

IMPACTS OF AUTONOMOUS DRIVING SIMULATION-BASED FORECASTING

OVERVIEW

1. Context
2. Approach and background info
3. Examples/Simulation outputs

CONTEXT:

- Road Safety

crash and fatality reduction, ethical questions

- Security issues

higher automation AVs -> more hackable vehicles than today's cars, terrorism issues

- Mobility sharing

Not a new topic, but: AV & mobility sharing can create together an increased efficiency and increased level of service, e.g. by using AV taxi fleets

- Mobility patterns

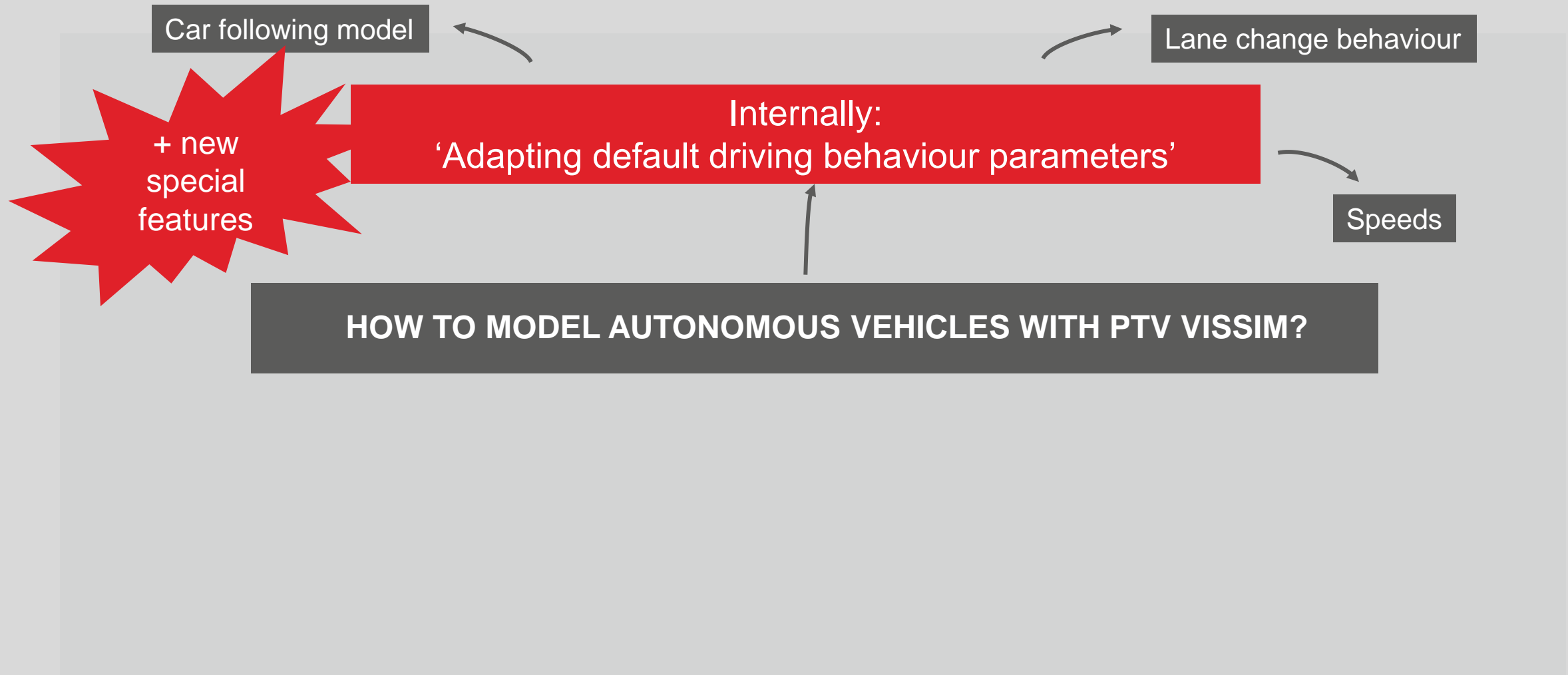
AV trips: might be considered more attractive, costs might be different -> impact on destination, route and mode choice

- Capacity/Effectiveness

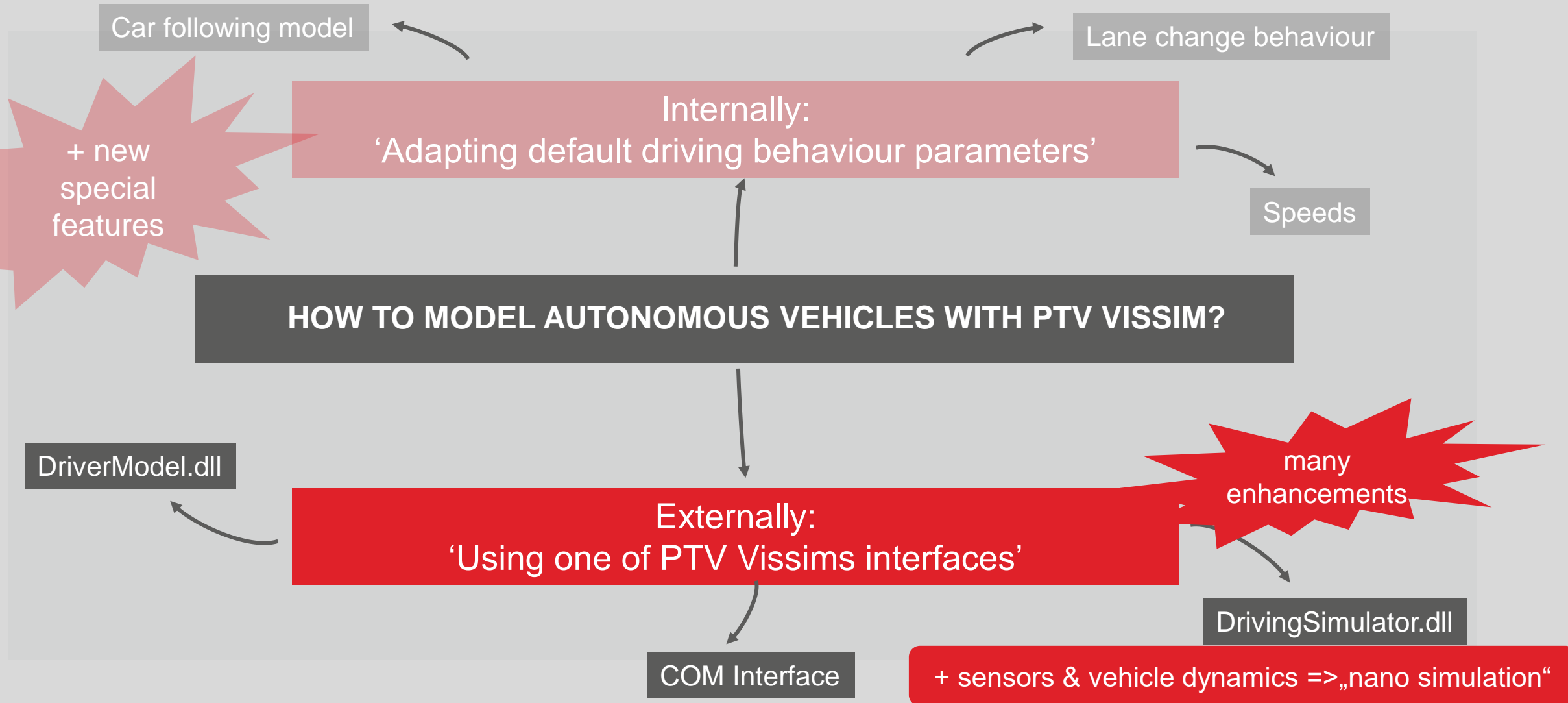
Also often expected: AVs will lead to increased capacities due to higher effectiveness.



PTV VISSIM & CONNECTED AUTONOMOUS VEHICLES



PTV VISSIM & CONNECTED AUTONOMOUS VEHICLES



KEY QUESTIONS

What are the differences in driving behavior between conventional and automated vehicles?

data needed => empirical data & virtual co-simulations



Is it possible/how to simulate

... without knowing all exact

realistic assumption & generalized c

AUTOMATION LEVELS

AUTOMATION LEVELS OF AUTONOMOUS CARS

How to interact

LEVEL 0



There are no autonomous features.

LEVEL 1



These cars can handle a time, like autom

LEVEL 2



rs would have at least automated functions.

LEVEL 3



These cars handle "dynamic driving tasks" but might still need intervention.

LEVEL 4



These cars are officially driverless in certain environments.

LEVEL 5



These cars can operate entirely on their own without any driver presence.

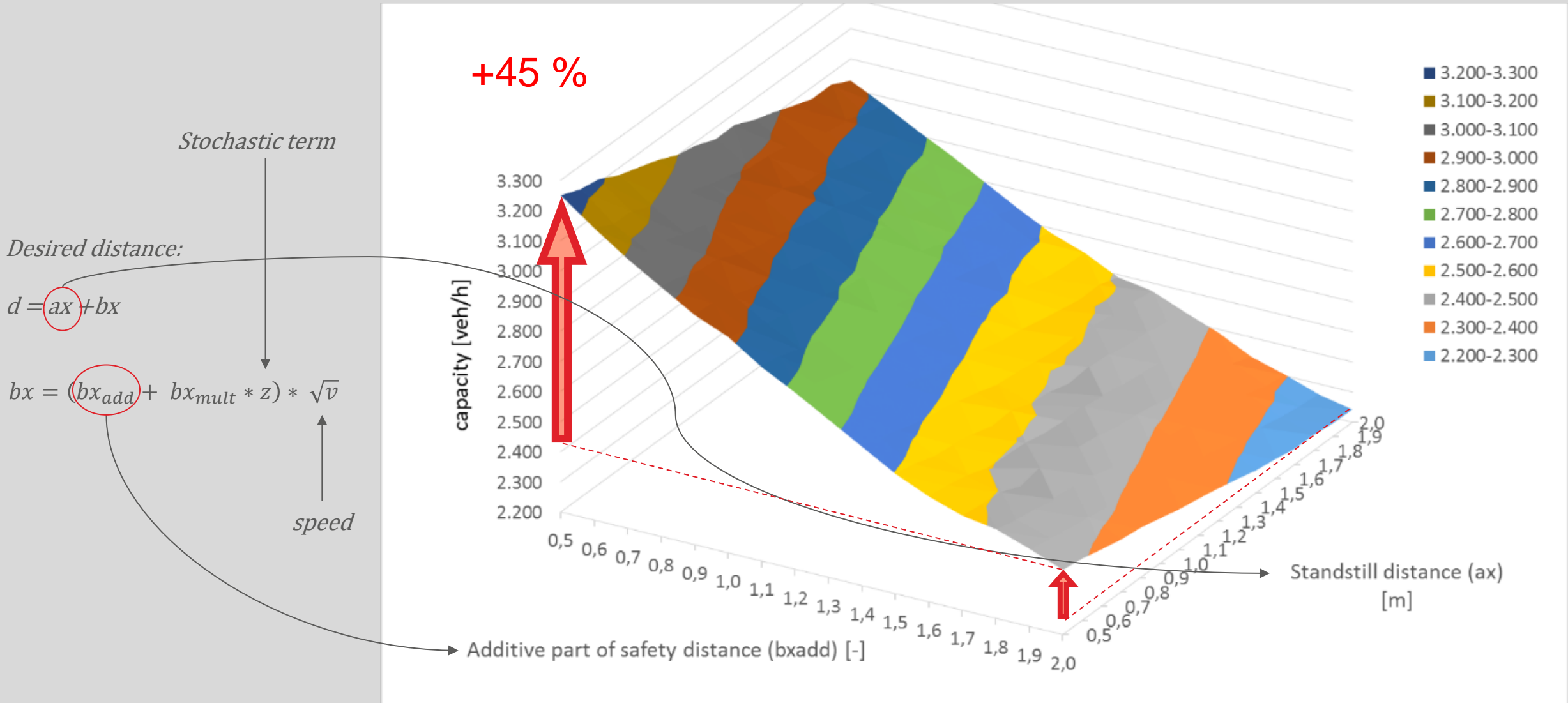
Big change

How to model

SOURCE: SAE International

BUSINESS INSIDER

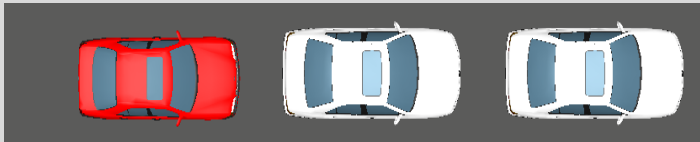
URBAN ROAD CAPACITY/ SIMULATION WITH WIEDEMANN 74 MODEL



FREEWAY CAPACITY / SIMULATION WITH WIEDEMANN 99 MODEL



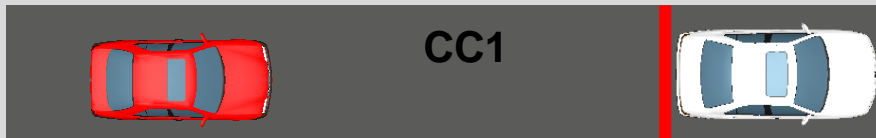
Standstill distance (Jam Density)



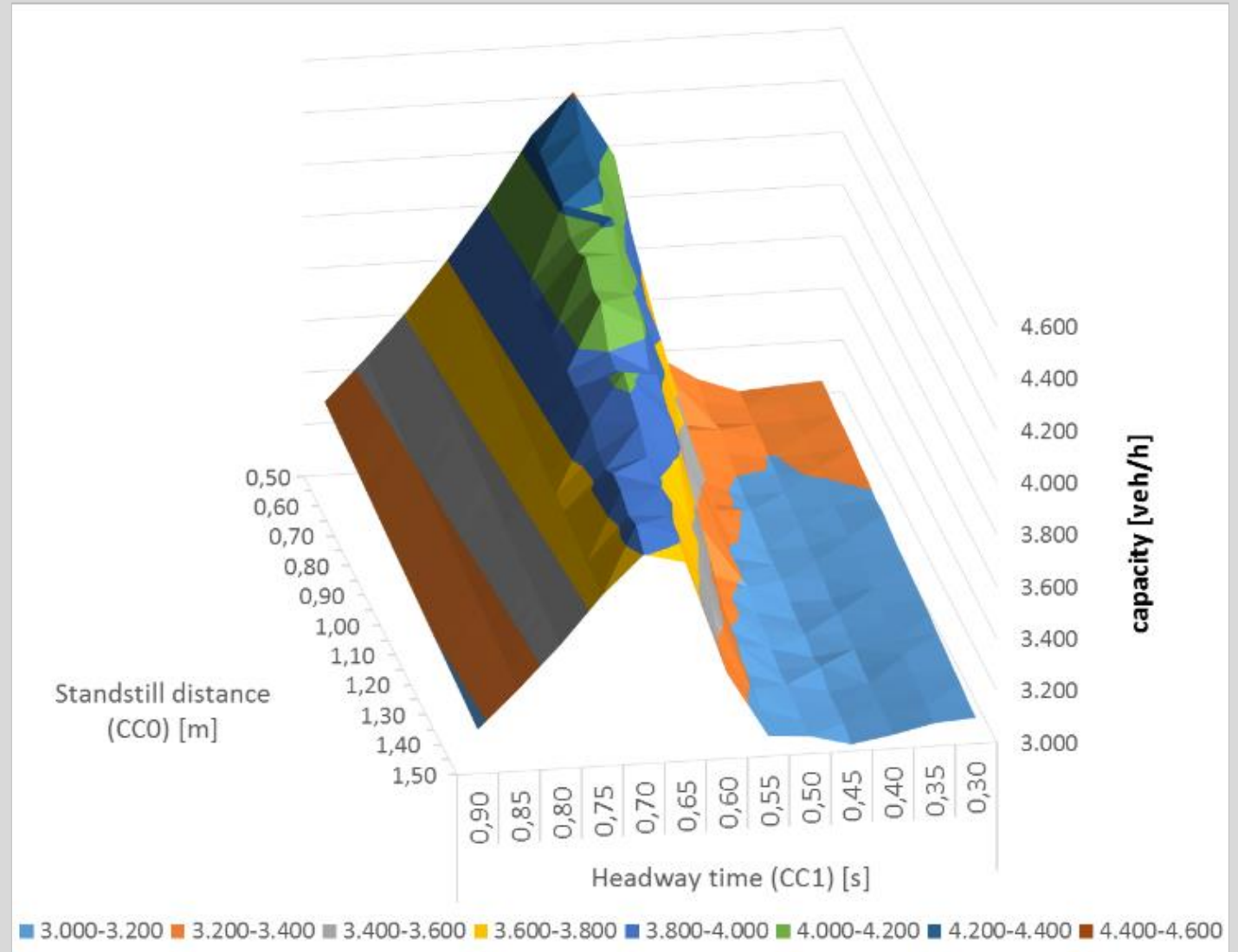
CC0



Desired minimum safety distance to the leading vehicle



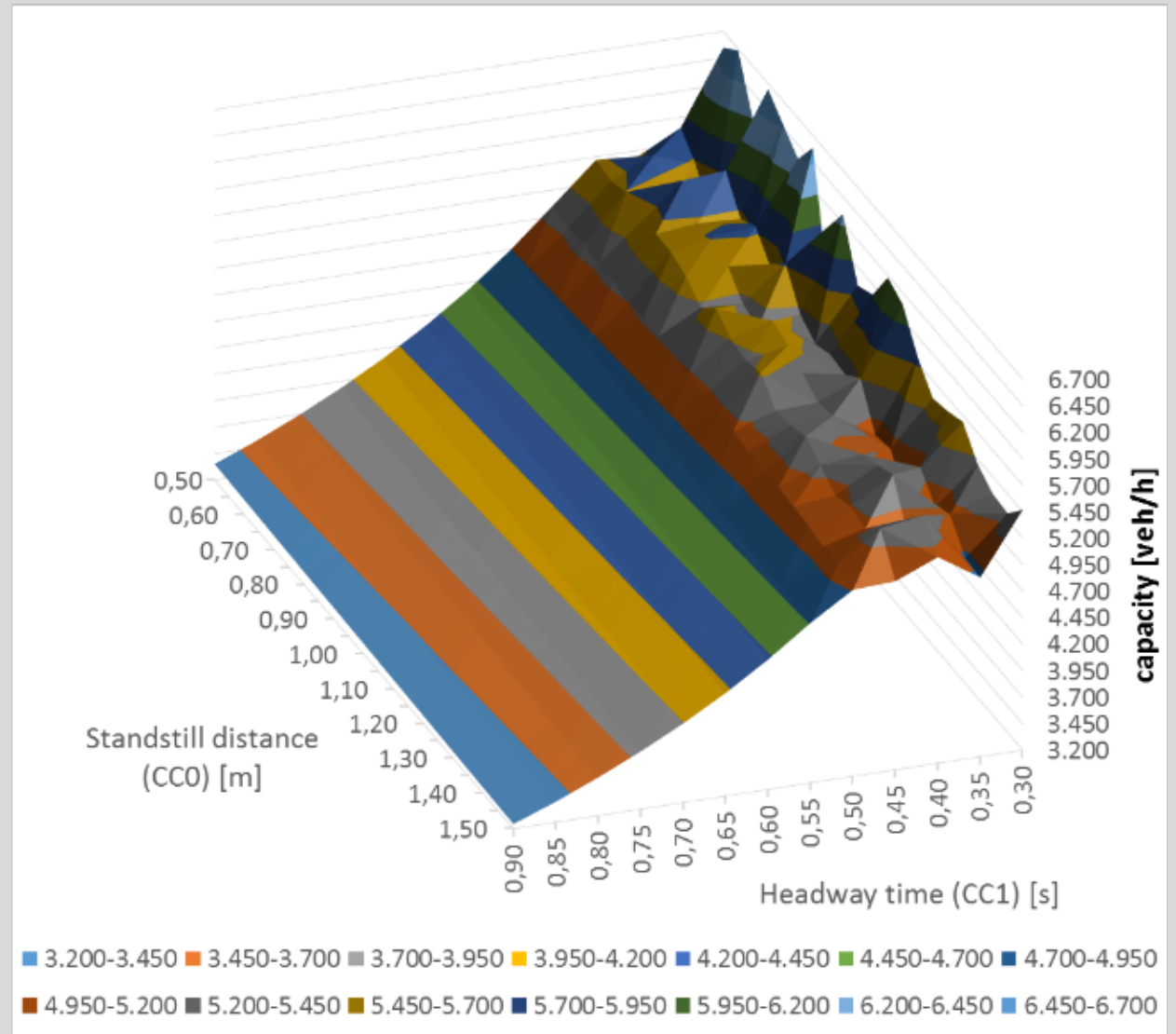
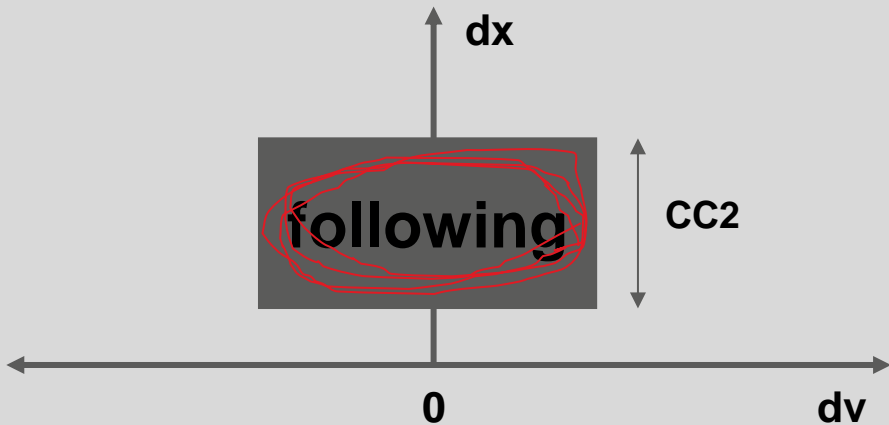
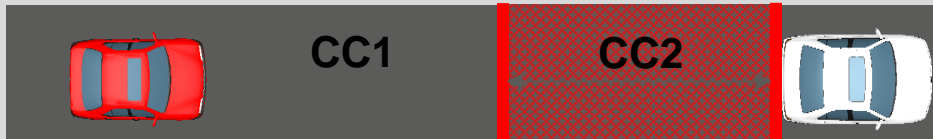
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FREEWAY CAPACITY / WIEDEMANN 99 MODEL / ZERO OSCILLATION

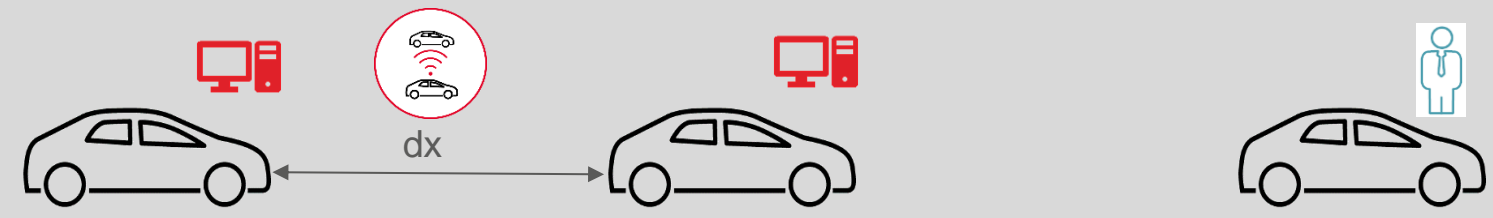


Oscillation of the distance while following at the same speed (in meters)

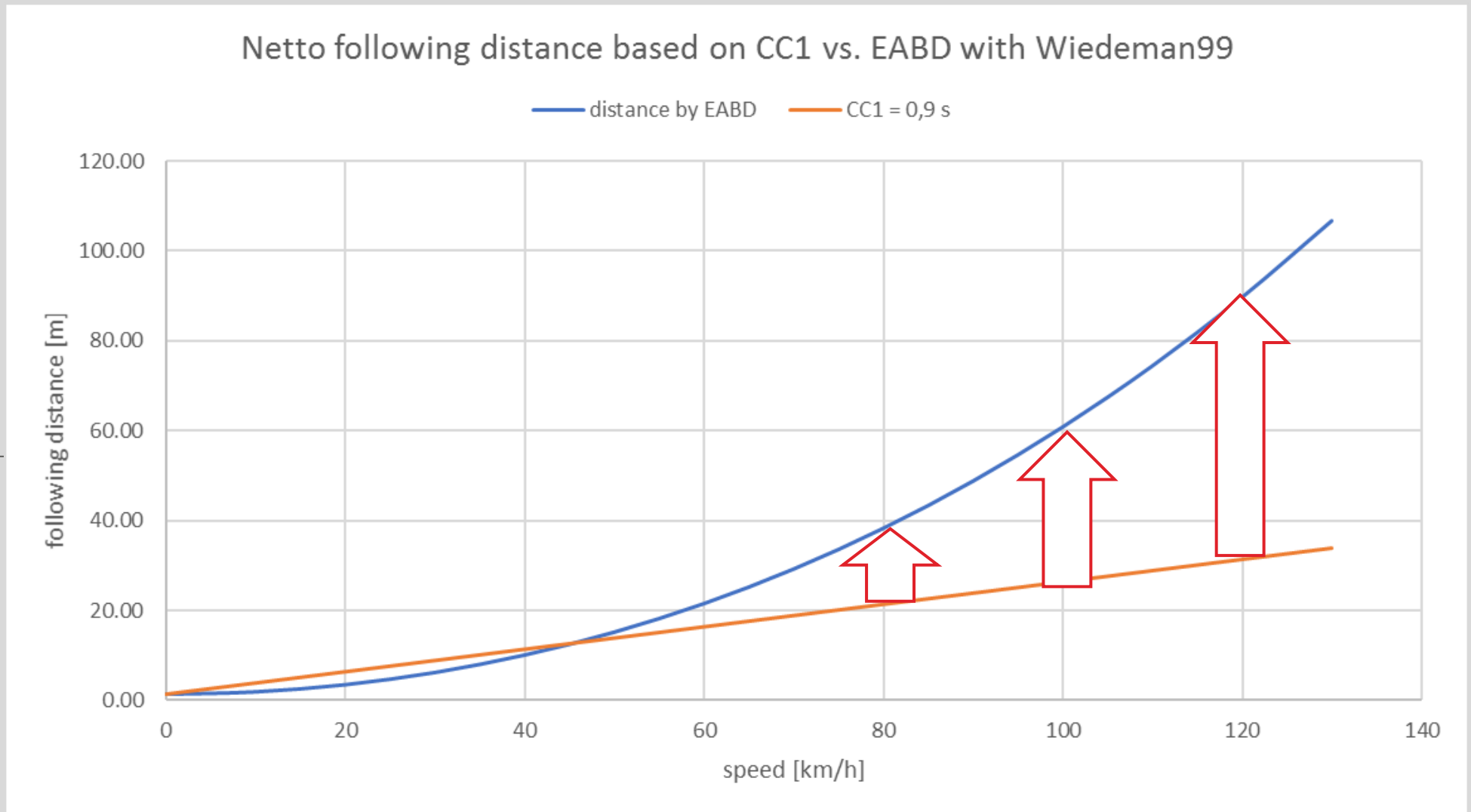


WHAT IS A REALISTIC ASSUMPTION FOR A HEADWAY?

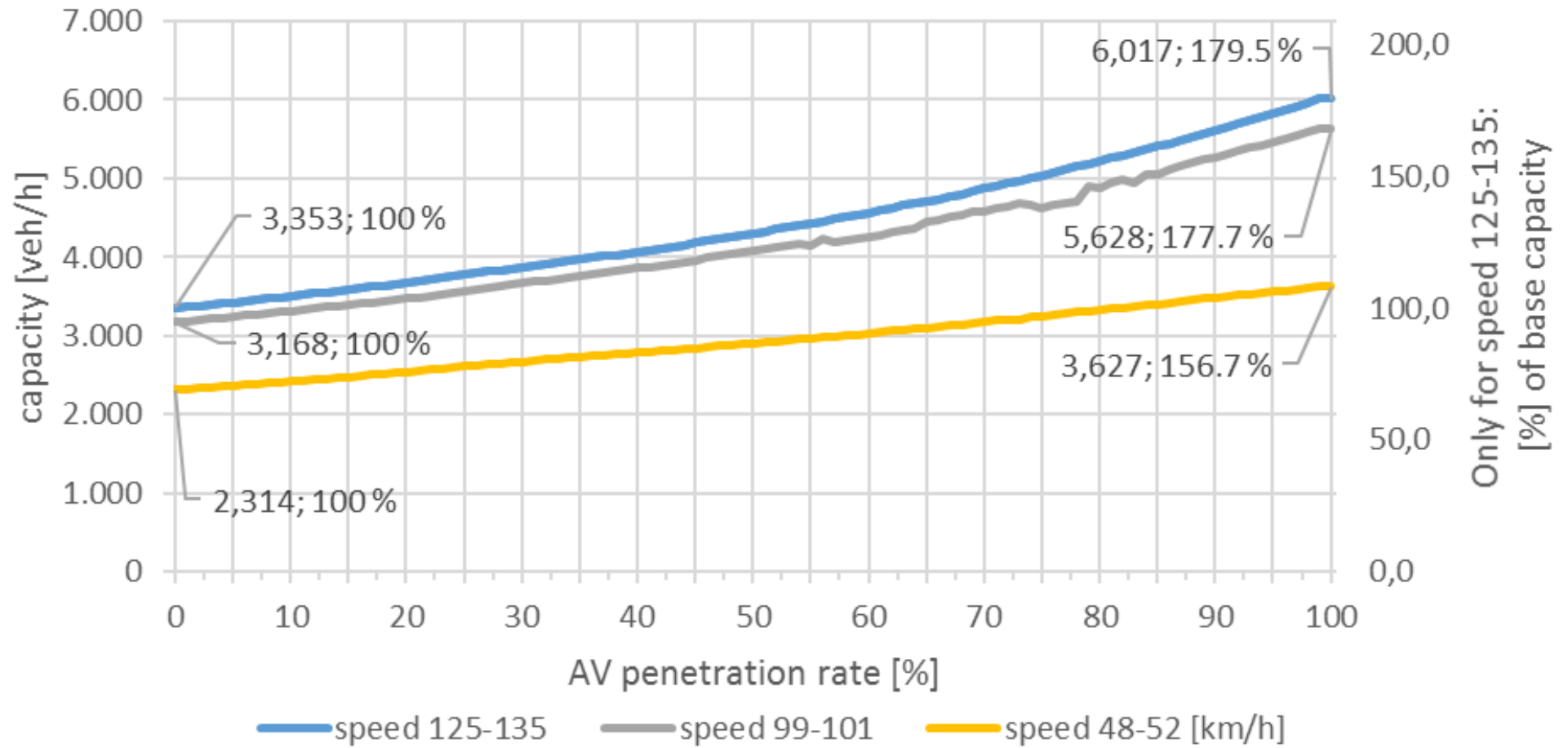
- Safety recommendation 1 – 2
- PTV Vissim default (driving parameter) 0,9
- Human driver (real traffic) 0,5 – 1,5
- Automated vehicles in test (CoExist) 1,0
- Automated vehicles in test with communication (CoExist) 0,3 – 1,0
- What about brick wall stop distance?



BRICK WALL STOP DISTANCE?



AV PENETRATION RATE (WITH 50 % FOLLOWING DISTANCE REDUCTION)

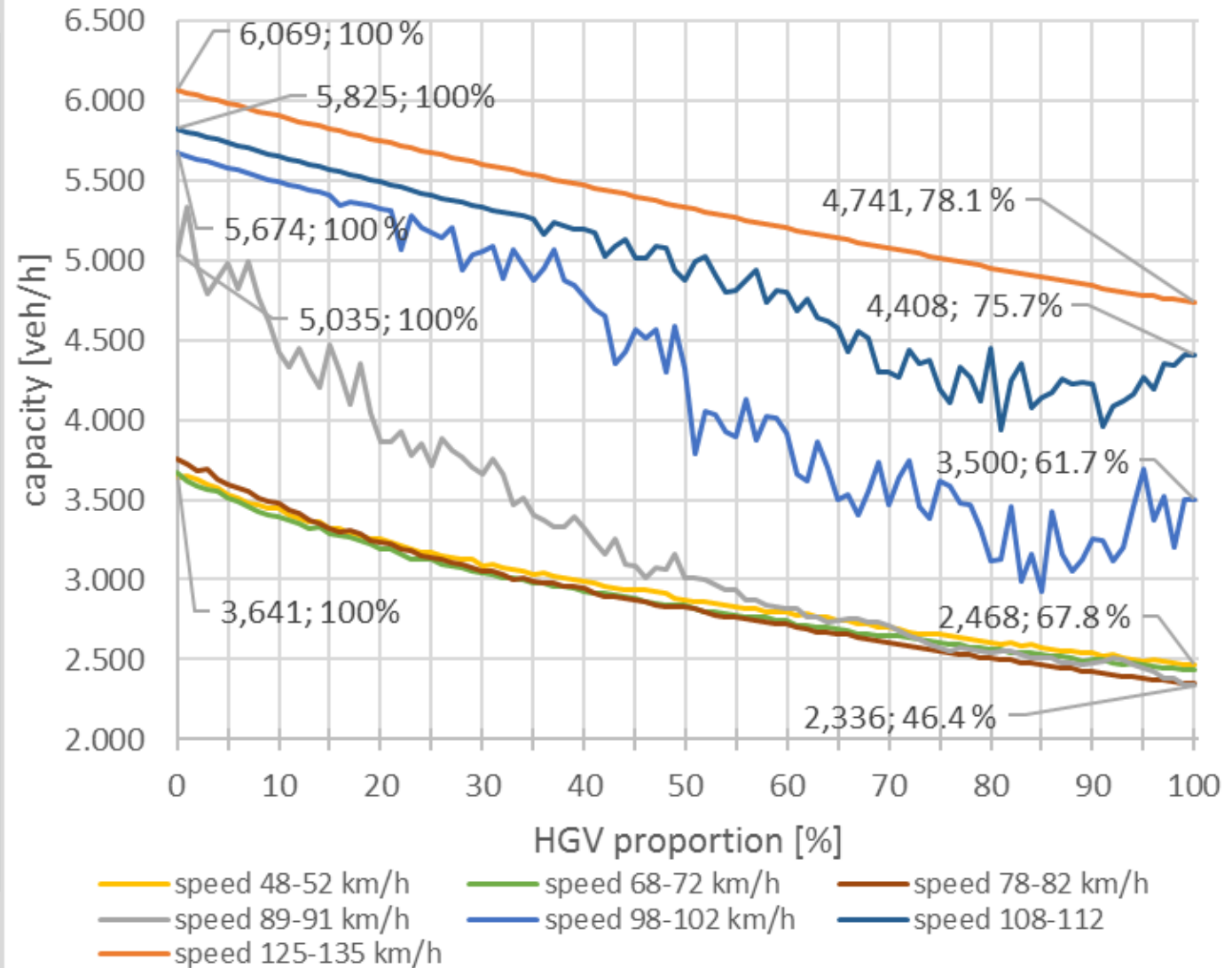


+79,5%

+77,7%

+56,7%

HGV PROPORTION



FLOW STABILITY WITH DIFFERENT DESIRED SPEEDS

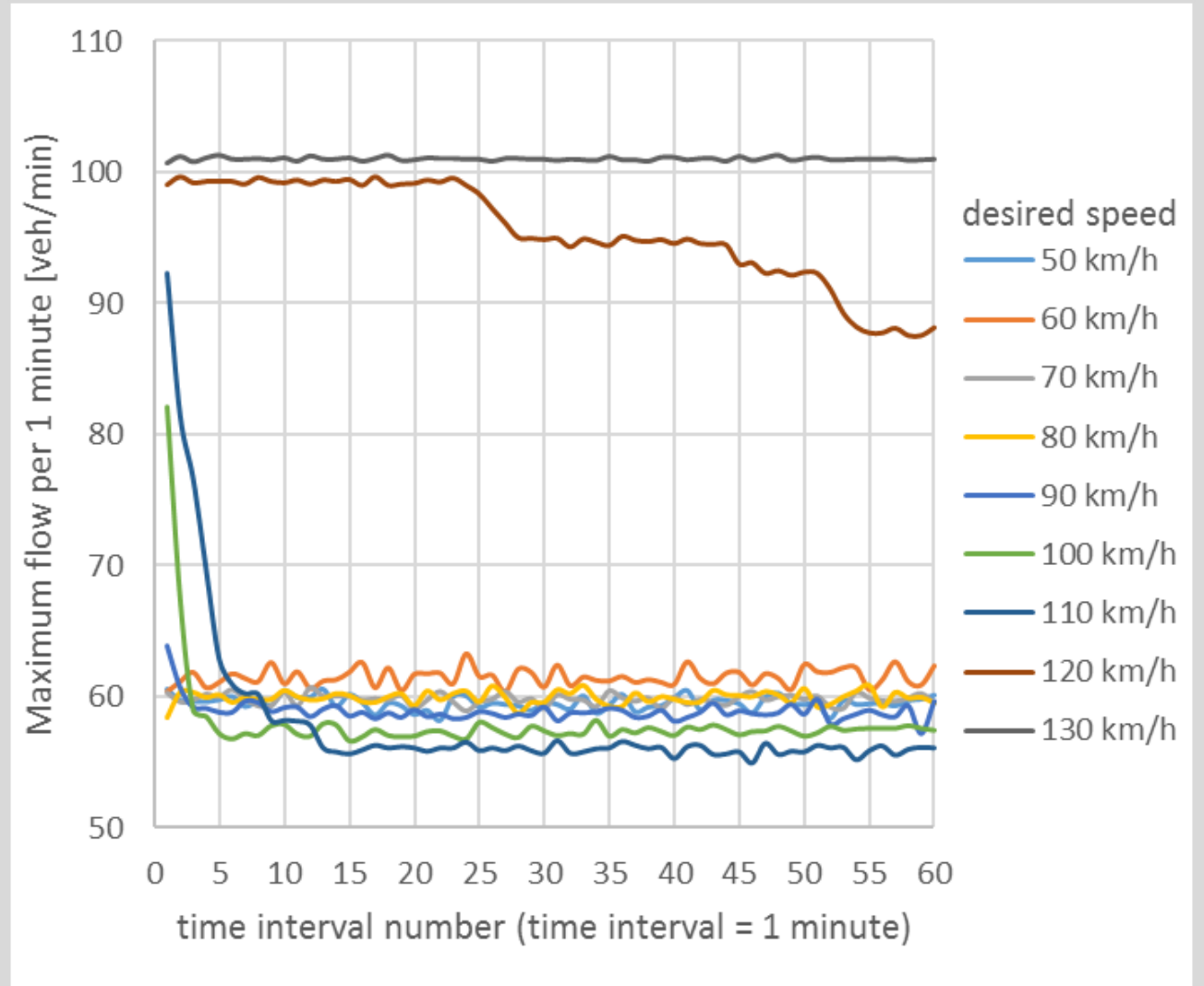
Higher speed =

Higher flow stability?

Higher speed &

constant headway =

higher following distance



SIMULATION TESTS SUMMARY

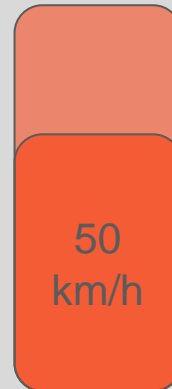
Theoretic capacity gains

...on simple link

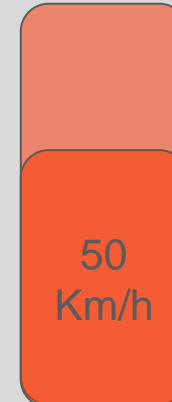
...with 50 % following gap
of a conventional vehicle

urban roads

+48,2%

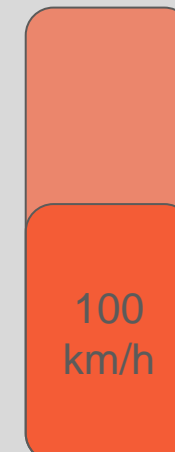


+56,7%

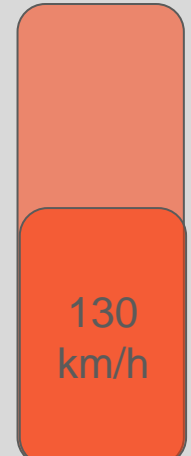


freeways

+77,7%



+79,5%



...but:

- Impact of intersection remains decisive
- Introductory phase can lead to lower performance
- Communication & cooperation features can be the big game changers

SIMULATIONS ON REAL NETWORKS -> COEXIST PROJECT

With new PTV Vissim features
(e.g. deactivation of stochastic
terms)

& proposed driver behavior
parameters
(for different driving logics)

More info:

<https://www.h2020-coexist.eu/>



PTV GROUP

the mind of movement