

MANTRA

Making full use of Automation for National Transport and Road Authorities

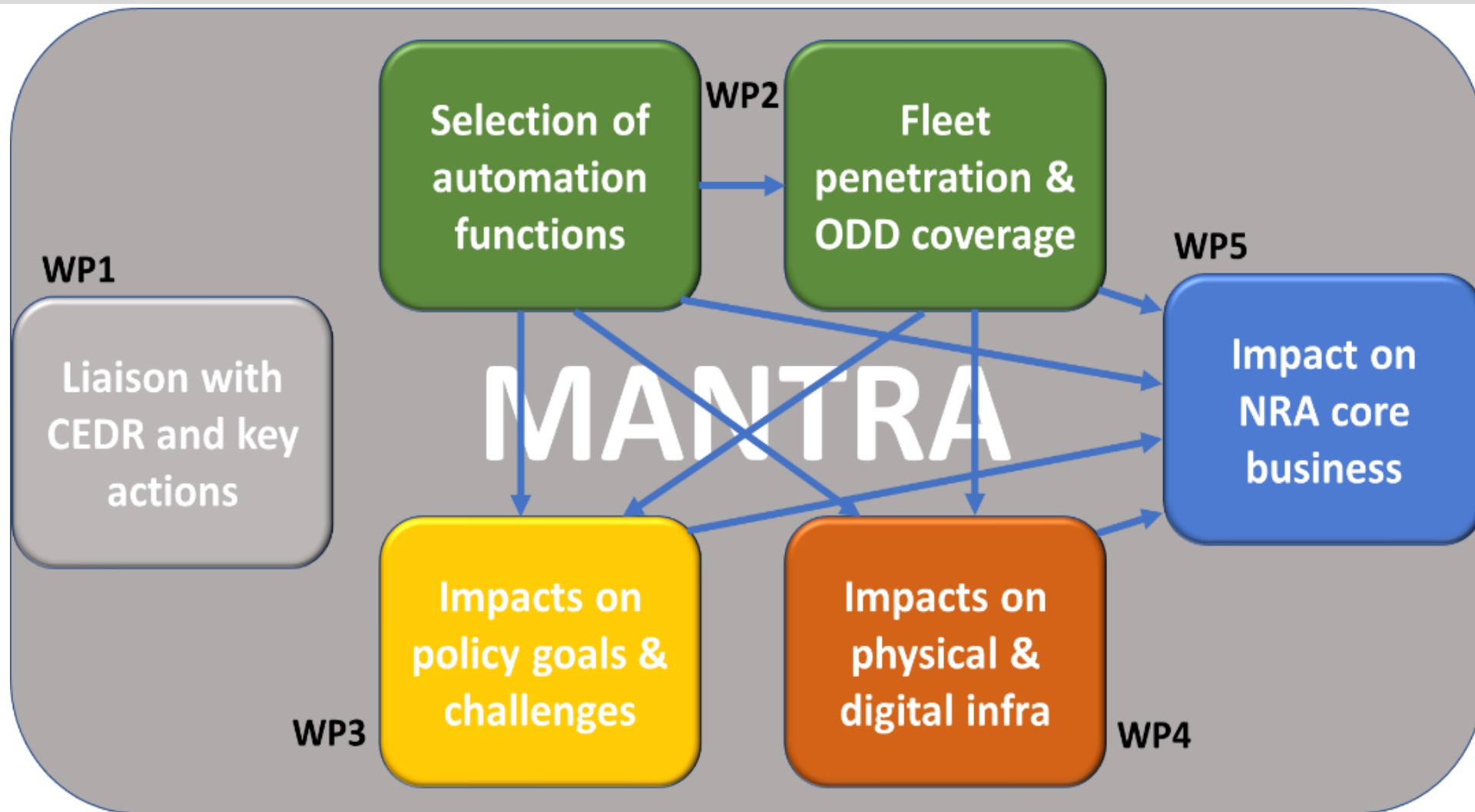
1 Sep 2018 – 31 August 2020

Risto Kulmala

6 March 2019

- MANTRA responds to the questions posed in CEDR Automation Call 2017 Topic A: How will automation change the core business of NRA's
- Objective is to answer the following questions:
 - » What are the influences of automation on the core business in relation to road safety, traffic efficiency, the environment, customer service, maintenance and construction processes?
 - » How will the current core business on operations & services, planning & building and ICT change in the future?





Use cases in analysis

- Highway autopilot/ chauffeur
- Highly automated (freight) vehicles on open roads including platooning
- Commercial driverless vehicles as taxi services
- Driverless maintenance and road works vehicles
 - Safety trailers
 - Winter maintenance vehicles

MANTRA: Making full use of Automation for National Transport and Road Authorities – NRA Core Business

Deliverable D3.2 – D3.2 Impacts of automation functions on NRA policy targets

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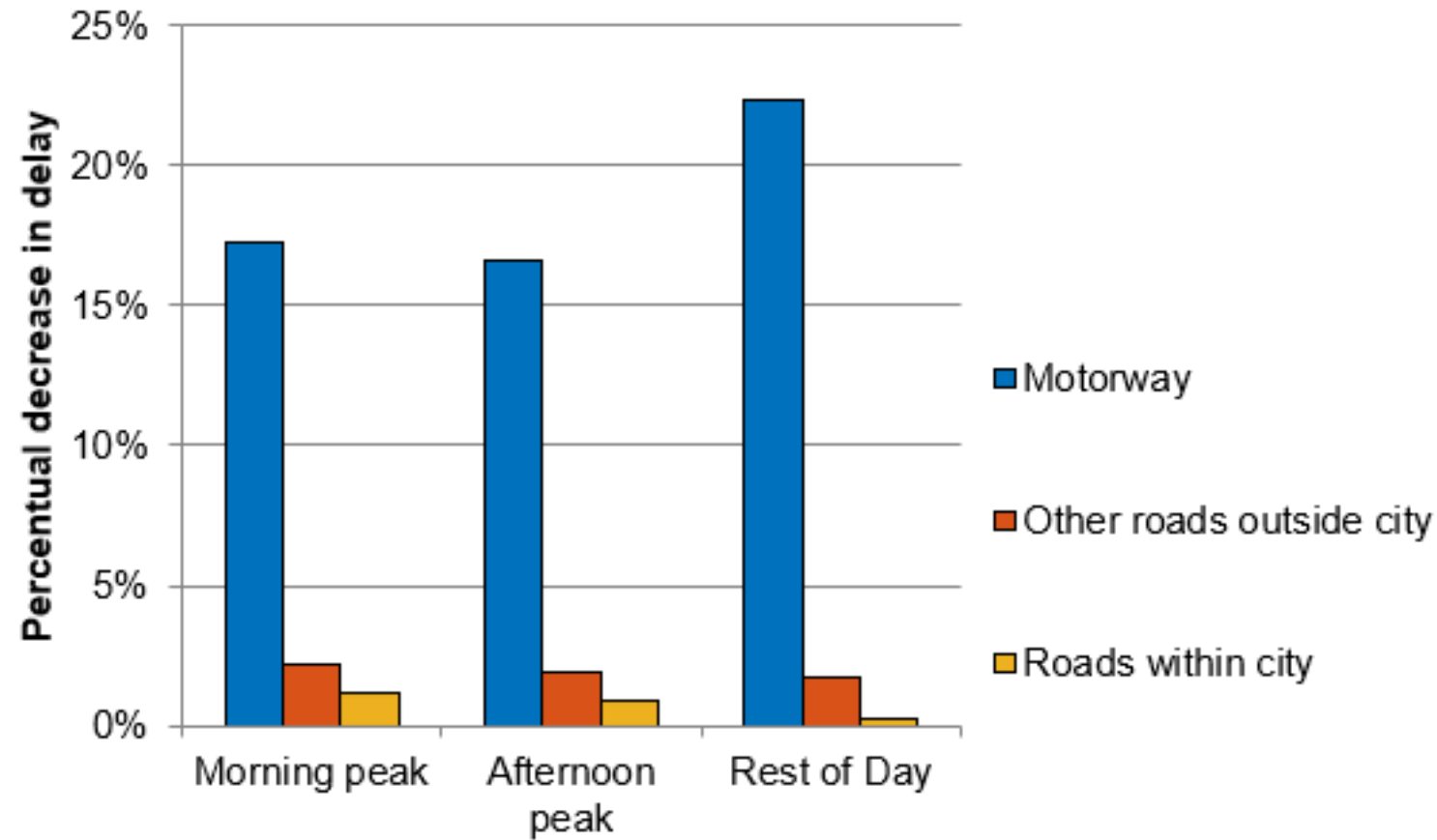
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Impact area	Simulation tool	Assessed KPIs
Mobility and travel behaviour	Macro simulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total kilometres travelled • Share of car and public transport • Delays (travelling reliability)
Energy and environment	Macro simulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy
Driver behaviour and traffic flow	Microsimulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity • Travel time
Traffic safety	Microsimulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of conflicts



Rotterdam
area 2040

Figure 3.4 Decrease in average delays with 50% CAV, split per time period and road type/

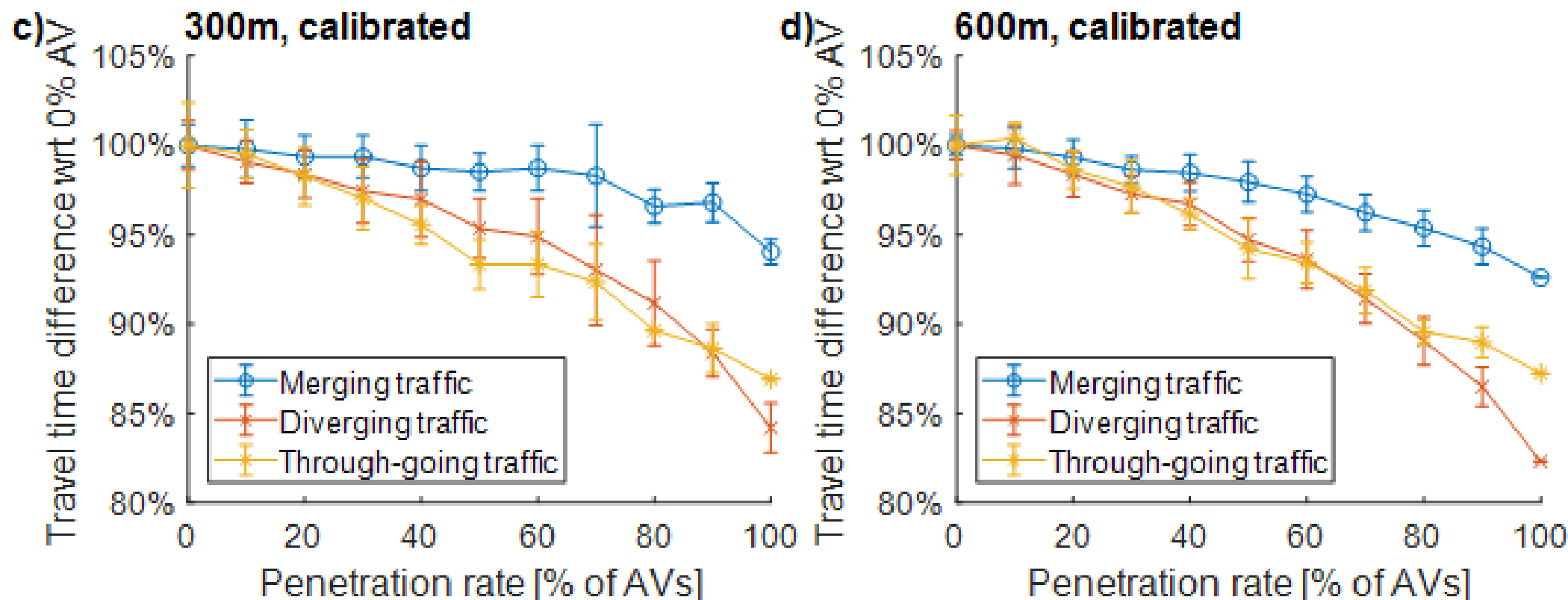


Figure 3.8 Percentage of travel times w.r.t the 0% AV scenario for a weaving section with a 0.55 Flow/Capacity ratio, with a 300m (a/c) or 600m (b/d) taper lane and using the default (a/b) or calibrated (c/d) parameters for conventional vehicles

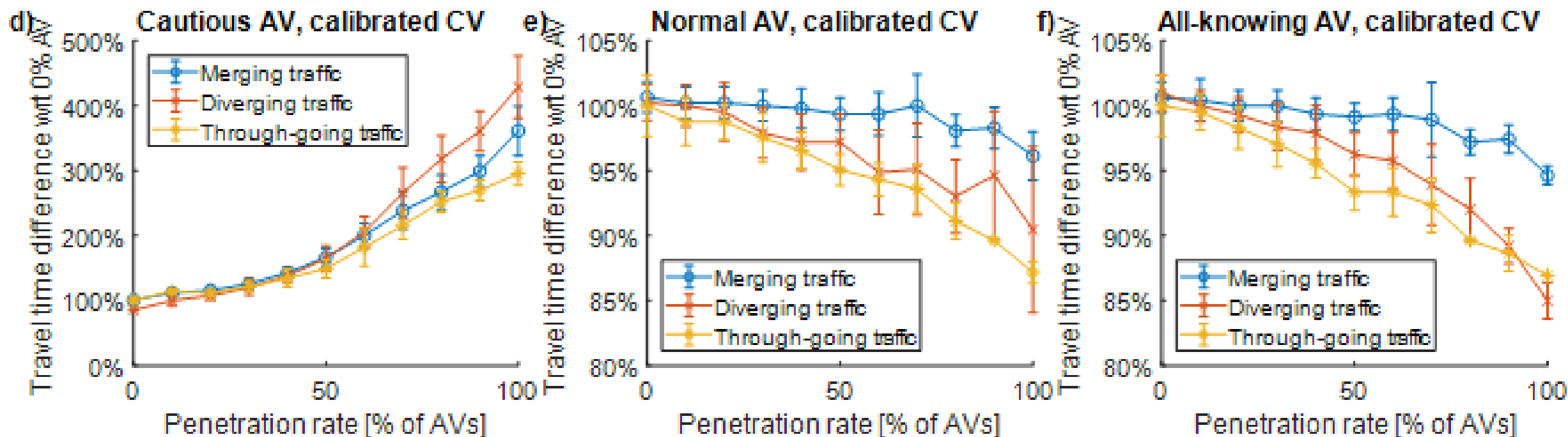
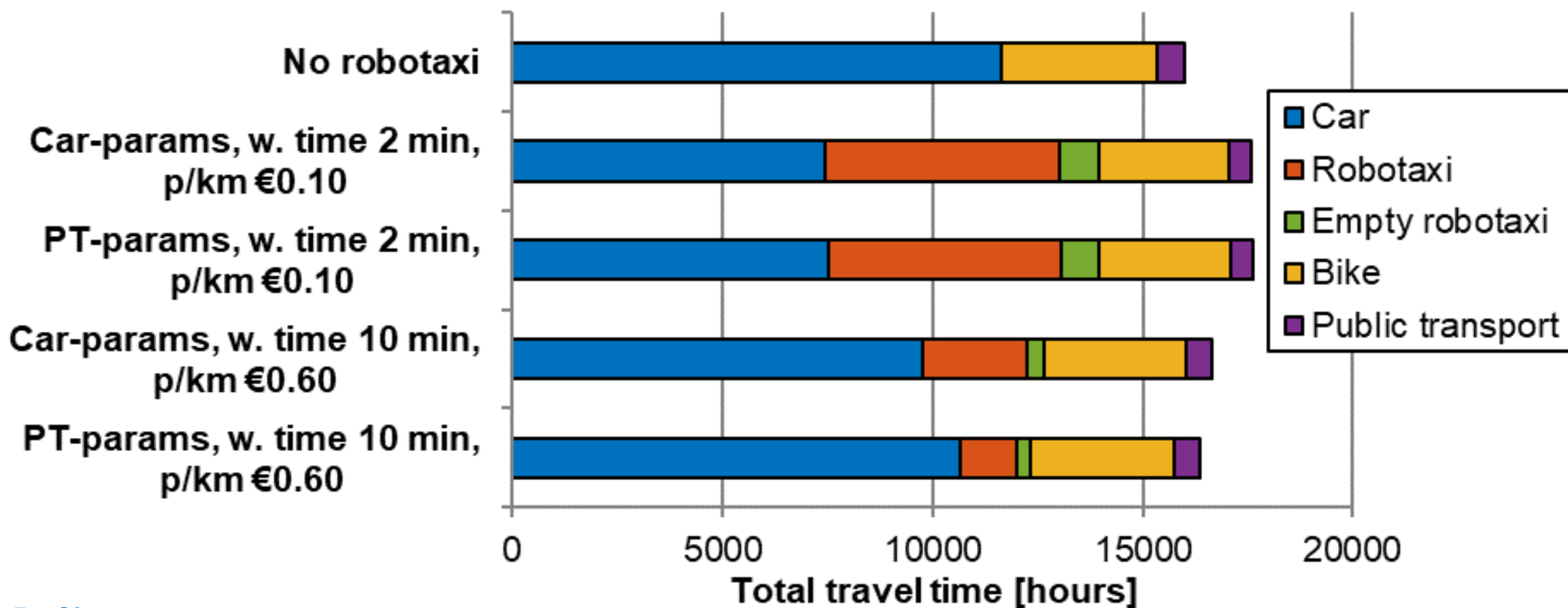


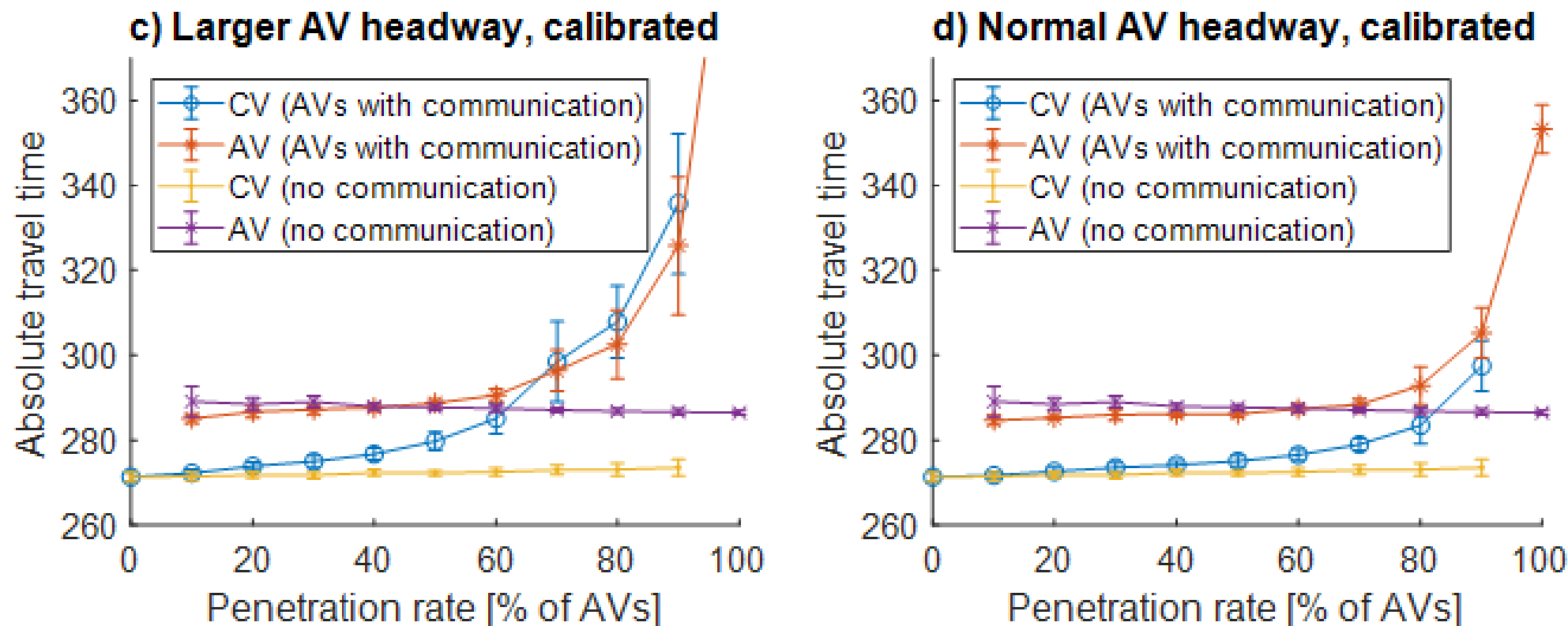
Figure 3.17 Comparison of different AV driving logics (cautious, normal, all-knowing) and different conventional vehicles (default, calibrated), modelled on a weaving section with a 300m taper lane and 0.85 flow/capacity ratio.

Headway for Avs: Cautious 1.5 s – Normal 1.0 s – All-knowing 0.6 s



Delft 2040;

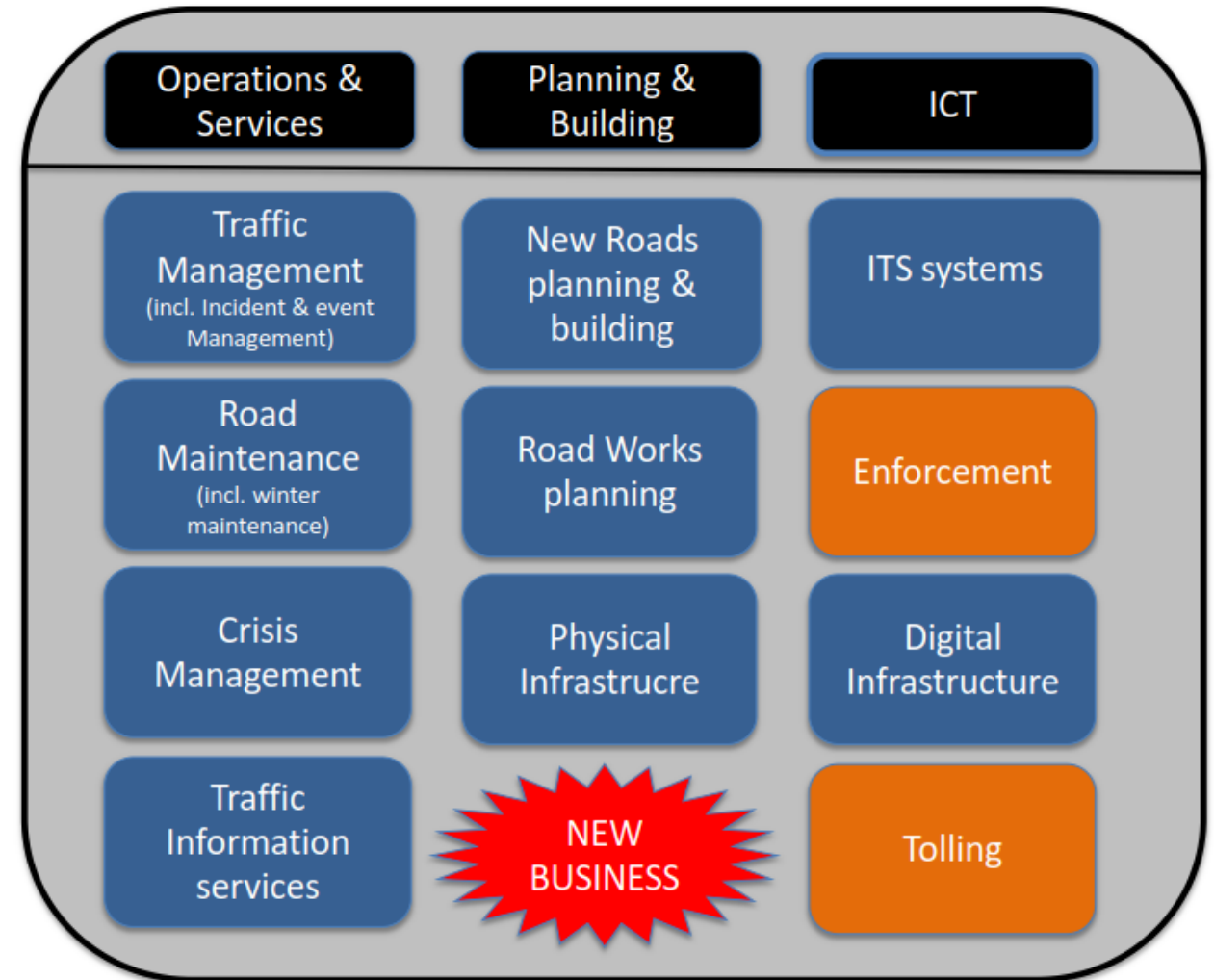
AV parametres either car or PT like, robot taxi km price 01 or 0.6 €/km, waiting time 2 or 10 min



**Either
communi-
cation to all
or no vehicles
at all!**

Figure 6.6 Absolute travel times for the Safety trailer use case with a 0.56 f/c ratio, with CVs modelled using default (a,b) or calibrated (c,d) parameters and AVs adopting a larger headway (a,c) or normal headway strategy (b,d) while overtaking the maintenance work zone

- Validation of infrastructure and policy impact results with CEDR
- Impacts on core business
- Development of road map and action plan for road authorities



- MANTRA final deliverables
 - » D2.1 Vehicle fleet penetrations and ODD coverage of NRA-relevant automation functions up to 2040
 - » D3.1 Intermediate report of the state of the art on the impact of automated and connected vehicles
 - » D4.1 Intermediate Report on infrastructural consequences
- <https://www.cedr.eu/strategic-plan-tasks/research/call-2017/call-2017-automation/>
- » Contains also results from two other projects of the same call
 - DIRIZON on road authorities and digitalisation
 - STAPLE on learning from automated driving test sites
- Own web site: www.mantra-research.eu (in progress)