

Human driving behavior and ADF performance in urban traffic areas

L3Pilot Final Event

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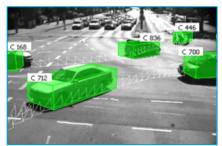


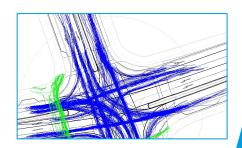
AIM* Mobile Units

*Application Platform for Intelligent Mobility

- 24/7 instrument equipped with stereo-cameras for detecting and analysing road user behaviour
- trajectories / process chain: object data: camera → ... → UTM trajectories and low resolution videos with overlay boxes
- Data:
 - 25 Hz trajectories and videos
 - Data: time stamp, position, velocity, acceleration, type of road user (i.e. cars, trucks, vans, pedestrians and cyclists)
- GDPR compliance:
 - Very low resolution (less than 5% of the original)
 - Neither faces nor license plates can be detected and tracked





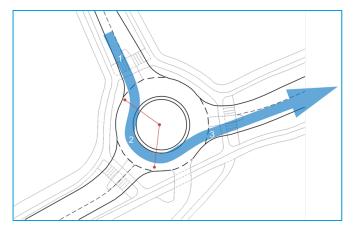


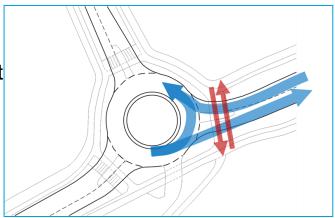


Measurement setup Observed traffic areas

Location 1: urban roundabout

- 24/10 22/11/2019 (29 days of data)
- 49 ADF drives: 14/11 21/11/2019 (8 days)
 - 33 available, 16 lost (due to system error 21.11.2019)
 - 6 discarded due to North-North paths and trajectory losses
 - 27 usable for L3pilot analysis use case North-East
- 69 baseline situations of human driving
- Special focus on
 - relation N → E
 - VRU crossing in the East
 - Human driving behaviour



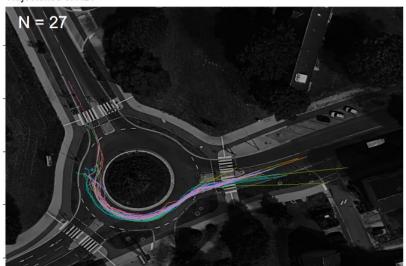




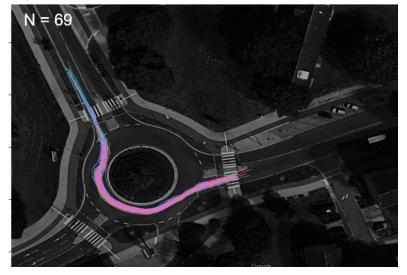
Results: ADF vs human driving

- AV drive from N → E
- Human drives (baseline selection): same paths (N \rightarrow E), same day and time \pm 30min

Trajectories of ADF

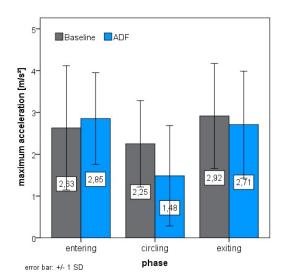


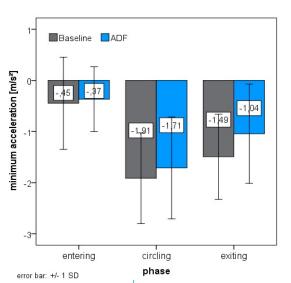
Trajectories of Baseline

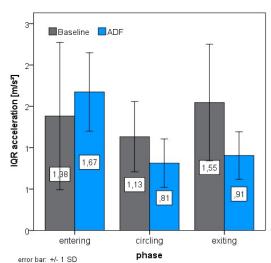




 Impact of ADF on driving dynamics - longitudinal acceleration: max and iqr of ADF significantly lower; no significant difference in deceleration between ADF and baseline.

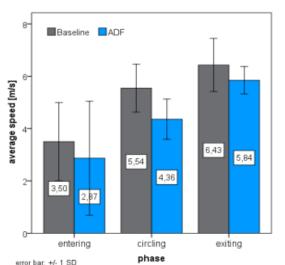


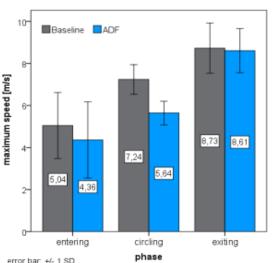


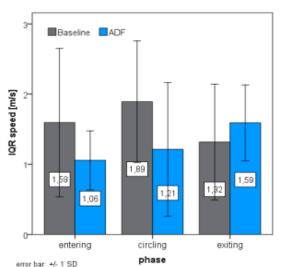




 Impact of ADF on driven speed: mean and max of ADF speed significantly lower than baseline; roundabout phase has a larger effect on speed than automation

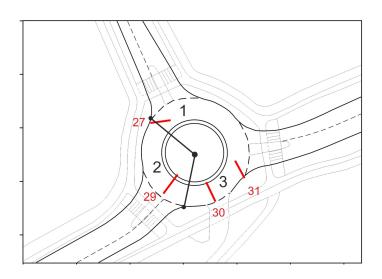


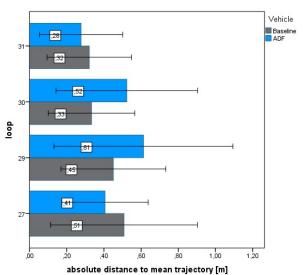






Impact of ADF on accuracy of driving - manoeuvre precision:
 no significant differences between ADF and baseline

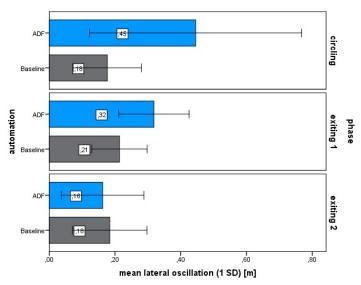




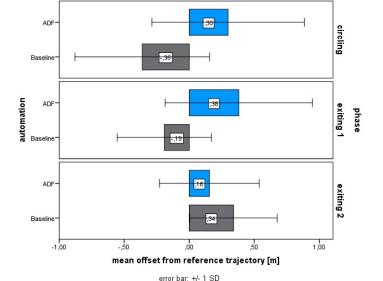


error bar: +/- 1 SD

 Impact of ADF on accuracy of driving - lane keeping performance: no significant difference in the exiting phase, and baseline slightly better in the first phases

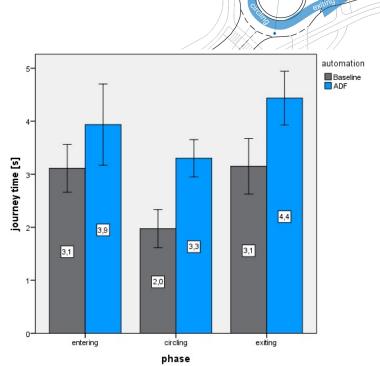


error bar: +/- 1 SD





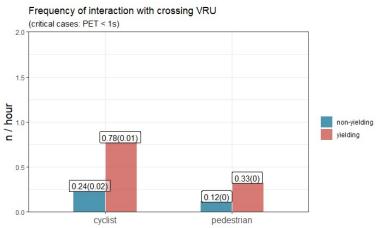
- Impacts of ADF on traffic efficiency time loss: Journey time of ADF significantly larger than for human drivers:
 - Journey time about 1.2 seconds larger per phase leading to an overall increase of 3.5s (40%) for ADF

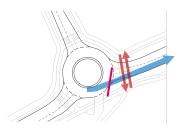


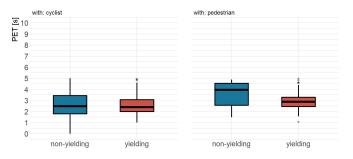


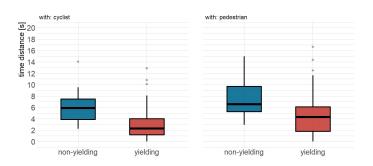
Results: Human driving Interaction with other road users

- Interaction with crossing VRU
 - PET < 6s
 - Sub-scenario: (vehicle) yielding, nonyielding









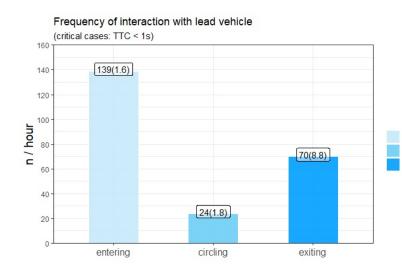


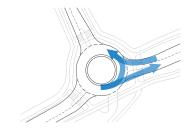
Results: Human driving Interaction with other road users

- Interaction with lead vehicle
 - THW < 6s

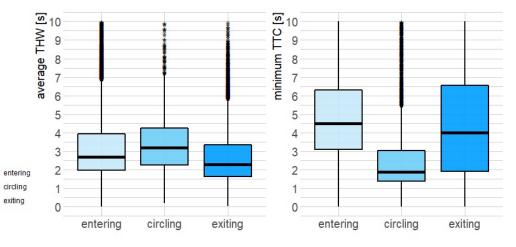
L3Pilot Final Event

13.10.2021





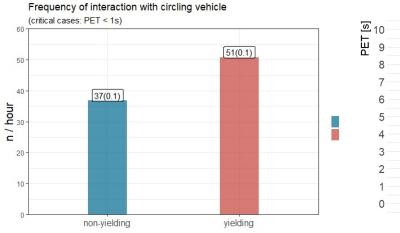
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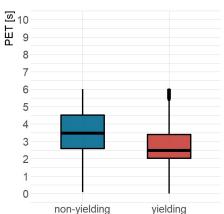


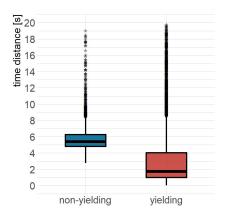


Results: Human driving Interaction with other road users

- Interaction with circling vehicle (merging)
 - PET < 6s
 - Sub-scenario: (vehicle) yielding, non-yielding









Discussion Conclusion & future prospects

- Statistically significant differences between ADF and human drivers found in the roundabout but very low effect sizes
 - ADF show lower speeds and accelerations than human drivers
 - ADF being slower might be safer (?) but this causes higher journey/ loss time
 - Neither critical incidents nor near crashes found between ADF and human drivers or VRU
- Consequences
 - Results of normal human driving and interaction behaviour can be used to mature
 ADF for SAE L3 and L4 vehicles

Trajectory data will be available from the L3Pilot data framework.





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FINAL EVENT

Hamburg 2021

ITS World Congress