



FROM STAND-ALONE ITS TO CONNECTED ITS: WHAT DOES IT MEAN FOR CITIES AND REGIONS?

THE COMING REIGN OF C-ITS?



It has always been the prerogative of children and half-wits to point out that the emperor has no clothes. But the half-wit remains a half-wit, and the emperor remains an emperor.

(Neil Gaiman)

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CITIES AND ITS

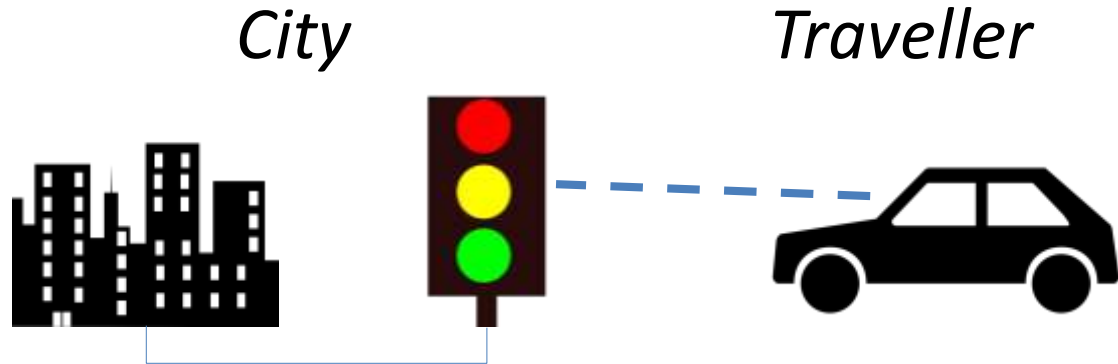
- There is a lot in Europe
- It's increasingly integrated
 - Standards like DATEX, frameworks like UTMCI
 - Exploiting developments in mainstream ICT
- What about C-ITS?
 - Direct communication with all (equipped) vehicles for traffic management and information purposes
 - May offer a more (cost-)effective way of delivering certain traffic management functions

C-ITS DEVELOPMENTS

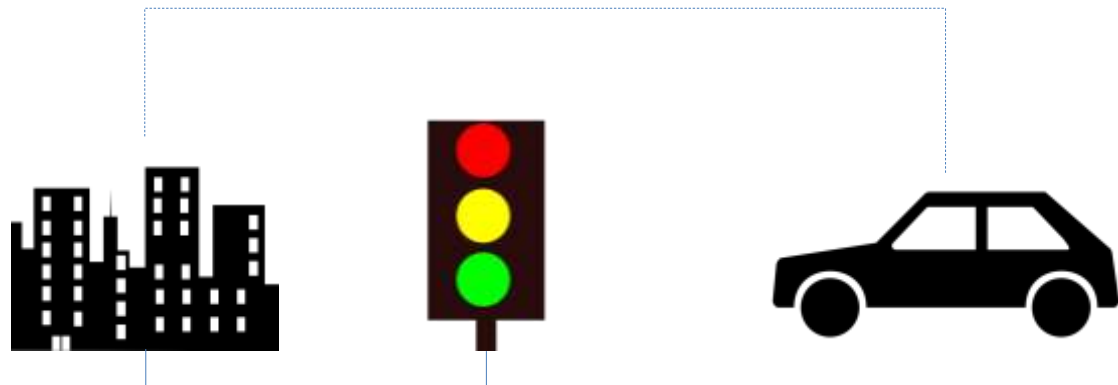
- Historically, a lot of early interest in
 - “Connected vehicles”
 - “Automated highways”
- Urban context much less well studied
- Cities are not slow to react – many have had extensive C-ITS systems for years
 - Bus priority systems
 - Tolling systems

TWO GENERIC APPROACHES

**Local
comms**



**Wide area
comms**



WHAT'S NEW: COMMS

- ITS G5
 - Reserved WiFi spectrum for safety applications and other C-ITS services
 - Short-range : 300-500m (up to 1000m) depending on environment
 - Spectrum not (currently) owned by any market player = free of charge communications...
 - ...but requires a road-side unit
 - Low latency of data transfer = critical for safety applications (eg, emergency braking) but less relevant for urban applications – traffic efficiency oriented

WHAT'S NEW: STANDARDS

- Standardised message sets
 - CAM / Cooperative Awareness Message: a message ('I am here') sent by a vehicle one to ten times per second with data on vehicles position, direction, speed etc.
 - DENM / Distributed Environmental Notification Message: warning message (eg, slippery road, crash) sent with high priority to a vehicle based on information from the vehicle or the infrastructure
 - SPaT / Signal Phase & Timing: information to the vehicle on traffic light state and future changes
 - MAP: describes the physical geometry of an intersection
 - IVI / In-vehicle information: presentation of physical road sign information in-side the vehicle

Part 2: Requirements and solutions

CITY INTERESTS IN C-ITS

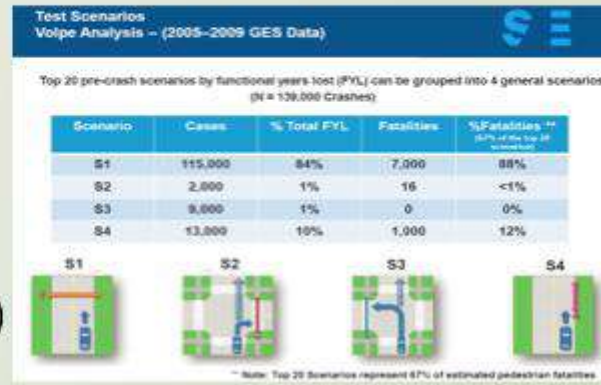
- Many analyses of C-ITS services with “in principle” city benefits
- The following examples come from city voices:
 - Kassel (CIMEC partner city)
 - CODECS
 - C-ITS Platform, Urban WG
 - CIMEC collation

- Some opportunities
 - Exact prediction for PT vehicles
 - Better priority correlated towards competing demands (dialog with vehicle)
 - Priority for emergency vehicles with same technology
 - New and better tools for quality management
 - New and better data available
 - Prediction of traffic situations
 - Reliable traffic information
 - Less traffic signs and less costs

Day 1 Services				Bundle
1	Emergency electronic brake light	V2V	Safety	1
2	Emergency vehicle			
3	Slow or stationary			
4	Traffic jam ahead			
5	Hazardous location			
6	Road works warning			
7	Weather conditions			

- Tram warning (general)
- Tram interlocking control
- Blind spot detection (to avoid collisions with cycles and pedestrians)
- Localisation of vehicles
- Use of C-ITS to improve inter-modal transport

- Motorcycle approaching awareness (M2V)
- Motorcycle warning (Car sends CAM (V2V) triggering a warning generation M2V)
- Pedestrian warning by public transport (V2V)
- Pedestrian warning by RSU (Car sends CAM (V2V) triggering a warning generation I2V)
- Pedestrian warning by P2V (Car sends CAM (V2V) triggering a warning generation P2V)
- Bicyclist approaching awareness (B2V)
- Bicycle warning (Car sends CAM taking a turn at crossing (V2P), bicycle sends warning (P2V))



C-ITS PLATFORM – URBAN WG

#	Day 1 Services	#	Day 1.5 Services	
1	Emergency electronic brake light	1	Off street parking information	
2	Emergency vehicle approaching	2	On street parking information and management	
3	Slow or stationary vehicle(s)	3	Park & Ride information	
4	Traffic jam ahead warning	4	Information on AFV fuelling & charging stations	
5	Hazardous location notification		Traffic signal priority request by designated vehicles V2I	14
6	Road works warning		Green Light Optimized Speed Advisory GLOSA/Time To Green (TTG) V2I	12
7	Weather conditions		Traffic information and smart routing (V2I)	10
8	In-vehicle signage		Park and Ride information (V2I)	9
9	In-vehicle speed limits		Road works warning (V2I)	6
10	Probe vehicle data		In-vehicle speed limits (V2I)	6
11	Shockwave damping		Probe Vehicle Data	6
12	GLOSA / Time To Green (TTG)			
13	Signal violation/Intersection safety		Vulnerable road user protection (pedestrians, cyclists, motorcyclists) (V2X)	6
14	Traffic signal priority request by designated vehicles			

CIMEC USE CASES

- UC1: Individual routing of vehicles
- UC2: In-vehicle signs
- UC3: In-vehicle signal information
- UC4: Management of loading and unloading areas for distribution vehicles
- UC5: Control the access of heavy goods vehicles with dangerous goods to tunnels
- UC6: Regulation of access to free lanes for electrical vehicles
- UC7: Green lights for police and emergency vehicles
- UC8: Traffic Light management
- UC9: Green lights for public transport vehicles
- UC10: Green lights for cyclists
- UC11: Parking management
- UC12: Inform about incidents in the road network and control access to these areas
- UC13: Inform about emergencies in the road network and control access to these areas
- UC14: Control access to given roads for not emission-free cars on days with poor air quality
- UC15: Speed enforcement around schools
- UC16: C-ITS services for vulnerable road users
- UC17: Pedestrians crossing in front of bus/tram
- UC18: Bike lane change and unusual crossing

Part 3: Challenges and practicalities

REALITY CHECK

- Why do we need this (ie what can it do for us)?
- What products are on offer, and at what cost?
- Are there other ways of doing the same thing better/quicker/more cheaply/at lower risk?
- Are there are higher priorities on our time and money?

(Existing C-ITS deployments, like bus priority, fulfil these criteria)

UNDERSTANDING THE COSTS

- Cost of acquiring (or upgrading) roadside devices
- Cost of installing and commissioning roadside devices
- Cost of acquiring (or upgrading) central systems, including the additional cost of integration of roadside devices
- (Additional) cost of the city's communication network between centre and roadside; also possibly additional costs of electricity supply
- Cost of acquiring and/or training staff to use the system
- Cost of maintenance, repair, upgrade and replacement of system elements
- Any direct contribution to the cost of in-vehicle systems – in the case of city vehicles, the whole cost
- Cost of marketing to prospective road users
- Cost of technical support to actual road users
- Potential costs associated with consequences such as complaints and claims

SUPPLIER READINESS

- In general suppliers see potential in city C-ITS...
- A few key suppliers have a clear vision and an action plan for deployment
 - And they don't reveal much information!
- Most have no well-defined plan – investment in product development will be limited as long as:
 - Their current ITS-market position is not in danger
 - There is no clear business case for city C-ITS
 - They still face too many challenges (technical, political, legal, etc.)

RISK

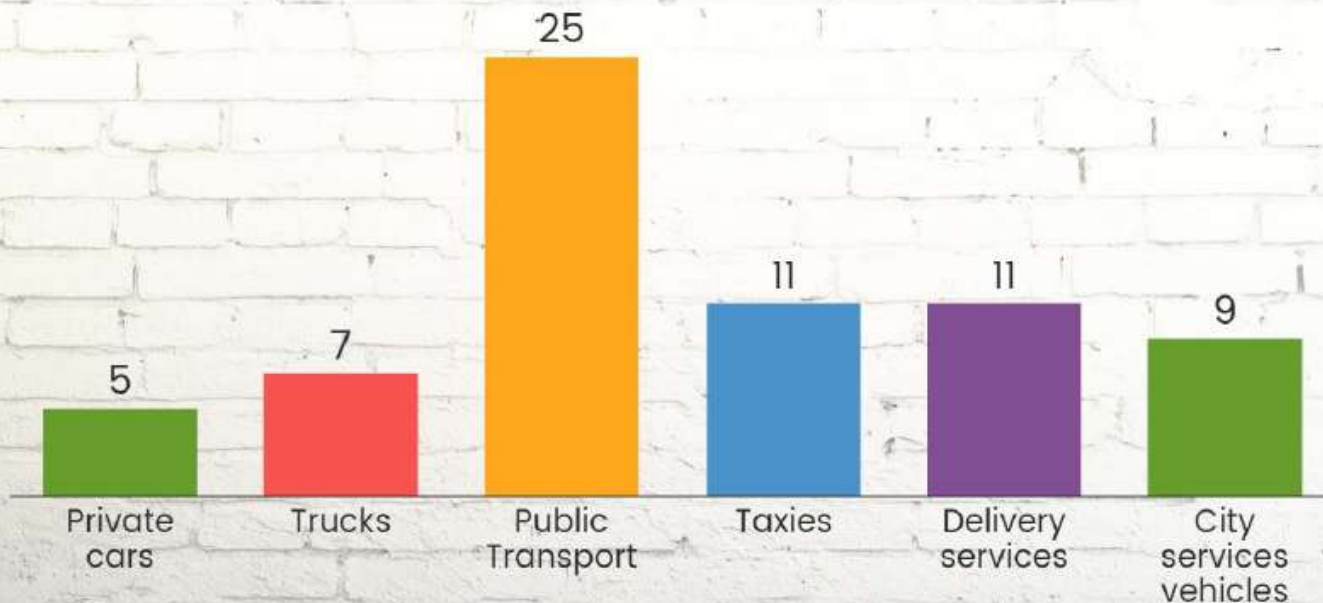
- Breach of privacy
- Accident liability
- Political risk (e.g. through poor public reception)
- Supply failure
- Imposition of excessive costs or other burdens on road users
- Operational inadequacy (e.g. through shortage of skilled staff)

AUTOMATED VEHICLES



Which vehicle class has the most potential for automation?

Mentimeter



Part 4: The way ahead

CLOTHES FOR THE EMPEROR?



OUR PARTNERS



Thank you!

