



## A Guide2Autonomy from the different perspectives of different users

## **PAseAL PROJECT**

Enhance driver behaviour and Public Acceptance of Connected and Autonomous vehicLes L. Vandenabeele - N. Fedel - C. Kacperski Coordination

Training & Dissemination

Surveys & Acceptance

Connected and autonomous vehicles & roads: a path towards a safer future 27-28 October 2021

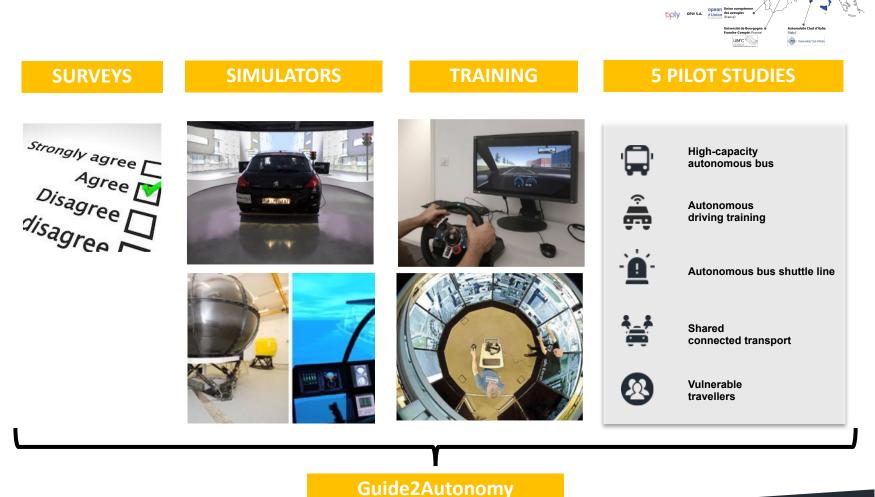
World Road Association • Association mondiale de la Route • Asociación Mundial de la Carretera • www.piarc.org



Enhance driver behavior and acceptance of connected, cooperative and automated transport

13 partners
7 countries
34 deliverables

Start date 06.01.2019
 Duration 36 + 6 months
 Budget € 3.974.041,25



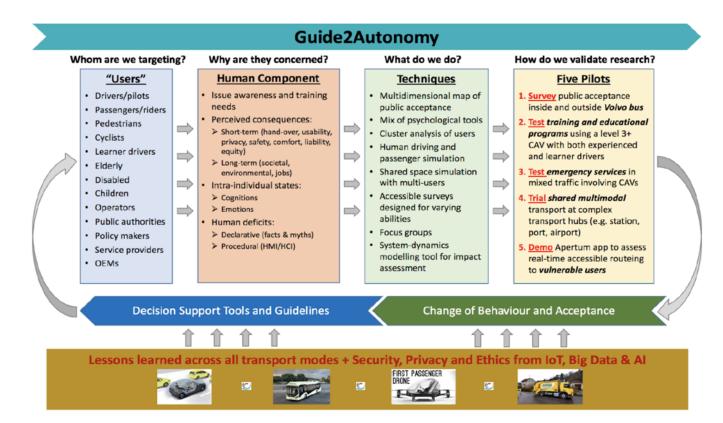
**PROJECT OVERVIEW** 



PasCAL project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 815098

PAseAL

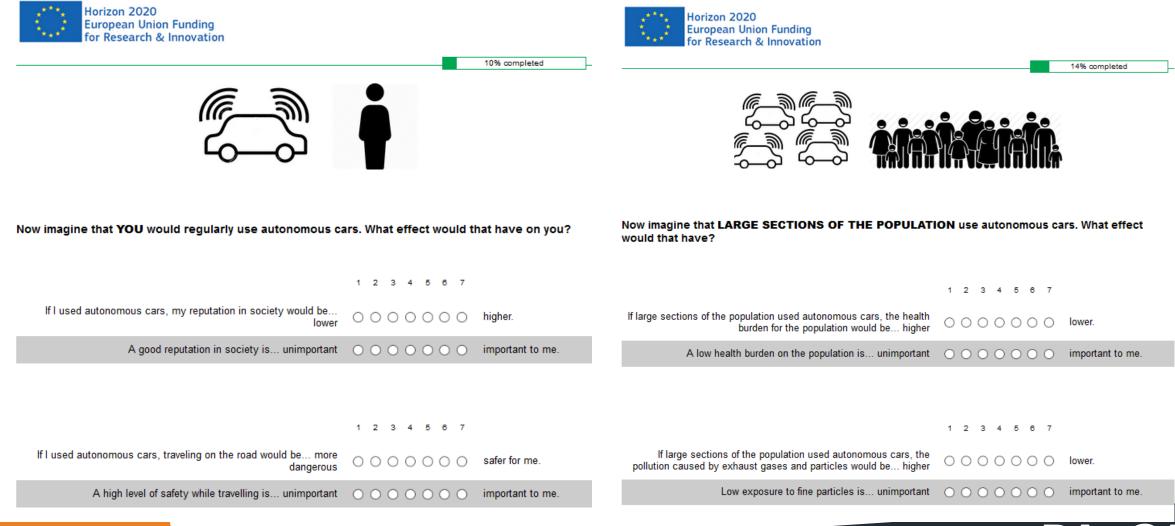
A set of guides and recommendations (about 100) that allow the industry, public authorities and other relevant stakeholders an improved understanding of the public awareness and the requirements and needs of different types of users in relation to CAV.





# SURVEYS Expected consequences and acceptance of autonomous vehicles across the EU

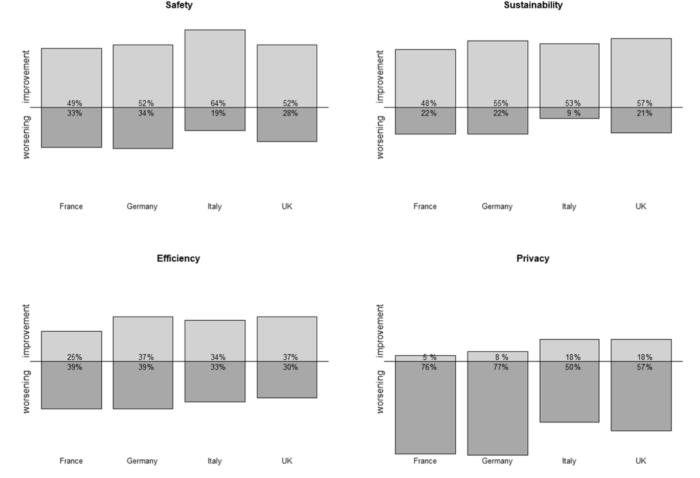
Focus on





# Expected consequences and acceptance of autonomous vehicles across the EU



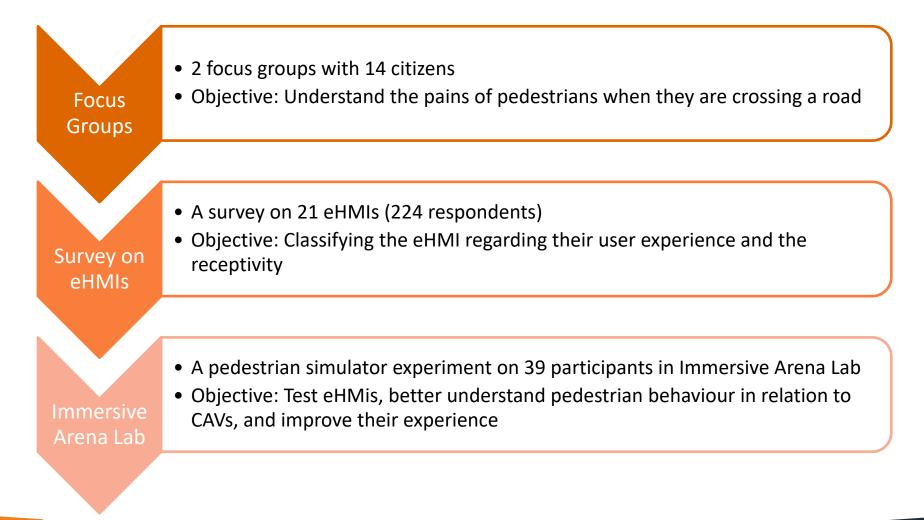


**Fig. 4.** Percentage of respondents across four countries (France, Germany, Italy, UK), expecting improvement (rating values > 0.5) or worsening (rating values < -0.5) from CAV introduction on the four factors Safety, Sustainability, Efficiency, Privacy.

Kacperski, C., Kutzner, F., & Vogel, T. (2021). Consequences of autonomous vehicles: Ambivalent expectations and their impact on acceptance. *Transportation Research Part F: Traffic Psychology and Behaviour, 81*, 282–294. <u>https://doi.org/10.1016/j.trf.2021.06.004</u>



## **Immersive Arena experiments**







Focus on

**SIMULATORS** 



# **Immersive Arena experiments**



Some recommendations:

- A CAV feedback is waited by pedestrians in all situations and particularly in dangerous ones.
- CAVs have to be easily identified in the traffic.
- When a CAV stops to let crossing a pedestrian, it is better to send a signal that the CAV will wait the pedestrian's crossing.
- When no pedestrian crossing is painted on the road, the pedestrians mostly expect that the CAV does not stop.







## *Key question:* Which features should characterize a CAV road education environment? Which features differentiate this environment from the "usual" one and how?

- Driving Schools
- Home Study Simulator:
  - Autonomy Levels: L3/L4
  - Driving environment: Urban/Highway environment
  - Driving style: eco/safe vs sport/aggressive
- Tests:
  - Driver experience: Novice / Experienced / Professional / Trainers
  - LUX: 25 at LIST, IT: 135 + 20 + 20 at Ready2Go in Lecco, Modena, Savona, UK 135 + 20 at Donnington Training Centre
- Key points of study:
  - Acceptance
  - Safety (Focus on control Hand-over)



PASCAL



CAV L3 When to use Autopilot?

- Ideal Situations
- Critical situations

What should be investigated to define these two macro conditions?

- How does on board technology work
  - Identify abilities and limits of sensors
  - Analyse the topic of « False Positives »
  - Warning lights and (acoustic) warnings
- Integration of other driving aid systems to facilitate the driver
  - ( HEAD UP Technology essential to keep the attention on the road)

## CAV L3

Once there is an answer to the question "When do we use Autopilot?" we will define

Ideal situations

Best Practices while using Autopilot

- Driving position
- What to observe on the road
- Tips to maintain attention
- Critical situations

Management of critical situations

- Timely acknowledgment of warnings

- Identification of one or more procedures to implement specific situations

- How to prevent them





## ...so far

## CAV LV3

### The Training Cycle

At this moment, we may suppose that this methodology will integrate the usual teaching provided for by existing regulations.

Basing on the results of PAsCAL 1st DS Workshop, which analyzed the first results of tests with the HSS, methodology should be approached in a circular/cycling way:

- Theory
- I° Cycle simulation tests
- Test Drive in protected and equipped area
- *II° Cycle simulation tests*
- Final Test Drive

### What can other actors/stakeholders do for us?

OEMs/ Decision-makers

- Standardization of Indicators, Warnings, Alarms
- Obligation to Use HEAD UP Technology
- Dissemination of information on the functioning of technologies

#### Legislator / Certifying Bodies (EuroNCAP?)

Study a rating scale for ADAS and Autopilot

#### *Legislator / Training centers*

- Establishment of a dedicated License
- Periodic reminders for Manual driving training (from CAV4)
- Creation of restricted/protected areas for CAVs driving training



# Thanks for your attention

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