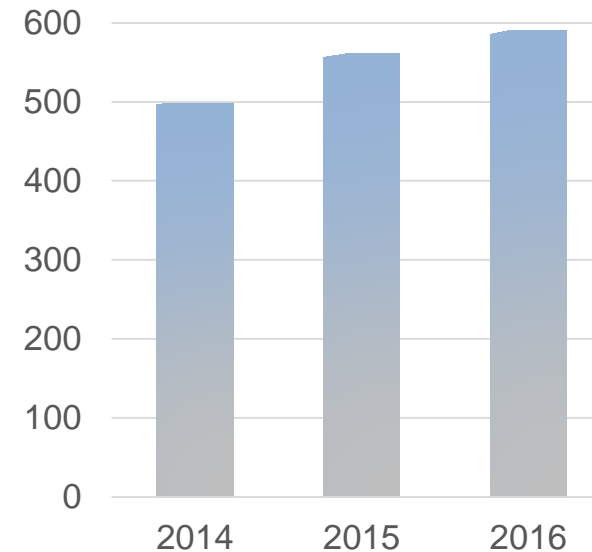
# Traffic Fatalities Rising

Nationally:

- Increased for 2<sup>nd</sup> straight year
- Largest two-year increase in 50 years
- Approaching 40,000 deaths



Wisconsin:



**Pedestrian deaths now up to 15% of all traffic deaths**

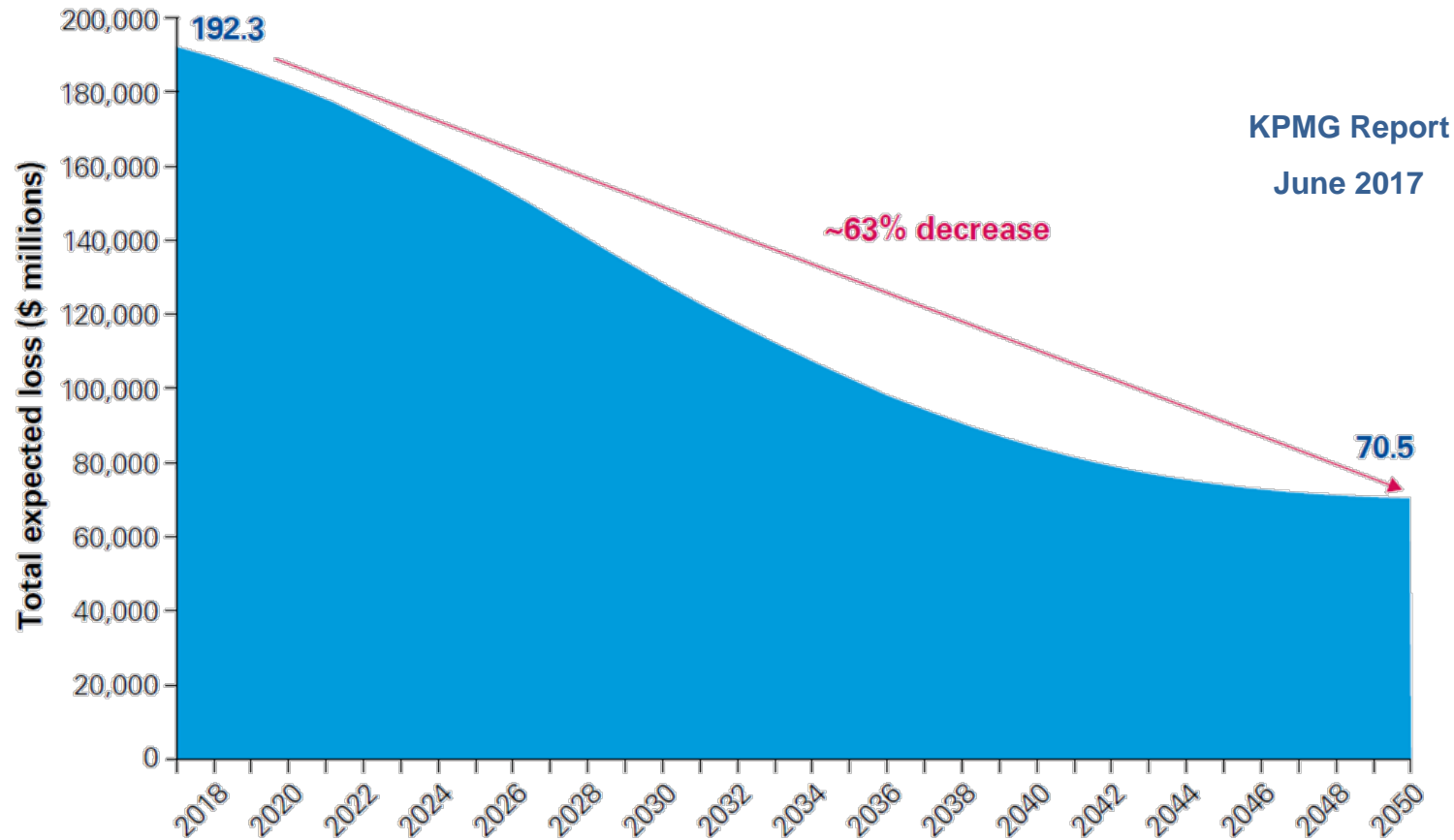
Sources: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, National Safety Council, and Wisconsin DOT

# Motivations and Opportunities

- Safety
  - ~90% of crashes attributable to human error
  - Distracted driving continues to worsen
  - Need to carefully navigate the era of partial automation
- Equity
  - Accessibility
  - First mile / last mile
- Many other motivations:
  - Economic development, startup and tech jobs
  - Underutilized vehicles
  - Efficient use of infrastructure and land
  - Health care, agriculture, and other sectors



# Projected Auto Insurance Sector



What is an AV?



AUTOMATED VEHICLE  
PROVING GROUNDS



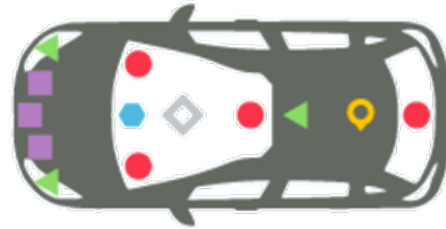


**"Personal  
Delivery  
Device"**

# Very Active Industry Development



# How AVs Operate



● CAMERAS

▲ LIDAR SENSOR

■ RADAR SENSOR

● GPS UNIT

⬡ CONTROLLER

◆ ONBOARD BASEMAP



## CAMERAS

Cameras gather visual information from the road and traffic control and send them to the controller for processing.



## LIDAR

LiDAR sensors bounce lasers off of detected objects. LiDAR can detect road lines and assets and differentiate objects.



## RADAR

Radar sensors bounce radio waves off detected objects. Radar cannot differentiate objects.

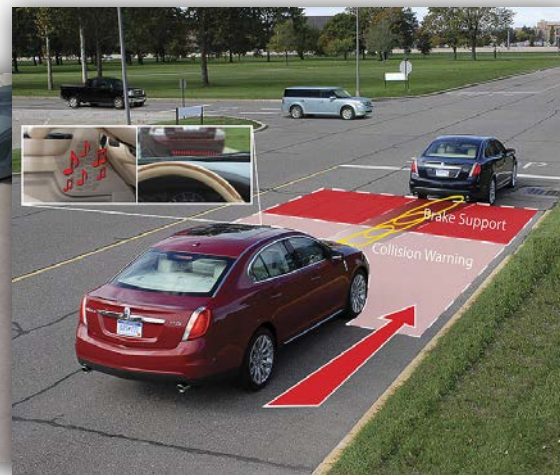
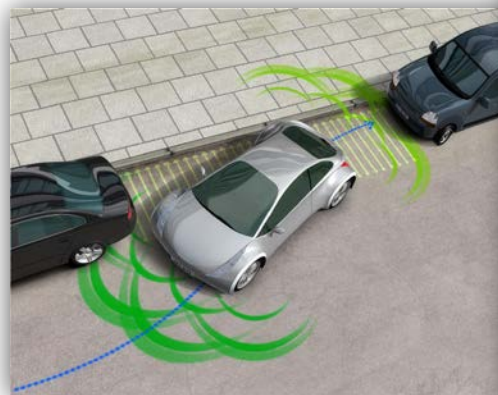
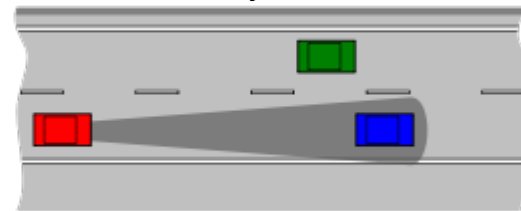


## GPS UNIT

The GPS unit identifies the precise position of the vehicle and aids in navigation.

# The Road to Autonomous through Automation: Advanced Driver-Assistance Systems (ADAS)

- Systems developed to automate/adapt/enhance vehicle systems for safety and better driving
- Driver alert systems
- Forward collision warning / automated braking
- Adaptive cruise control
- Lane keeping / departure warning
- Automated lighting
- Automatic parking
- Traffic warnings
- Smartphone/GPS connectivity
- V2V systems
- V2I/V2X systems

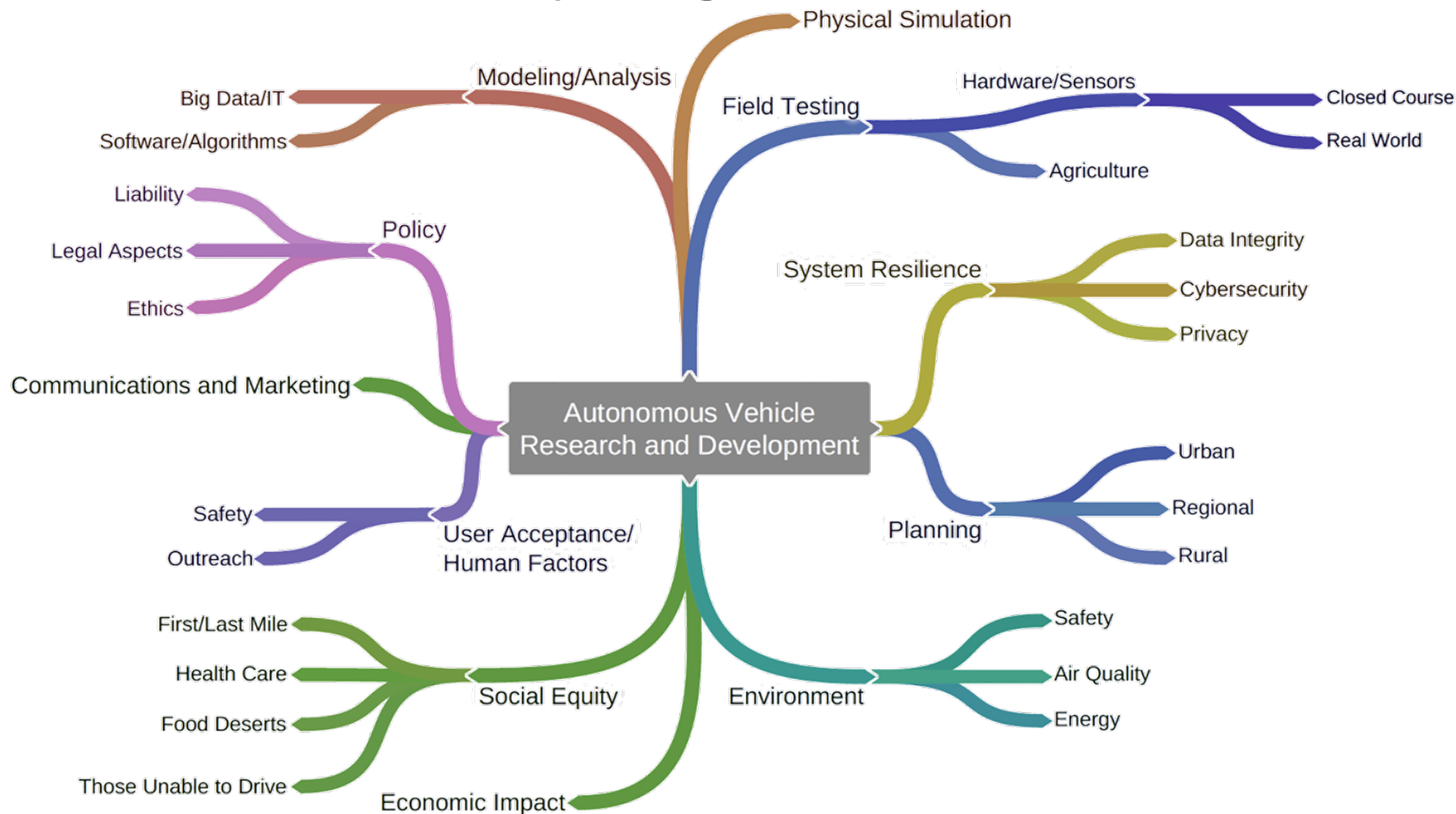




## How They See...

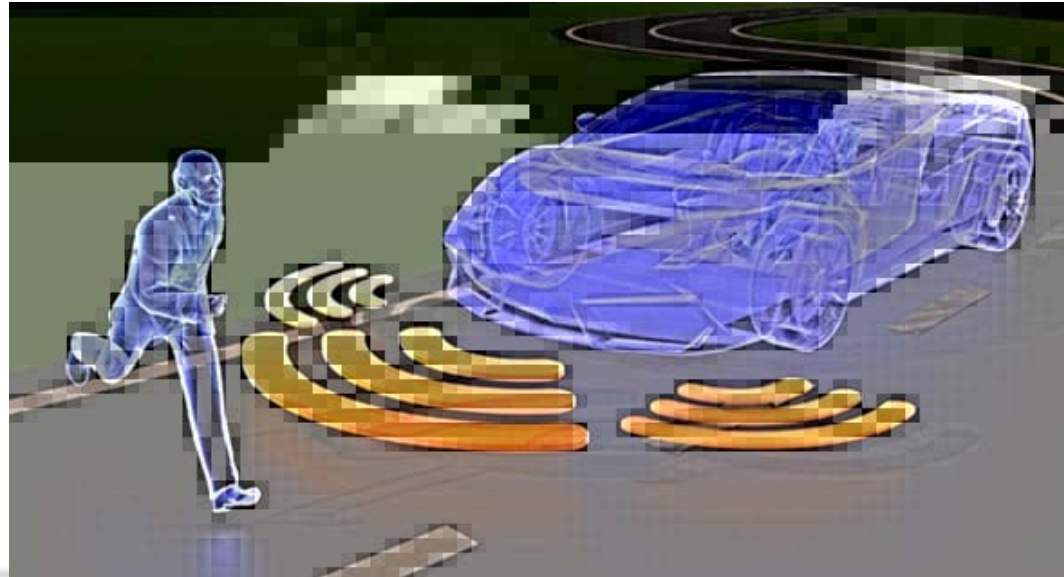


# Breadth, Complexity, Edge Cases



# How Pedestrians Will Defeat Autonomous Vehicles

The 'game of chicken' which could be a serious problem for driverless cars

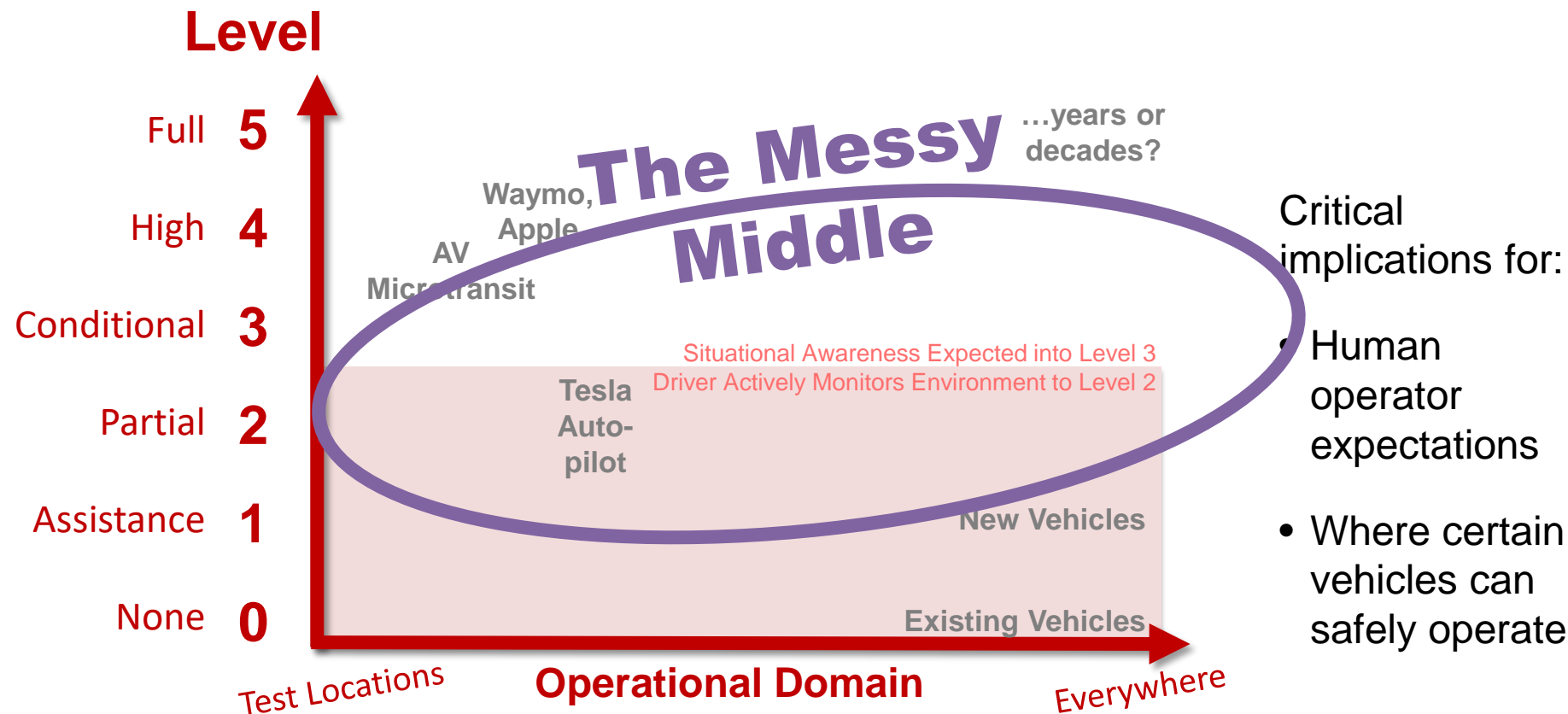


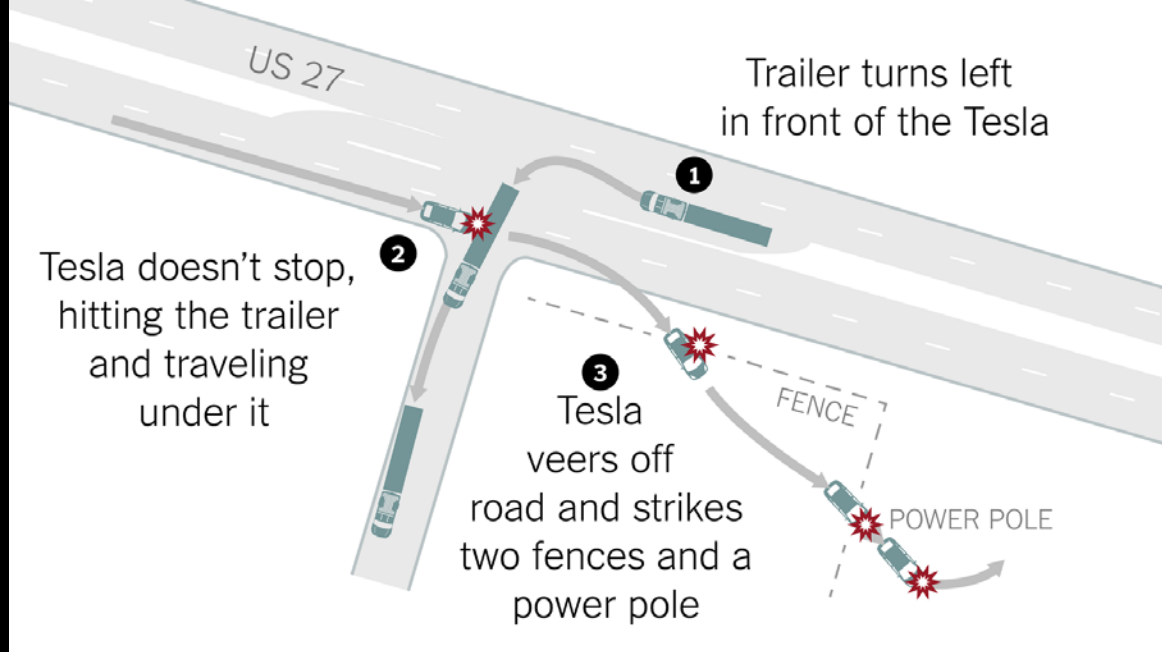
# SAE Levels of Automation

SAE level	Name	Narrative Definition	Execution of Steering and Acceleration/Deceleration	Monitoring of Driving Environment	Fallback Performance of <i>Dynamic Driving Task</i>	System Capability ( <i>Driving Modes</i> )
<b>Human driver monitors the driving environment</b>						
<b>0</b>	<b>No Automation</b>	the full-time performance by the <i>human driver</i> of all aspects of the <i>dynamic driving task</i> , even when enhanced by warning or intervention systems	Human driver	Human driver	Human driver	n/a
<b>1</b>	<b>Driver Assistance</b>	the <i>driving mode</i> -specific execution by a driver assistance system of either steering or acceleration/deceleration using information about the driving environment and with the expectation that the <i>human driver</i> perform all remaining aspects of the <i>dynamic driving task</i>	Human driver and system	Human driver	Human driver	Some driving modes
<b>2</b>	<b>Partial Automation</b>	the <i>driving mode</i> -specific execution by one or more driver assistance systems of both steering and acceleration/deceleration using information about the driving environment and with the expectation that the <i>human driver</i> perform all remaining aspects of the <i>dynamic driving task</i>	<b>System</b>	Human driver	Human driver	Some driving modes
<b>Automated driving system ("system") monitors the driving environment</b>						
<b>3</b>	<b>Conditional Automation</b>	the <i>driving mode</i> -specific performance by an <i>automated driving system</i> of all aspects of the <i>dynamic driving task</i> with the expectation that the <i>human driver</i> will respond appropriately to a <i>request to intervene</i>	System	<b>System</b>	Human driver	Some driving modes
<b>4</b>	<b>High Automation</b>	the <i>driving mode</i> -specific performance by an automated driving system of all aspects of the <i>dynamic driving task</i> , even if a <i>human driver</i> does not respond appropriately to a <i>request to intervene</i>	System	System	<b>System</b>	Some driving modes
<b>5</b>	<b>Full Automation</b>	the full-time performance by an <i>automated driving system</i> of all aspects of the <i>dynamic driving task</i> under all roadway and environmental conditions that can be managed by a <i>human driver</i>	System	System	System	<b>All driving modes</b>

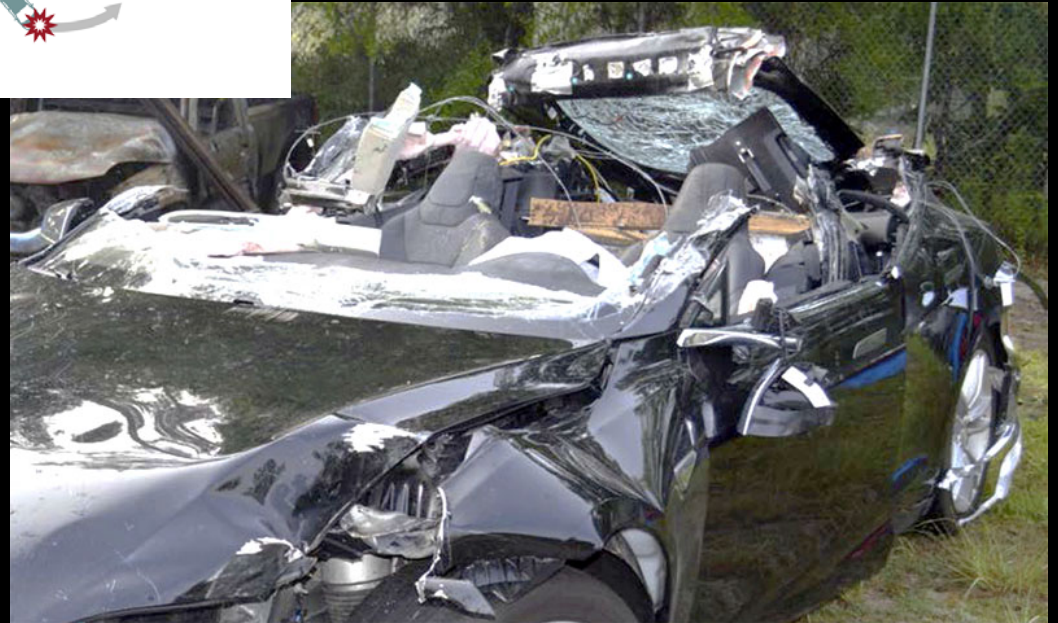


# Levels Depend on Circumstances





Tesla  
Florida  
May 2016





June 17, 2017

Destroyer Fitzgerald and ACX Crystal

Tesla, March 2017





Uber, March 2017





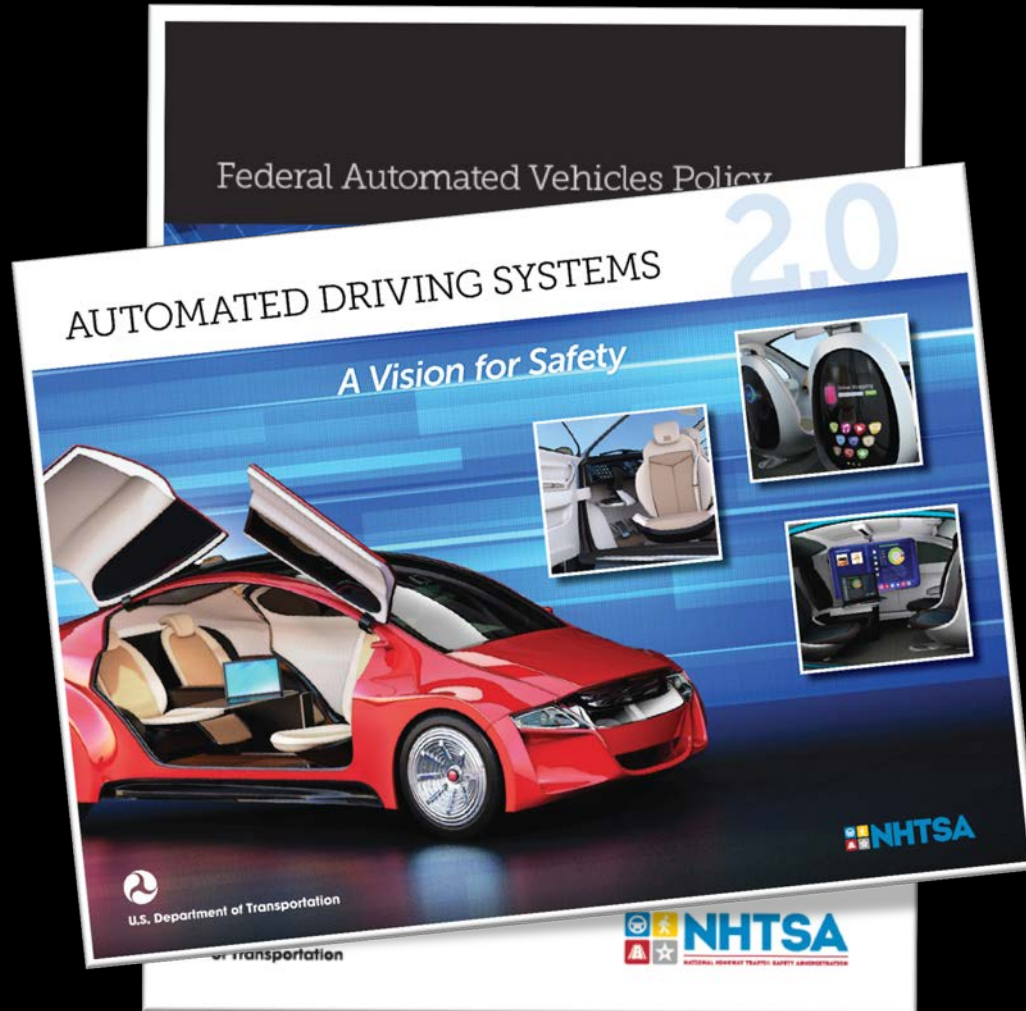


# (An) AV Timeline



- Any estimate is debatable
- We are only at the beginning of a long transition period

# Federal AV Policy



- Released Sep 20, 2016
- Updated Sep 12, 2017
- Voluntary guidelines
  - Not regulations
- Level 3+ Only
- 12 Safety Elements
- Guidance for State Policy



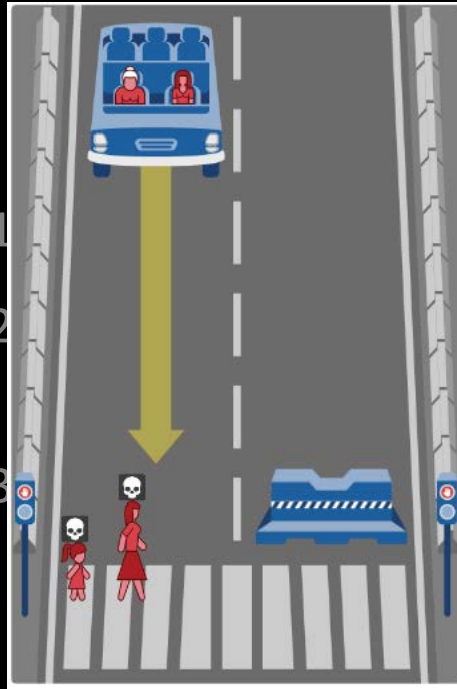
# NHTSA's ~~15~~ 12 Safety Elements

- |  |   |   |
|--|---|---|
| 1. System Safety                           | 6. Human Machine Interface                | 11. Consumer Education and Training           |
| 2. Operational Design Domain               | 7. Vehicle Cybersecurity                  | 12. Federal, State and Local Laws             |
| 3. Object and Event Detection and Response | 8. Crashworthiness                        | <del>13. Privacy</del>                        |
| 4. Fall Back (Minimal Risk Condition)      | 9. Post-Crash <b>ADS</b> Behavior         | <del>14. Registration and Certification</del> |
| 5. Validation Methods                      | 10. Data Recording <del>and Sharing</del> | <del>15. Ethical Considerations</del>         |

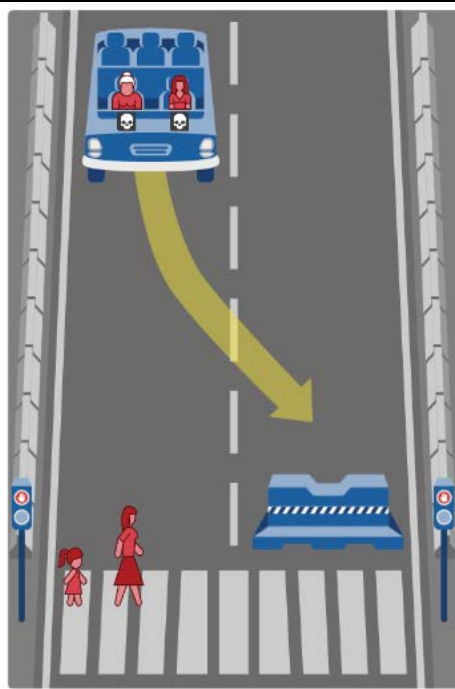
# Safety Elements

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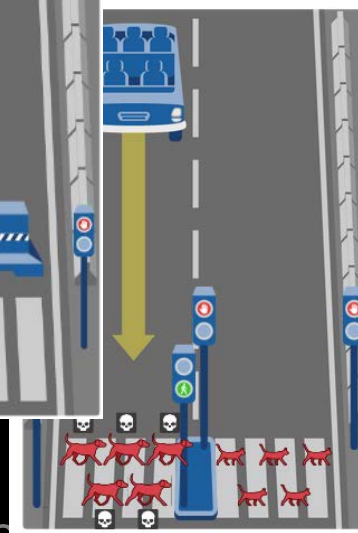
11.Consumer



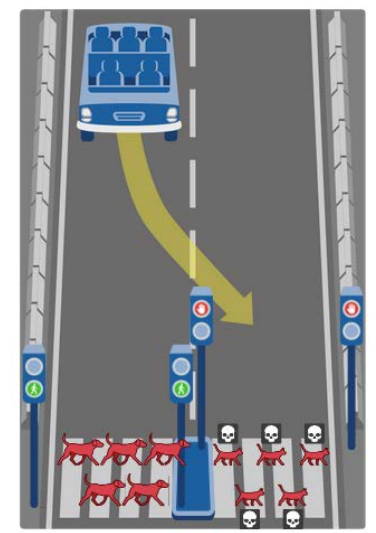
4. Fall Back (Minimal Risk Condition)



Behavior  
10.Data Recording and Sharing

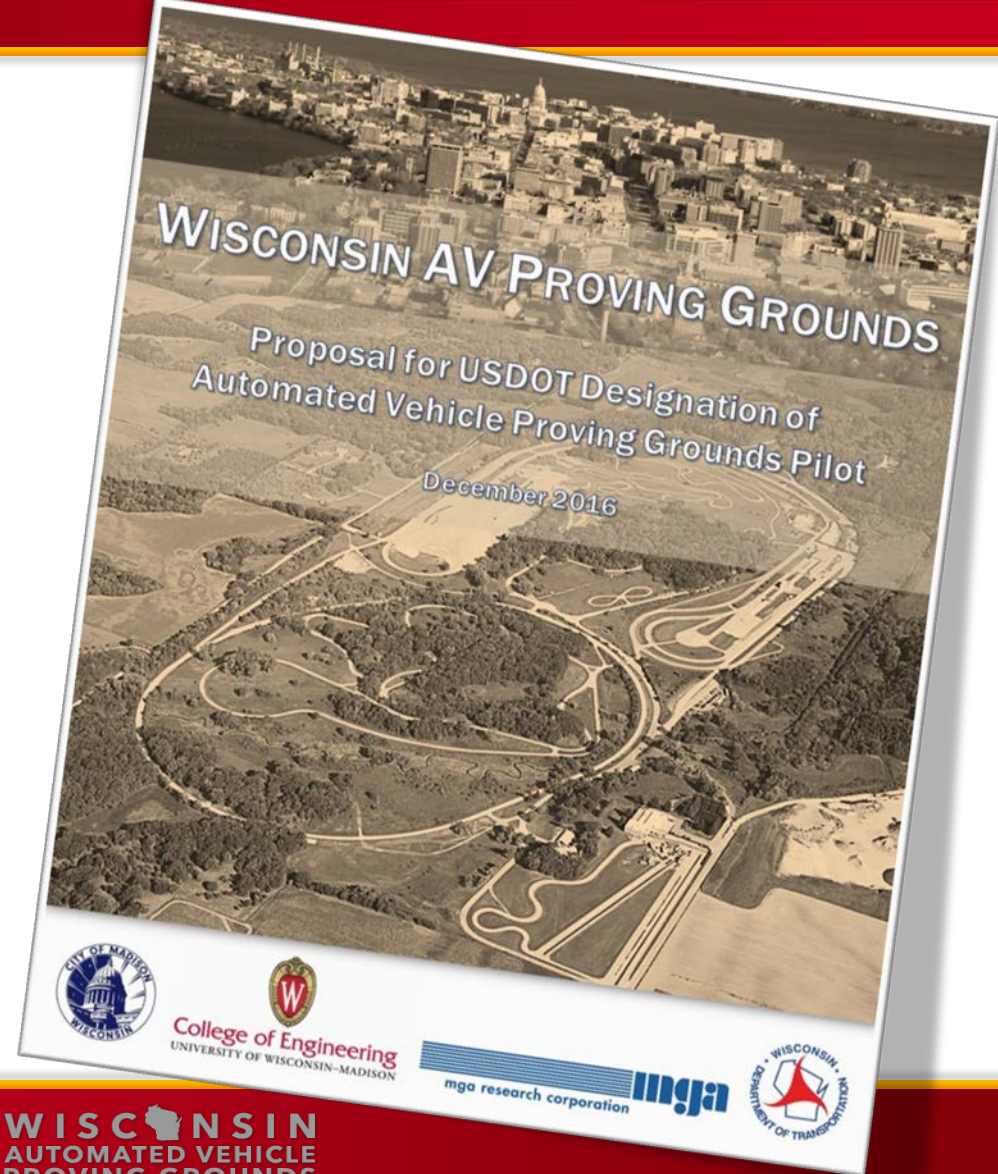


15.Ethical Considerations

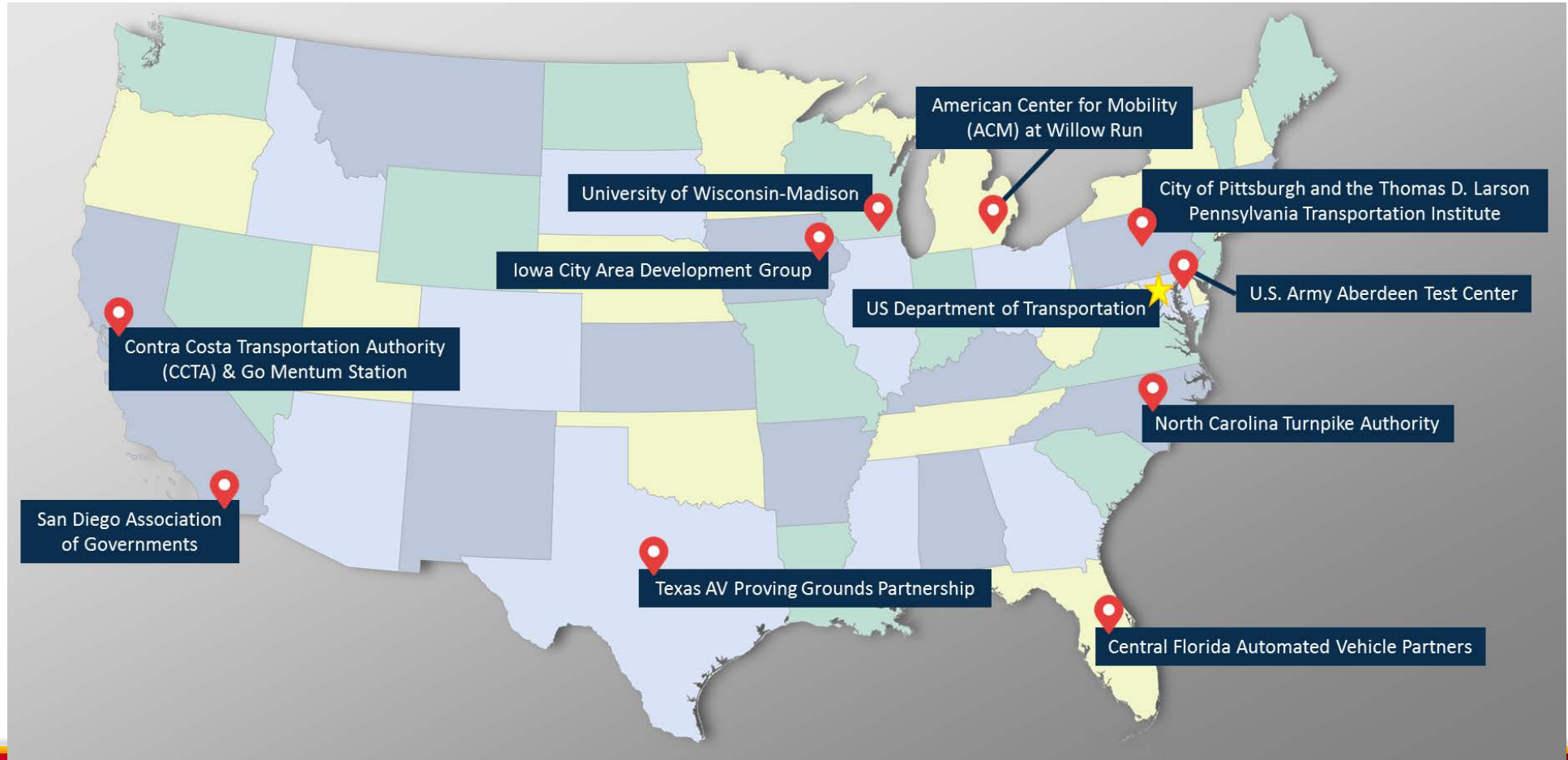


# USDOT AV Proving Grounds

- Peer network
- Awarded January 2017
- No funding

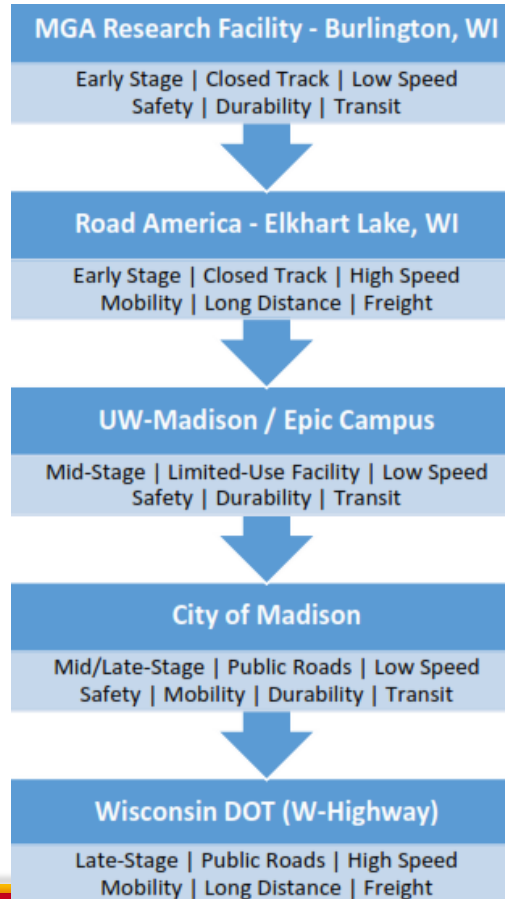


# Ten Designated AV Proving Grounds

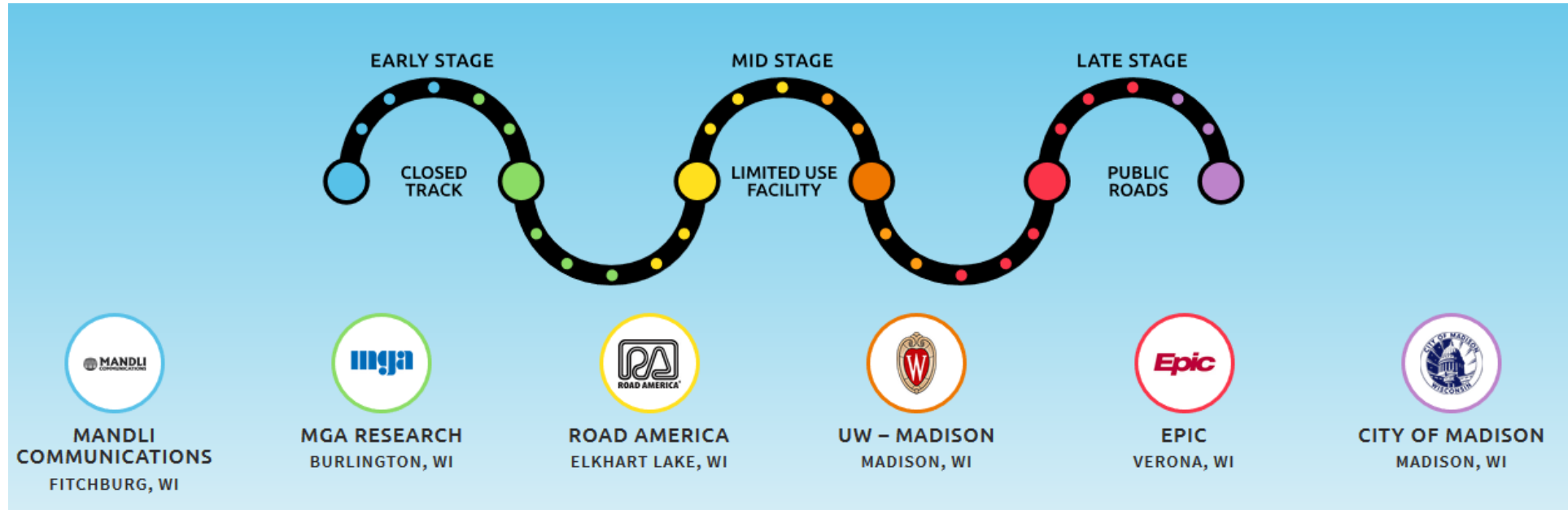




# Wisconsin Facilities



AUTOMATED VEHICLE  
PROVING GROUNDS





## Wisconsin Facilities

## Mandli / Roadview

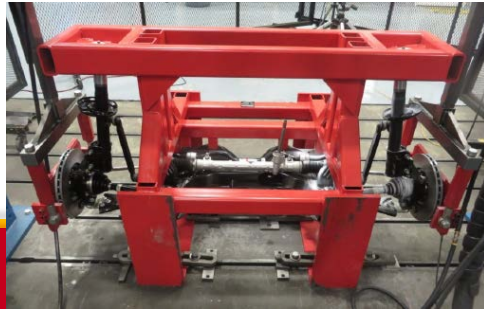
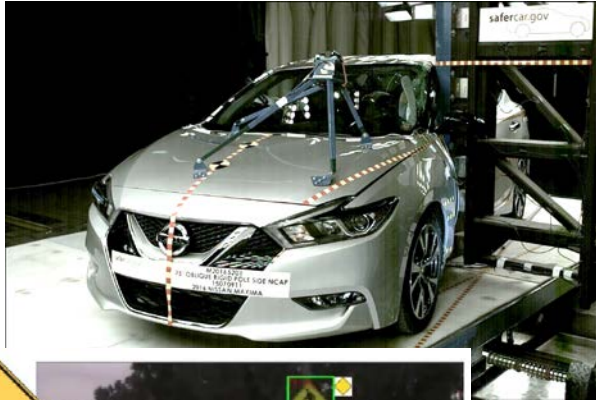
### LiDAR and Basemapping





# Wisconsin Facilities

## MGA Research, Burlington

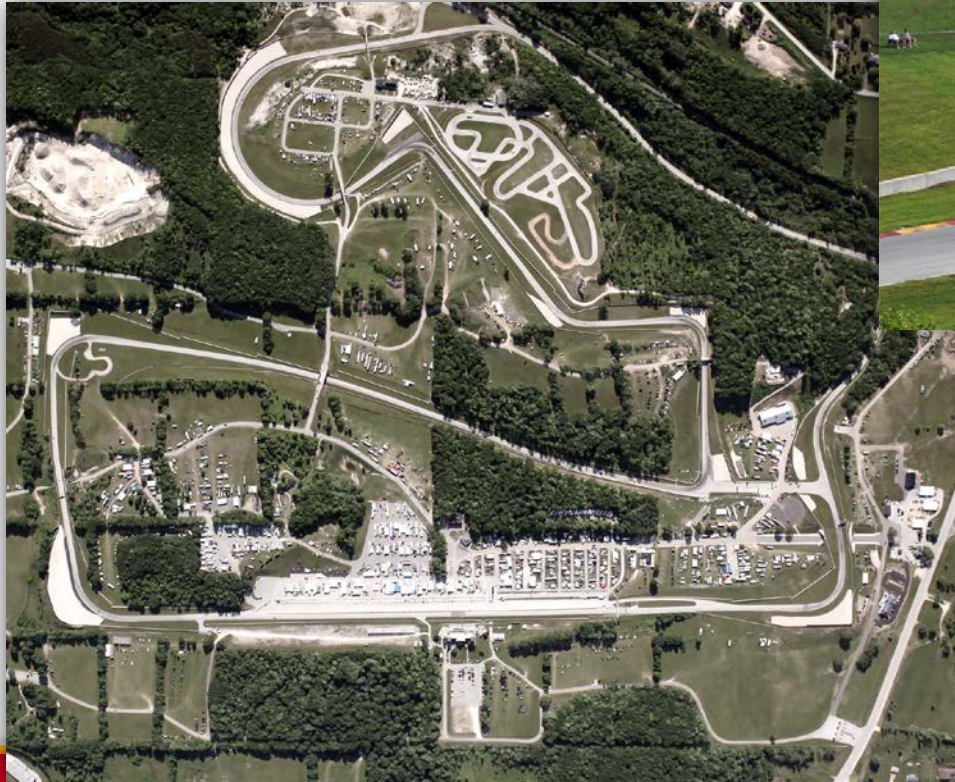


400 acres, private and secure, numerous testing capabilities



# Wisconsin Facilities

## Road America, Elkhart Lake

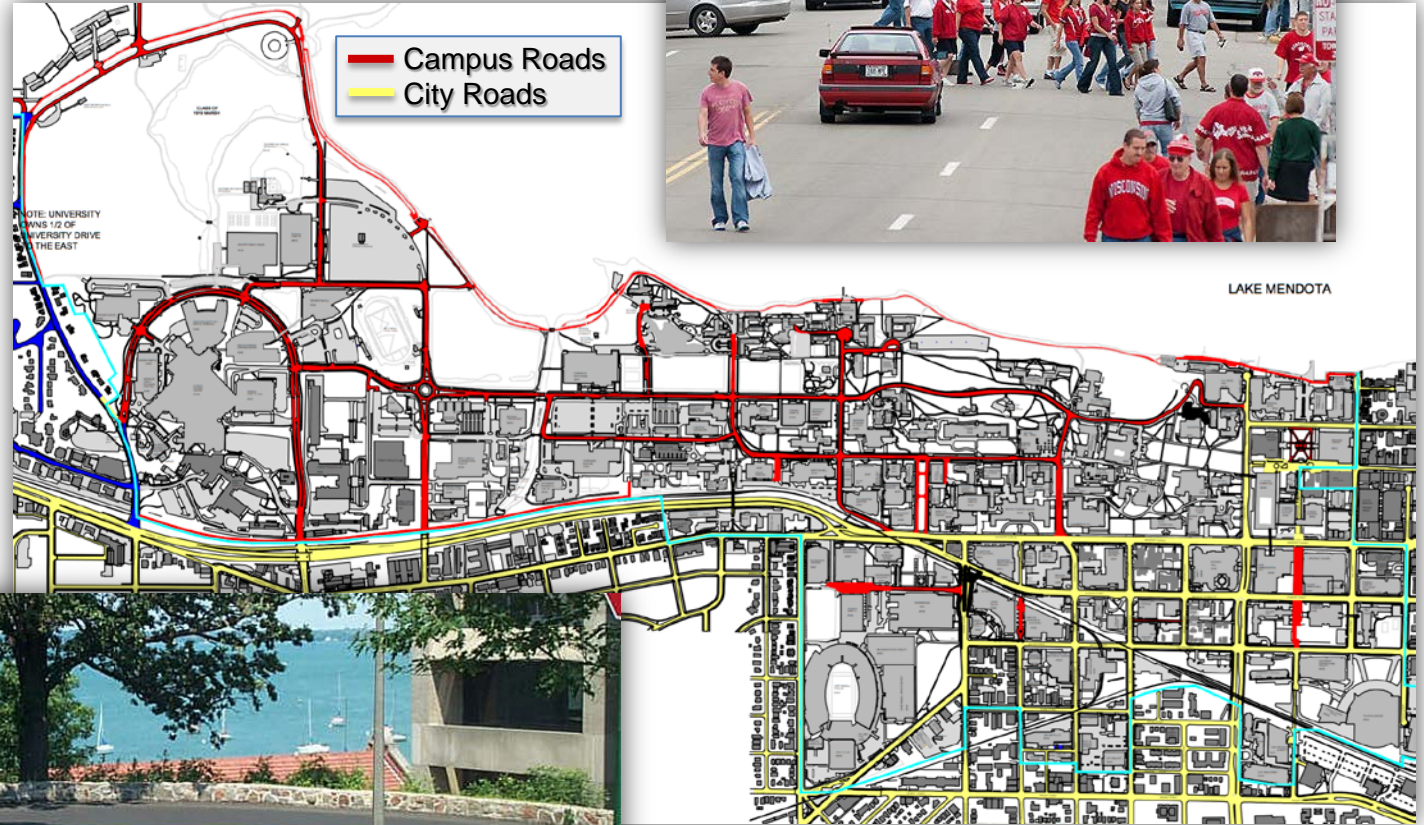


- Road track: 4.05-mile length, 30-foot width
- 1-mile combo paved-dirt track
- 12+ miles off-road
- 10+ miles access roads
- Major race events and media presence



# Wisconsin Facilities

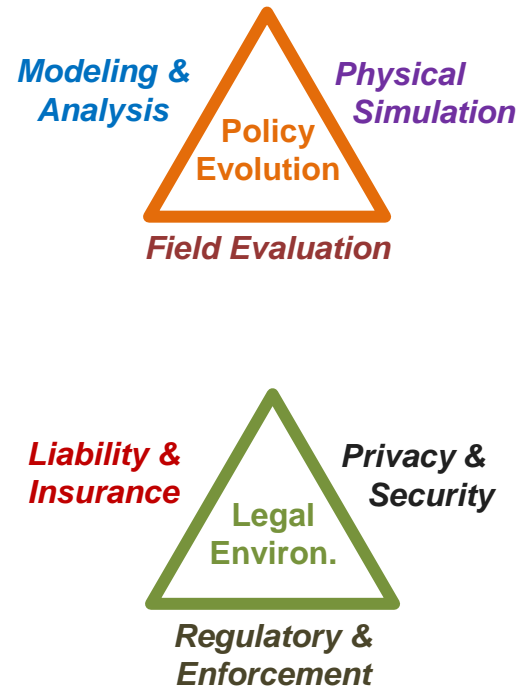
UW-Madison  
Campus  
and  
City of  
Madison



LAKE MENDOTA



# Focus Areas



**Data and sensing**—including LIDAR, GPS, cameras, communications, and other sensors.



**Vehicle operations**—including speed, acceleration and deceleration, performance on grades and curves, and electric vehicle range and charging time.



**Inclement weather operations**—including snow, ice, fog, and high winds.



**Human-machine interfaces**—such as sensors, communications, and responses.



**Interaction with surroundings**—including pedestrians, bicycles, mopeds, cars, and traffic control devices.



**User acceptance**—Passenger comfort, public perception, safety, and ethics.



**System resilience**—Advancing standards, safety protocols, and security.



**Shared mobility**—Automated vehicle microtransit developments, enhancements, and testing.

# Committee on Automated and Connected Vehicles



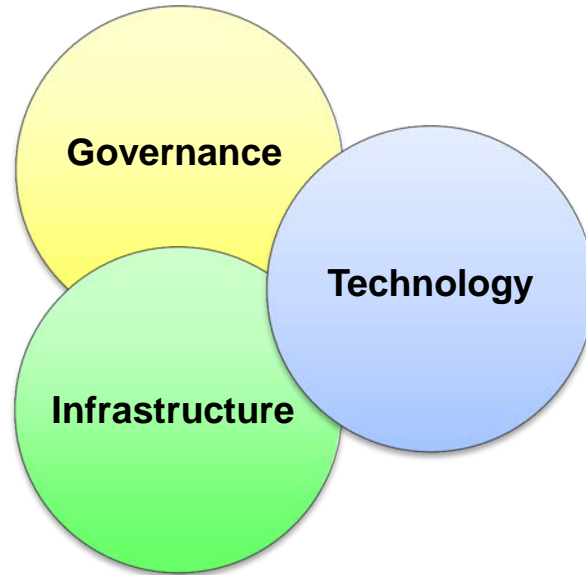
***“the removal of barriers to the testing and deployment of automated and connected vehicle technology in Wisconsin”***

- May 2017 EO #245
- Sept 2017 Kickoff
- June 2018 Report Due
- Members:
  - Government: WisDOT, WSP, WEDC, Assembly, Senate, Iowa Co Sheriff, Insurance Commissioner
  - Academic/Nonprofit: UW-Madison, Tech Council, ABATE
  - Industry: MGA, Roadview, Waymo, Uber, Tesla, AAM, Global Automakers, Dealers Assn, Harley, Schneider, HNTB





# AVPG Program Areas



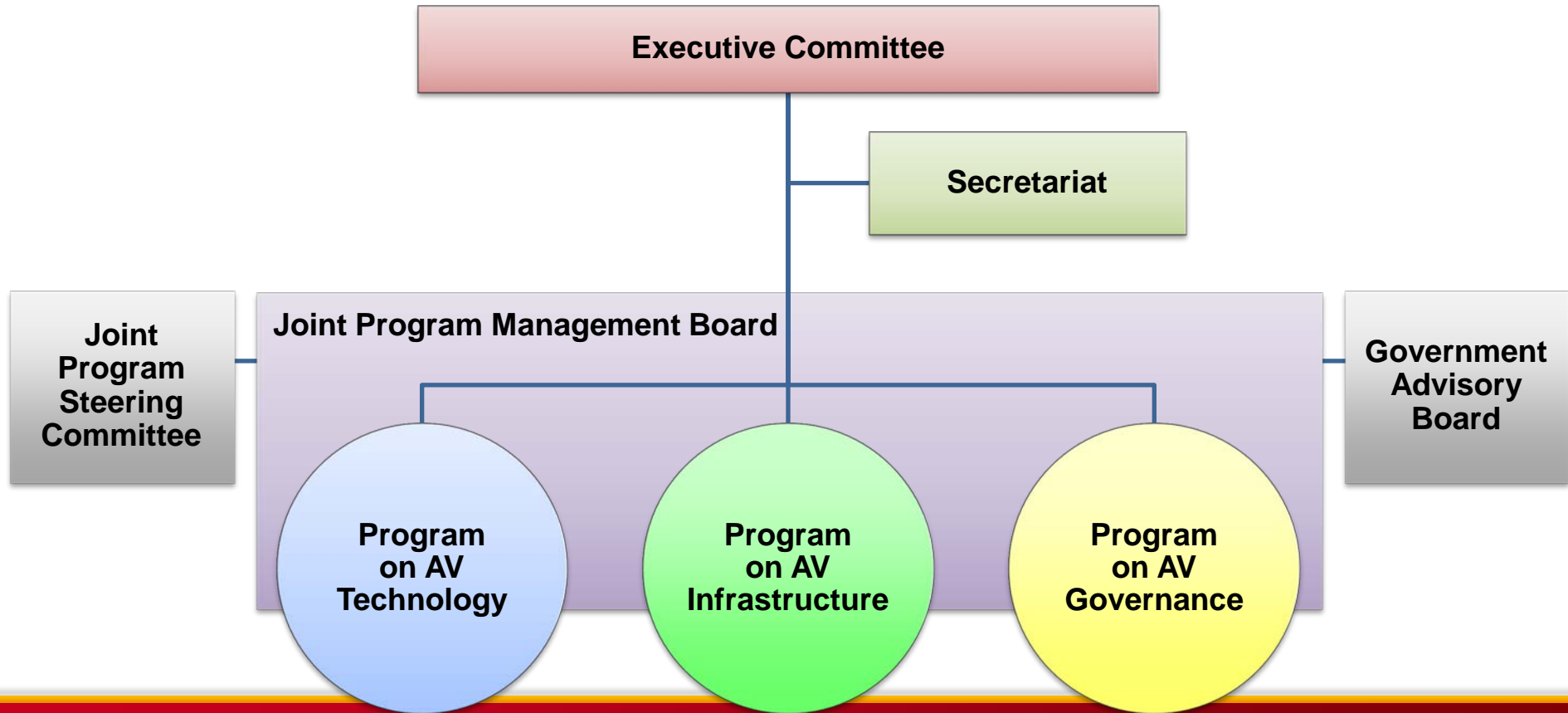
**Technology:** test environments, vehicles, sensors, hardware, software

**Infrastructure:** connected data, basemapping, exchange protocols, interactions

**Governance:** policy, regulations, standards, acceptance, certification



# AVPG Management Structure



# Thank You

Stay Engaged

Visit: **WiscAV.org**

Email: **Feedback@WiscAV.org**

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**College of Engineering**  
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON