

LYNX Autonomous Vehicle Initiative

State and Impacts of Transit Automation Friday, June 22, 2018











Levels of Automation

SOCIETY OF AUTOMOTIVE ENGINEERS (SAE) AUTOMATION LEVELS

Full Automation













0

No Automation

Zero autonomy; the driver performs all driving tasks.

Driver Assistance

Vehicle is controlled by the driver, but some driving assist features may be included in the vehicle design.

Partial Automation

Vehicle has combined automated functions. like acceleration and steering, but the driver must remain engaged with the driving task and monitor the environment at all times.

3

Conditional Automation

Driver is a necessity, but is not required to monitor the environment. The driver must be ready to take control of the vehicle at all times with notice.

4

High Automation

The vehicle is capable of performing all driving functions under certain conditions. The driver may have the option to control the vehicle.

5

Full Automation

The vehicle is capable of performing all driving functions under all conditions. The driver may have the option to control the vehicle.













Strategic Transit Automation Research

- Smooth Acceleration and Deceleration
- Emergency Braking and Pedestrian Avoidance
- Curb Avoidance
- Precision Docking
- Narrow Lane/Shoulder Operations
- Platooning
- Circulator Bus Service
- Feeder Bus Service
- Precision Movement for Fueling, Service, Wash
- Automated Parking and Recall
- Automated First/Last Mile
- Automated ADA Paratransit
- On-Demand Shared Ride

Automated Bus Rapid Transit

Transit Bus Advanced Driver
Assistance System (ADAS)
Levels 1 and 2

Automated Shuttle Level 4

Maintenance, Yard & Parking Level 4

Mobility-on-Demand Service
Level 5

Automated Bus Rapid Transit Level 4











Strategic Transit Automation Research

Integrated Demonstrations

- Transit operations and maintenance
- Fuel and emissions
- Service quality
- Safety
- Passenger experience, comfort

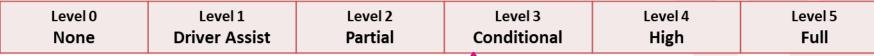
- Acceptance
- Accessibility
- Travel options and mode choice
- Fare collections
- Cost-effectiveness

| FY 2018 | FY 2019 | FY 2020 | FY 2021 | FY2022 |
|---------|-------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------|
| | Automated ADAS (L1, L2) | | | |
| | Automated Shuttles (L4) | | | |
| | | Maintenance, Yard & Parking (L4) | | |
| | | | Automated Paratransit (L5) | |
| | | | Automate First/Last Mile (L5) | |
| | | | On-demand Shared Ride (L5) | |
| | | | Automated Bus Rapid Transit (L4) | |





Transit Automation





Automated vehicle technologies have significantly advanced

Level 3 automation technology is becoming available

We are beginning to understand the technology

We are preparing for the future







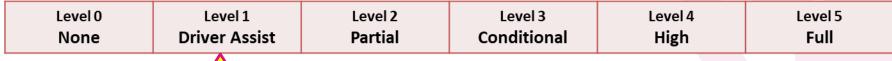








Transit Automation – Adolescent Years





Automated vehicle technologies have significantly advanced, but still have lessons to learn

Level 3 automation technology is becoming available, but is still in limited deployment

We are beginning to understand the technology, but still need to understand the implications

We are preparing for the future, but are not yet prepared

We think we know more than we know, because we don't yet know what we don't know.







LYNX Automated Vehicle Initiative

LYNX and its partners at MetroPlan, the City of Orlando and the Florida Department of Transportation are interested in identifying and understanding the implications of autonomous vehicle technology and its application in the Orlando metropolitan area to support current and future transit service initiatives and investments.

Purpose is to outline

- Partnerships
- Policies
- Technical issues
- Financial implications
- Infrastructure requirements
- Workforce needs











LYNX Automated Vehicle Initiative













Transit Automation – Issues to Explore

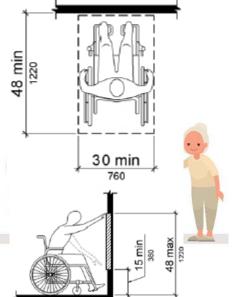
Compliance

Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA): Federally funded transit services must provide assistance for ADA

- Visual impairment
- Mobility impairment
 - Firm stable surface at least 48" by 30"
 - Minimum height 15" and maximum height of 48" with maximum set back of 20 inches
- Senior Citizens
- Cognitive impairment

















Transit Automation – Issues to Explore

Compliance

Title VI: Deployment of AV services must be equitable

- Who gets AV and who doesn't?
- Rotation of fleet





















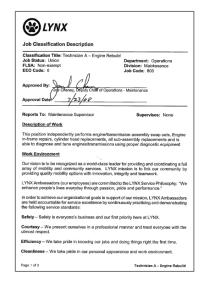


Transit Automation – Issues to Explore

Facilities, Operations & Staffing

- Electric vehicle charging stations: Siting and location of charging stations are needed for LYNX span of service
 - Where do we charge and how often?
 - How much power does it take to charge a fleet of buses?
- Maintenance requirements: AV will require new facilities, equipment, hardware and software to support new propulsion
 - Where do we get these skill sets?
 - Are future mechanics being trained for AV technology?
- Staff Training: New technology and operating platform will necessitate training and wholesale system integration with conventional fleets/services
 - Is AV in our job descriptions?
 - Does Human Resources understand how to recruit for employees in an AV environment?















Strategic Transit Automation Research

Customer Experience

- Vehicle Capacity: Recent tests were completed in vehicles with capacity
 2 passengers
- How many attendants equal one driver?
- Customer Information: Who answer's questions about where the bus goes, where to get off, or if return bus service will be available?
- How do customers use reduced fare?
- Who cleans the vehicle during the day?







Transit Automation – Adolescent Years



We think we know more than we know, because we don't yet know what we don't know.

What are the things we aren't yet thinking about?





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