# Institute for Transport Studies



# Needs of Pedestrians Interacting with Automated Vehicles

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La Rochelle: Tatiana Graindorge, Matthieu Graindorge, Erik Ortega, Nicolas Malhéné

Lausanne: Anne Koymans Mellano, Philippe Vollichard

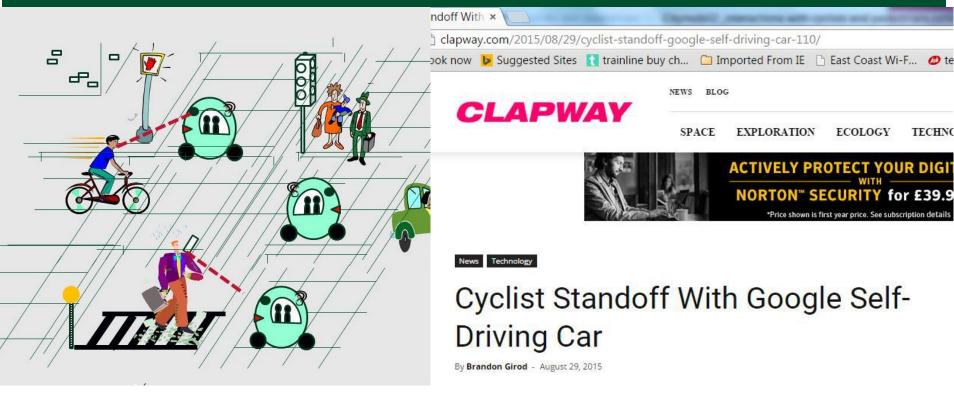
Trikala: Evangelia Portouli, Giannis Karaseitanidis, Xristina Karaberi,





## No 'Drivers' in the Vehicle





- No more eye-contact
- No more gestures
- Not about obstacle avoidance/detection, but about COMMUNICATION & <u>mutual</u> intention recognition

## Automated/Autonomous/ Driverless/Self-driving









Shaping the future of autonomous transport

#### Human Machine Interface





Nissan



Mercedes



Door opening indicator

Forward indicator

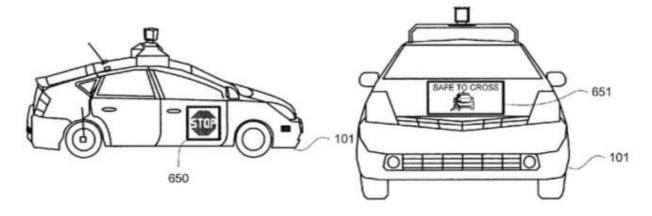
**Reverse** indicator

Mitsubishi



#### Google Patents





Urmson et al., 2015





# Clamann, Albert, & Cummings, 2016











## Lagström & Lundgren, 2016 Habibovic et al., 2016



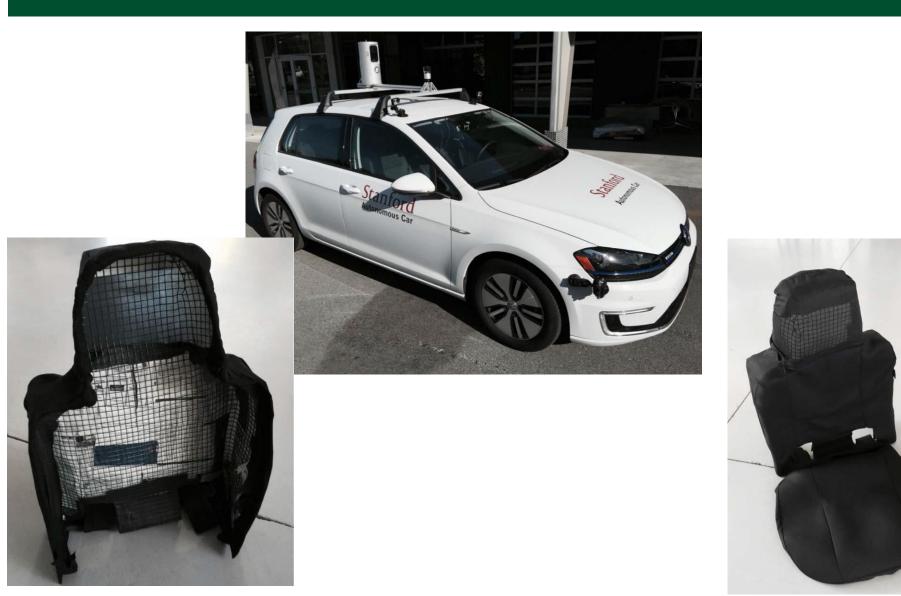


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## Rothenbücher et al., 2016





### CityMobil2



- Large-scale demonstration of Automated Road Transport Systems (ARTS) in a number of cities across Europe
- Public transport
- No driver/operator
- Low speed (up to 45 km/h)
- Simultaneous Localisation and Mapping (SLAM)
- Shared space
- First mile/last mile solution to complement other public transport options





#### Demo Vehicles







## Interviews, Focus Groups, on-site surveys & video analysis







(N = 349)La Rochelle = 204Lausanne = 145

$$(N = 20)$$



#### Questionnaire Study



- 42 questions
  - 8-10 minute completion time
- Demographics & travel patterns
- Interaction & communication requirements (Merat et al., 2017)
- Unified Theory of Acceptance and Use of Technology (Madigan et al., 2016)





### **Trial Locations**



#### La Rochelle, France:

- November 2014 to April 2015
- Route 1.7km including 7 station stops
- Mainly operating in shared space
- 204 participants

#### Lausanne, Switzerland

- April to August 2015
- Route 1.6km including 6 station stops
- 145 participants
- Mainly operating on EPFL campus





#### Trikala, Greece

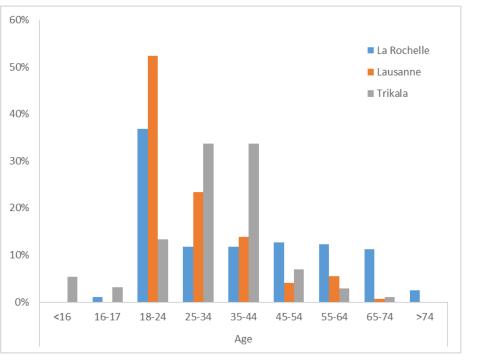
- September 2015 to February 2016
- Route 2.5km including 8 station stops
- 315 participants
- Mainly operating in dedicated lane

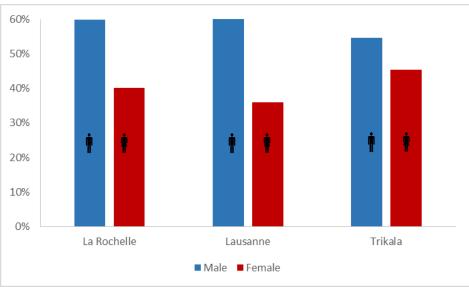




#### **Population Characteristics**

## UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS













 How do cyclists and pedestrians feel (safety/priority) about the ARTS?

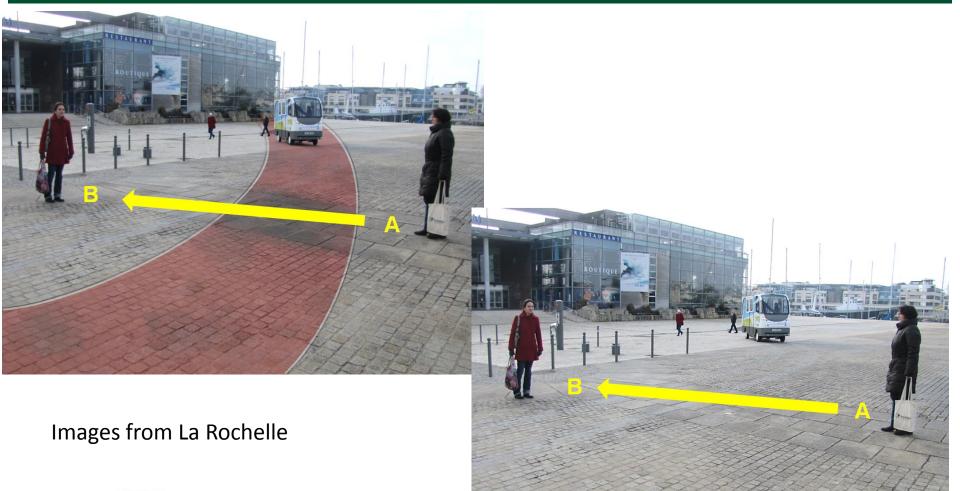
What information do cyclists & pedestrians require from the ARTS?





#### Safety and Priority?

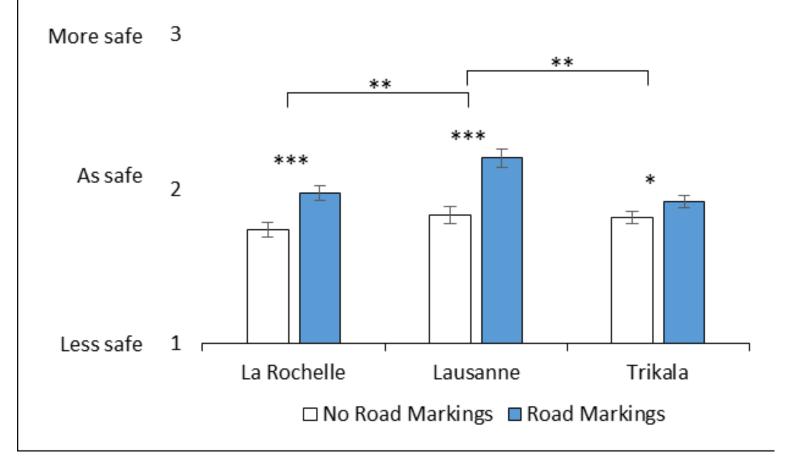






#### Do you feel more safe?



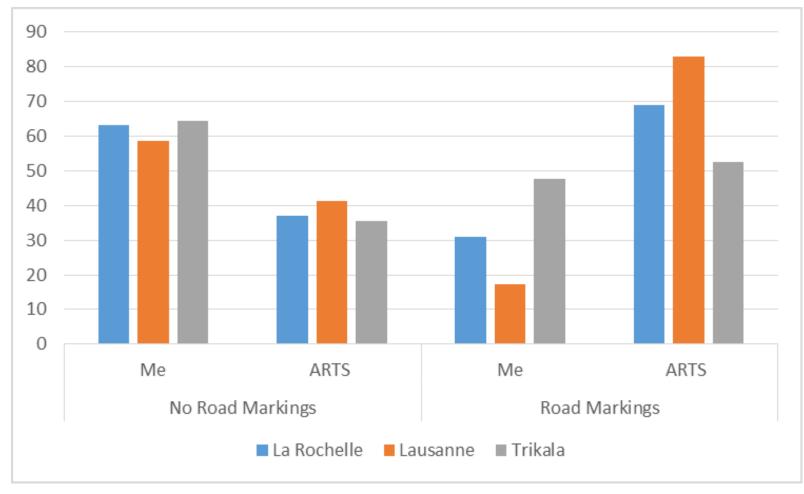


- Road Marking (F(1,659) = 5.26, p<0.05,  $\eta p^2 = 0.08$ 
  - Location (F(2,659) = 2.493, p<0.05, ηp<sup>2</sup> = 0.01)

**R** Toad Markings & Location (F(2,659) = 6.27, p<0.01,  $\eta p^2 = 0.02$ )



#### Who has priority?





## What information?



#### **ARTS Behaviour** (5 point likert scale)

- Whether it is stopping?
- Whether it is turning?
- How fast is it going?
- Whether it is going to start moving?
- Whether it has detected me?

#### **Overall Results**

- Most important: has it detected me?
- Least important: speed of travel
- No effects of Road Markings





# How would you like to receive this information?



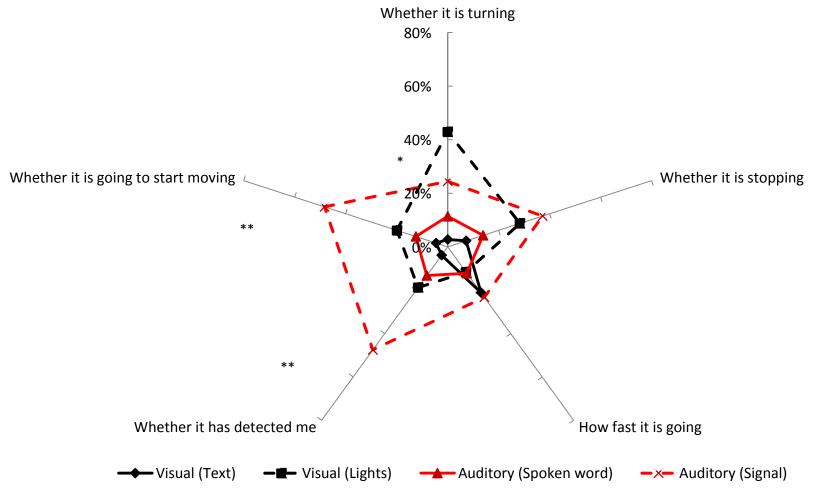
- Visual (lights)
- Visual (words)
- Auditory (tones/signals)
- Auditory (words)





#### La Rochelle

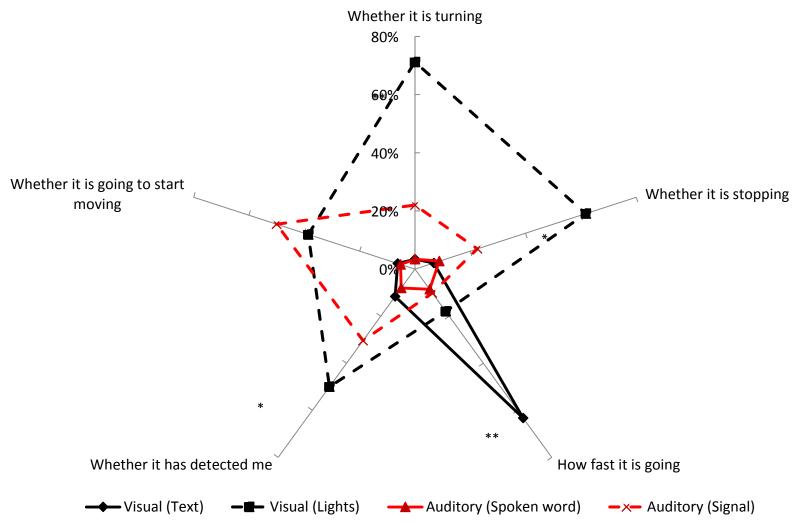






#### Lausanne

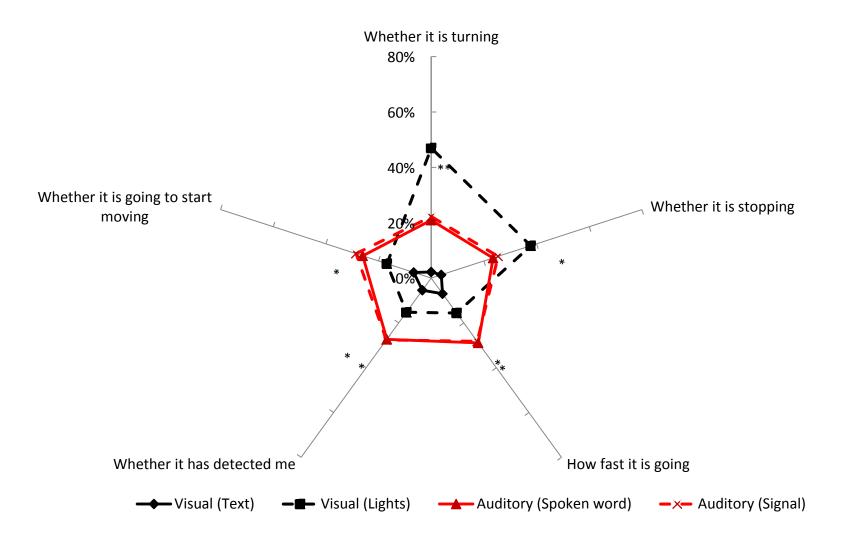






#### Trikala







#### Focus Group: La Rochelle



#### <u>Priority</u>

- Direction of travel not obvious
- Not sure who had priority
- Would prefer **demarcations**
- Not sure if the vehicle can **identify hazards**?
- Suggested use of horns <u>and</u> lights for **detection** and communication







#### Other Focus Group comments



- Visibility: Colour maybe too discrete, brighter colour to make it easy to see. In La Rochelle yellow would be more suitable to fit in with other public transport modes
- **Sound**: Lack of engine noise a problem for its localisation, especially for the visually impaired
- **Speed:** Too slow, but probably ok in shared space
- Better for **tourists** than commuters





#### Summary & Conclusions



- As the deployment of automated vehicles become commonplace, the views of other road users should be sought
- In particular, understanding how VRUs (and other vehicles) interact and communicate with a 'driverless' vehicle is important
- This study shows that VRUs definitely want some information and (at the moment) prefer the ARTS to be in a dedicated space.
- They assume they have priority in a shared space



#### Issues to consider...



- Ability to see/hear/understand messages & stimuli
- Global understanding (international standards) of messages used

- Two-way communication vs. uni-directional
- Role/responsibility of the 'driver'





# Next Steps.....



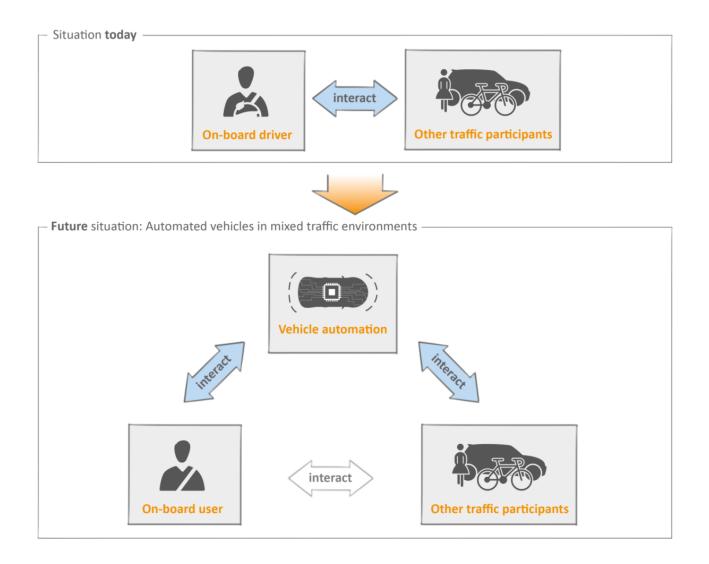


# Designing cooperative interaction of automated vehicles with other road users in mixed traffic environments

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## Questions?







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