Space-Based Position Navigation and Timing National Advisory Board

Intelligent Transportation System (ITS) Evolution GPS/GNSS Role in Emerging Vehicle Fleets and Highway Infrastructure

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Today's Transportation Challenges



Safety

- 32,367 highway deaths in 2011
- 5.3 million crashes in 2011
- Leading cause of death (for ages 4, 11-27)





Mobility

- 5.5 billion hours of travel delay
- \$121 billion cost of urban congestion





Environment

- 2.9 billion gallons of wasted fuel
- 56 billion lbs of additional CO₂



Traffic Safety Facts: 2010 Data, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (June 2012)

2011 Annual Urban Mobility Report, Texas Transportation Institute (Feb 2013)



U.S. Department of Transportation

ITS JPO Key Programs

- Connected Vehicle Research
 - Safety
 - Vehicle to Vehicle (V2V)
 - Vehicle to Infrastructure (V2I)
 - V2X (pedestrians, motorcycles, cell phones etc.)
 - Mobility
 - Dynamic Mobility Applications
 - Real-Time Data Capture
 - Environment
 - Eco-Lanes / Eco Traffic Signals
- ITS Training
- Automated Vehicle / Cybersecurity Research
- ITS Standards and Architecture
- ICM, Road Weather, MSAA, MCOM, ATTR, and more Research



Connected Vehicle Program



Why It Matters - Up to 80% of non-impaired crash types may be impacted by connected vehicle technology

U.S. Department of Transportation

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CONNECTED VEHICLE APPLICATIONS

V2I Safety

Red Light Violation Warning
Curve Speed Warning
Stop Sign Gap Assist
Spot Weather Impact Warning
Reduced Speed/Work Zone Warning
Pedestrian in Signalized Crosswalk
Warning (Transit)

V2V Safety

Emergency Electronic Brake Lights (EEBL)

Forward Collision Warning (FCW)
Intersection Movement Assist (IMA)

Left Turn Assist (LTA)

Blind Spot/Lane Change Warning (BSW/LCW)

Do Not Pass Warning (DNPW)
Vehicle Turning Right in Front of Bus
Warning (Transit)

Agency Data

Probe-based Pavement Maintenance
Probe-enabled Traffic Monitoring
Vehicle Classification-based Traffic
Studies
CV-enabled Turning Movement &
Intersection Analysis

CV-enabled Origin-Destination Studies

Work Zone Traveler Information

Environment

Eco-Approach and Departure at Signalized Intersections
Eco-Traffic Signal Timing
Eco-Traffic Signal Priority
Connected Eco-Driving
Wireless Inductive/Resonance
Charging
Eco-Lanes Management

Eco-Lanes Management

Eco-Speed Harmonization

Eco-Cooperative Adaptive Cruise Control

Eco-Traveler Information

Eco-Ramp Metering

Low Emissions Zone Management

AFV Charging / Fueling

Information

Eco-Smart Parking

Dynamic Eco-Routing (light vehicle, transit, freight)

Eco-ICM Decision Support System

Road Weather

Motorist Advisories and Warnings (MAW)

Enhanced MDSS

Vehicle Data Translator (VDT)

Weather Response Traffic Information (WxTINFO)

Mobility

Advanced Traveler Information System Intelligent Traffic Signal System (I-SIG)

Signal Priority (transit, freight)

Mobile Accessible Pedestrian Signal

System (PED-SIG)

Emergency Vehicle Preemption (PREEMPT)

Dynamic Speed Harmonization (SPD-

HARM)

Queue Warning (Q-WARN)

Cooperative Adaptive Cruise Control (CACC)

Incident Scene Pre-Arrival Staging
Guidance for Emergency Responders

(RESP-STG)

Incident Scene Work Zone Alerts for Drivers

and Workers (INC-ZONE)

Emergency Communications and

Evacuation (EVAC)

Connection Protection (T-CONNECT)

Dynamic Transit Operations (T-DISP)

Dynamic Ridesharing (D-RIDE)

Freight-Specific Dynamic Travel Planning

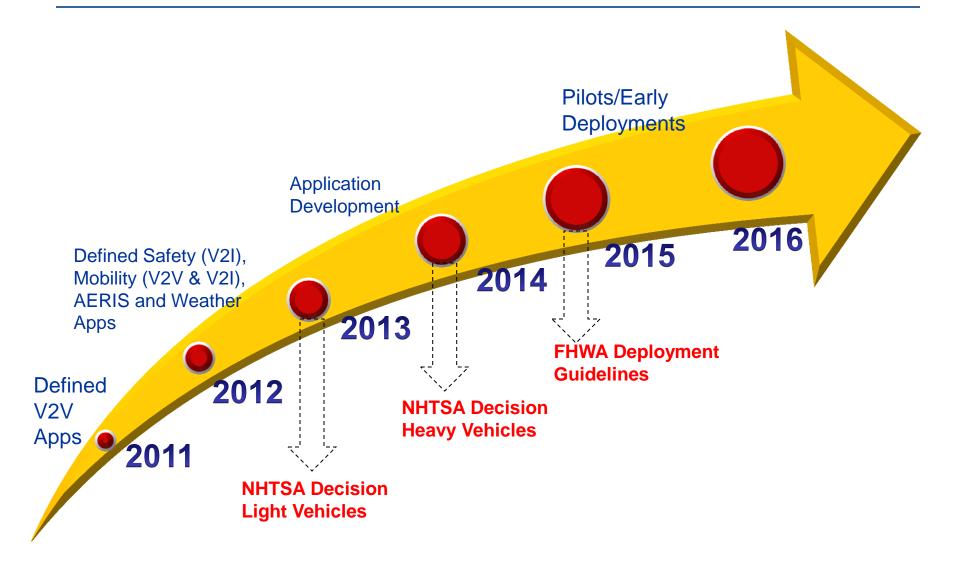
and Performance

Drayage Optimization

Smart Roadside

Wireless Inspection Smart Truck Parking

The Path Toward Connected Vehicle Deployment



NHTSA Decision on V2V for Light Vehicles

- Announced on February 3, 2014, for light vehicles
 - Primary purpose is to enable collision warnings to drivers prior to a crash
 - Based on several years of research including the Safety Pilot a road test of nearly 2,800 equipped vehicles in Ann Arbor, Michigan
 - Security and privacy protections built into contemplated system
 - No exchange or recording of personal information
 - No tracking of vehicle movements
 - NHTSA beginning work on a regulatory proposal to require V2V devices in new light vehicles in a future year
 - Decision on heavy vehicles planned at end of 2014 / early 2015
- Automobile industry recently announced plans for Connected Vehicle equipage in 2017
- Location Requirement is 1.5 meter absolute location. Applications use relative positioning.

Connected Vehicles Protect Privacy

- The USDOT is committed to ensuring that V2V technologies preserve personal privacy and that the system protects against unauthorized access. We recognize that we have to get this right for the public to have confidence in the technology.
- V2V technology does not involve exchanging or recording personal information or tracking vehicle movements. The information sent between vehicles does not identify those vehicles, but merely contains basic safety data.
- A vehicle or group of vehicles would be identifiable only if there is a need to fix a safety problem.

Connected Vehicles Are Secure

- The connected vehicle system will contain several layers of security and privacy protection to ensure that vehicles can rely on messages sent from other vehicles.
- The USDOT is working on new ways to safeguard privacy and security within the V2V system. The agency is actively engaged with industry and security experts to ensure that privacy and security protections will be as comprehensive as possible when the system is deployed.
- During the Safety Pilot Model Deployment, NHTSA and its partners developed and tested a detailed prototype of a V2V communications security system, and more testing is planned.
- NHTSA working to establish an industry-based information sharing mechanism about vehicle cybersecurity threats.

NHTSA V2V Decision for Heavy Vehicles

- NHTSA's decision is currently on track for the end of 2014 or early 2015.
- It includes all vehicles greater than 10,000 lb. GVWR such as medium- and heavy-duty trucks, buses, and single-unit trucks.
- This would also include transit vehicles that fit into those classes of vehicles.

2015 FHWA Guidance Will Help Communities Prepare for Connected Vehicles

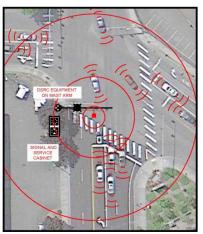
- The FHWA is developing policy positions, guidance, guidelines, whitepapers, and practitioner tools to promote the smooth deployment of V2I technology by transportation system owners/ operators.
- The guidance does not impose any new requirements on local governments.
- The FHWA will issue initial guidance in late 2015. This initial guidance is intended to assist in planning for future investments and deployment of V2I systems.
- This work will be harmonized with related efforts by other USDOT modal agencies.

What the FHWA Guidance Is and Is Not

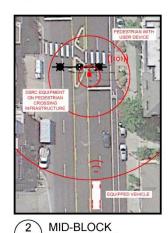
- It is not a requirement to implement infrastructure.
- It is a tool kit for local communities that suggests how to implement infrastructure and supporting systems for connected vehicles.
- It is a listing of high-priority applications that local communities should consider installing, including:
 - V2I safety applications (crash warnings at traffic signals, etc.)
 - Dynamic mobility applications
 - Road-weather applications
 - Environmental applications
- It is based on DOT research and AASHTO analysis of infrastructure needs and deployment approaches.

Urban Intersection Example









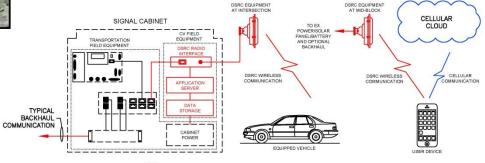
(OPTIONAL)













COMMUNICATION AND POWER SCHEMATIC



TYPICAL SETTING FEATURES

urban intersections are junctions of two or more roads within a city setting which typically includes curbing, designated lane markings, and pedestrian crossings.

CONCEPT EXAMPLE

DSRC antennas communicate towards all approaches of the intersection and at a mid-block location to communicate with vehicles on the roadway.

NOT FOR

CONSTRUCTION

OTHER EXAMPLE APPLICATIONS

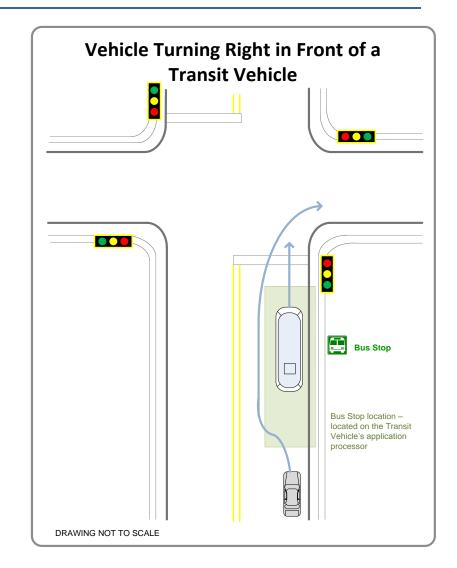
- Red Light Violation Warning and Stop Sign Violation
- Driver Gap Assist at Signalized Intersections and Stop Signs
- · Multimodal Intelligent Traffic Signal Systems
- · Advanced Arterial Management and Operations
- · Advanced Signal Operations

Urban Intersection Deployment Concept



Safety Applications

- Blind Spot Warning and Lane Change Warning (BSW/LCW)
- Do Not Pass Warning (DNPW)
- Emergency Electronic Brake Light (EEBL)
- Forward Collision Warning (FCW)
- Intersection Movement Assist (IMA)
- Left Turn Across Path (LTA)
- Transit Application: Pedestrian in Signalized Crosswalk Warning
- Transit Apps: Vehicle Turning Right in Front of Bus Warning



The Safety Pilot Was a Big Success for Vehicle Safety

- Data collection exceeded our expectations
- Regular drivers experienced proven technology
- Connectivity was achieved across various types and modes

Types of Data Collected:

- Numerical data in-vehicle
- Wireless/GPS
- External sensors

Volume of Data Collected:

- 2.3B database records
- 63,000 hours of video



Connected Vehicle Pilots Go Beyond Safety Applications



Proposed Program Schedule

- Summer-Fall 2014 Regional Pre-Deployment Workshops/Webinars
- Early 2015 Solicitation for Wave 1 Pilot Deployment Concepts
- Early 2017 Solicitation for Wave 2 Pilot Deployment Concepts
- September 2020 Pilot Deployments Complete

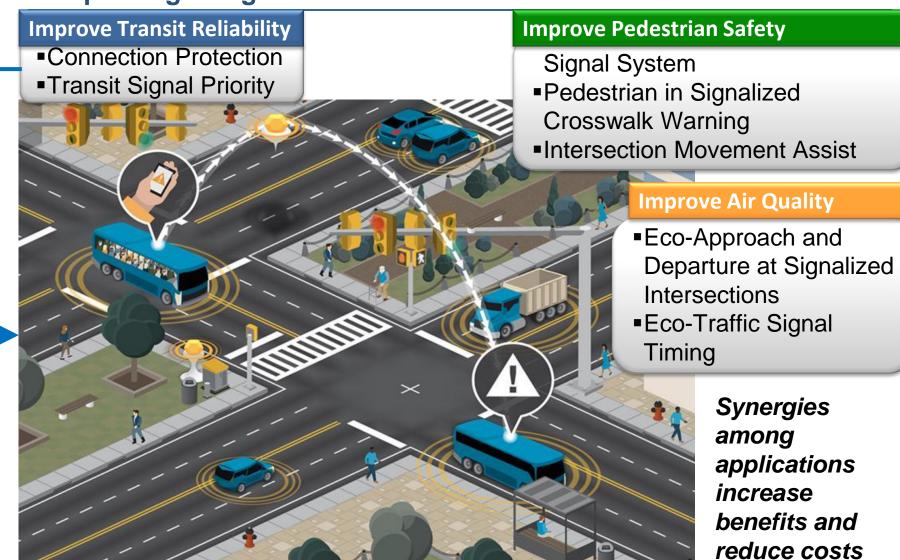
Resources

- ITS JPO Website: http://www.its.dot.gov/
- CV Pilot Deployment Program Website: http://www.its.dot.gov/pilots



SAMPLE DEPLOYMENT CONCEPT - DOWNTOWN SUNNYSIDE

~ Improving Congestion in an Urban Arterial Network ~



Summary of US DOT ITS Program

- US DOT successfully developing diverse ITS transportation solutions across vehicles and infrastructure
- ITS research is delivering real capability and value to states, industry and the public
- ITS JPO is addressing strategic issues in transportation in:
 - Connected Vehicles
 - Automated Vehicles
 - Enterprise Data
 - Interoperability
 - Technical Assistance and Deployment
 - Emerging Capabilities

Connected/Automated Vehicles

An *automated vehicle* communicates with other vehicles and the infrastructure to self-drive.

VS.

An *autonomous vehicle* is self-contained and does not interface with other vehicles or infrastructure.





Connected vehicle technology is an important input to realizing the full potential benefits and broad-scale implementation of the highest level of automation.

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