Autonomous vehicles and non-autonomous urban planning

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PhD Emmanuel Ravalet, Mobilhomme Sàrl et LaSUR-EPFL
The elements presented here are some learnings from numerous researches made in the LaSUR and in MoHo

A large literature review

Creativity workshops

Some interviews made with a large range of experts (in urban planning, urban development, numeric issues, transport and mobility issues, etc.)
Autonomy levels

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>No Automation</td>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Driver Assistance</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Partial Automation</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Conditional Automation</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>High Automation</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Full Automation</td>
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**No Automation**
Zero autonomy; the driver performs all driving tasks.

**Driver Assistance**
Vehicle is controlled by the driver, but some driving assist features may be included in the vehicle design.

**Partial Automation**
Vehicle has combined automated functions, like acceleration and steering, but the driver must remain engaged with the driving task and monitor the environment at all times.

**Conditional Automation**
Driver is a necessity, but is not required to monitor the environment. The driver must be ready to take control of the vehicle at all times with notice.

**High Automation**
The vehicle is capable of performing all driving functions under certain conditions. The driver may have the option to control the vehicle.

**Full Automation**
The vehicle is capable of performing all driving functions under all conditions. The driver may have the option to control the vehicle.

Autonomous driving in Public Transports

More flexibility and reactivity in operational processes

Increase in the frequencies

Limitating emergency brakes

For passengers, it doesn’t change a lot

Autonomy in public transport vehicles can help developing an alternative offer of mobility to the car. And a strong public transport service is necessary for TOD.

Autonomous shuttles

- To complete the public transport offer
- Last-mile service
- For people with disabilities and reduced mobility

➢ Something interesting on specific segments of the offer. But be very careful not to replace walking trips...

Public transport autonomous vehicles with or against conventional public transport?

- A need to articulate the new offer with the classic public transport offer
- The need for public authorities to equip infrastructures before welcoming such autonomous vehicles provides an opportunity not to do that everywhere and without conditions
- Autonomous vehicles will develop before autonomous cars because level 4 is sufficient for the first ones
Shared autonomous cars

- Shared services are developing, sometimes quickly
- Autonomous cars in shared fleet allow to better organize the vehicle fleet
- For each vehicles, time on the roads will be more important and time parked less important
- But what link with the actual offer of Public Transport? Which form of car-sharing? Free-floating or station-based systems?

Non-shared autonomous cars

- What price? What use?
- Car manufacturers know how to sell cars. Do they know how to sell mobility services?
- Non-shared autonomous cars would sweep parking policies
- Why not a car occupancy rate below 1 person per vehicle?
- From Zahavi to Zahavi 2.0

Let’s plan! Let’s regulate!

If autonomous cars will circulate on an autonomous way, planning won’t appear on an autonomous way

- In urban city centers, the situation is probably easier to regulate

- But in rural areas?

- I haven’t the miracle solution, but I have a belief, a frame to follow: Mass collective transport services
Thank you for your attention!

Emmanuel.ravalet@mobilhomme.ch
Emmanuel.ravalet@epfl.ch