

### Seminar – 20th and 21st November 2019





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# **Evaluation Results**









### Reminder Scoop's objectives

- 1. Improve safety of road users and road operating staff
- 2. Making traffic management more efficient and contributing to the reduction of emissions
- 3. Optimizing infrastructure management costs, making vehicles fit for the future and developing new services









# S Agenda at a glance

- Evaluation results part 1 13h40/15h00
- Live demonstration 15h00/15h30
- Coffe break- 15h30/15h45
- Evaluation results part 2 15h45/17h00
- Cross-border tests and European harmonization -17h00/18h00







Q&A

# Detailed Agenda



#### Evaluation results part 1 - 13h40/15h00

Health risk assessment Acceptability study Organisational impacts Legal aspects Divitha SEETHARAMDOO Cécile BARBIER Medhi CHAHIR Michèle GUILBOT

- Live demonstration- 15h00/15h30
- Coffee break 15h30/16h00



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#### Evaluation Results part 2 - 15h30/17h00

Impacts on safety Impacts on traffic and congestion Cost benefit analysis and business model Technical Evaluation Q&A Laura BIGI Andres LADINO Rémi POCHEZ, Christophe LARUE Hasnaâ ANISS





#### Cross-border tests and european harmonization -17h00/18h00

Cross-border tests C-Roads platform Q&A José FERNANDEZ, Lara MOURA Eric OLLINGER









# Health risk assessment

Evaluation of electromagnetic field exposure



Divitha Seetharamdoo IFSTTAR/COSYS/LEOST





- Deployment of 802.11p radiocommunication systems
  - Human exposure to electromagnetic waves due to the presence of supplementary RF sources







# Regulatory Framework

- Objective
  - Definition of guidelines and requirements for limiting exposure to timevarying electric, magnetic and electromagnetic fields
- European council recommandation 1999/519/EC on limitation of exposure of the general public to electromagnetic waves
  - Based on the recommendations of ICNIRP (International commission on non-ionizing radiation protection)
  - Recommandation transposed in France Decree 2002-77



- European council directive 2013/35/EC on the minimum health and safety requirements regarding exposure of workers to risks arising from electromagnetic fields
  - Recommandation transposed in France by Decree 2016-1074





Analyse the exposure level due to EM emissions from systems deployed by the Scoop project





 Focus : Radio frequency electromagnetic emissions from the Roadside unit (RSU) and Onboard Unit (OBU

Both public and occupational exposure



# Human Exposure analysis in the framework of Scoop project

- General principle of evaluation of Human Exposure to EM fields
- Analysis of the regulatory framework with respect to the EM emissions added by Scoop radio communication systems



- Human exposure to EM fields assessment for on several roads with RSU deployed in an car equiped with an OBU
- Assessment of maximum exposure level (instantaneous and averaged over 6 minutes) as well as the cumulative exposure



### Human EM exposure assessment

- ITS G5/802.11p systems
  - Max. equivalent radiated power (ERP) = 2 W
  - Center frequency = 5,9 GHz
- Evaluation of EM exposure : the main parameters







# Human EM exposure assessment

- The integration constrainsts of the radiocommunication systems are essential factors influencing EM exposure
  - Within vehicles, this evaluation is the responsibility of the car manufacturers; they attest that the maximum exposure limit is respected



 Outdoor, after deploying the RSU, a neutral body (e.g. a certified laboratory) in agreement with the ANFR (Agence nationale des fréquences) performs measurements and these can be made available to the general public





- Limits in the exposure levels
- Application of the general regulatory framework to the emission sources introduced by the deployment planned in Scoop project
- Two different populations:
  - Workers (healthy adults exposed during working hours),
  - Public (24h exposure, 7 days/week for adults, children, old people...)

Liberti - Eg altei - Fraterniel		Population générale Valeurs limites d'exposition	TRAVAILLEURS Restriction de base
MINISTÈRE DE LA TRANSITION ÉCOLOGIQUE ET SOLIDAIRE MINISTÈRE CHARGÉ DES TRANSPORTS	Champ électrique de référence	61 V/m	137 V/m



### Problem statement



- How to detect and evaluate as acurately as possible the power of signals when ITS-G5 systems are in service...
  - Method: 2-step parameter setting (in laboratory controlled environment) and on road environment)





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### Description of evaluations performed



- Car equiped for experimentations
- A86 and N104 around Paris
- A4 Paris-Reims







#### Results – Maximum instantaneous electric field (A86 et N104)





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Results in field level with respect to the threshold of 61 V/m recommended by ICNIRP (Roads A86 et N104)





Projet

connected vehicles and road

 Maximum value of electric field: 0,011 V/m



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#### Results – Maximum instantaneous electric field (A4 Paris - Reims)







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#### Results in field level with respect to the threshold of 61 V/m recommended by **ICNIRP** (Roads A4 Paris-Reims)



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60 66 72 78



### Cumulative assessment (from 100 kHz to 8 GHz) inside vehicle

Use of an exposimeter (WaveMon) during assessments on A86, N104



E-field: 0,24 V/m

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Max value of E-Field(ICNIRP) : 0,05 V/m





Conclusion



- The general regulatory framework for limiting exposure level to EM fields applies to the Scoop project
  - Limiting the exposure level to 61 V/m for the general population
- The emission level of the wireless system deployed in the their integration constraints, the exposure levels are a priori:



- Much less than the limits prescribed by the recommadation 1999/519/CE of the European council
- The max. values measured are 0,011 V/m pour assessments along A86, N104 and A4 with maximum instataneous values of 1,5 V/m





# Thank you for listening

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# Acceptability study

C. Barbier, A. Koustanaï & L. Guyonvarc'h

Laboratory of Accidentology, Biomechanics and driver Behavior, Renault-PSA









 Methodology development
Studying acceptability of a "discrete" system
Making a device for self-confrontations without video recordings What we tried? What worked?

#### SCOOP acceptability

How current C-ITS are used?



Which ways to re-design the system?

What we learned? What we recommend?





- Nielsen: many dimensions of acceptability
- Focus on use of the system over time

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Exploratory and untested way of thinking





Liberte - Realist + Fraternite

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### Multi-approach protocol

(Sensibilisation,

objective assets)



		Rou
NDS	NDS Ecology ++	
FOT	System exposition Ecology +	
UX Experts	Each steps of acceptability	
Experts Traffic	Objective assets	F
Focus Co-conception	Leverage of acceptability	t

Expectations First-experience Bounded experience Reconsidered experience



Experimentation inthe-use with Experts



Interview of traffic manager



**Focus Group** 

Reconsidered experience





Expectations

Naturalistic Driving Study

Paris/Britany

15\*9 mounths

Field Operational Test Bordeaux 29\*1 weeks









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#### Co-financed by the Connecting Europe Facility of the European Union Collecting tracks for selfconfrontation without video





#### Ethics

 Aggregation of contextual user experience tracks

#### Risks and cautions

- unuse/misuse of the vocal recorder
- Lack of immersion with the logbook



### Expectations



- SCOOP is seen as an "improved WAZE"
  - Navigation expectations (routing, traffic facilitations, time schedule)
  - C2I often misunderstood
  - NDS: seen as a tutorial system
- Current use of C-ITS
  - Annoyance in every systems/combined uses > "unlocked" pairing between driver and device
  - Valuable comfort provided by messages integration into the navigation screen
  - Error tolerance (visibility of SCOOP's improved reliability?)



 Low/unspecified expectations: towards a "pop-culture" where a priori expectations remain open (nor negatives or positives)







system before trying out

Get her/his idea on-the-use

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### First-experience

#### When handling the system: utility salience

- Missing UC to report: Traffic jam and risk area
- False-negative complain in comparison with WAZE

#### Quite acceptable usability but might need to be improved

- Good usability despite some confusions
- To be improved: "design", feedback when a message is sent, some titles should be more explicit
- Reliability rating not always seen/understood
- Icons setting on the map > desire to click to open ahead the pop-up



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- Misunderstanding about SCOOP's functions
  - False positive attributions
  - Navigation functions
  - Expectations about taking into account events in the current route



FOT Experts)







# Bounded experience

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- Usability in-the-use
  - Display zone: map/driver axis?
  - Audible modality required, especially speech recognition
  - Navigation/SCOOP consistency required
  - False-positive better accepted than falsenegative
- Utility in-the-use
  - Advantage provided by warnings for rerouting (for strategic and tactic purpose)
  - Limited interest for some UC, whereas some UC are missing

C2C

- Automatic sending is not convincing
- Manual C2C: semantic filter
- C2I underutilised









# Reconsidered experience





- Usual C-ITS used during test week
  - Limitation by lack of navigational functions
- Competitive advantage hardly perceived
- Adding navigation functions needed?





"During the trial, I used my usual navigation







#### • High points

- Potentially acceptable system
- Advantage from integration into the vehicle (information consistency and large screen)
- Aspects to work on
  - For now, limited expectations from information reliability (accuracy, real-time) in comparison with existing systems
  - SCOOP is perceived as an integrated navigation device
  - C2I saliency / benefit provided by a holistic view
- Enhancements
  - Reporting traffic jam and risk areas
  - Relevance of information associated with messages (reliability rating, speed recommendation)?



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# Recommendations

- Better communication on SCOOP's safety purpose / addedvalue
- Work on UC with users
  - Co-design
- Optimising the HMI
  - strategy, displays, feedbacks
- Full integration into car navigation device
  - Informational consistency, impact on current route

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- Combining with other services/navigation or safety functions?
  - ADAS, tutorial, connection with other services, new functions





# Results of the two organizational impact studies



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- Ownership of a technological innovation is neither automatic nor systemic (Andréani, 2001 ; Jorgensen, 2014).
- The implementation of a new technical system has an impact on: tasks, skills, management, organization ...
   (Bobillier-Chaumon, 2013, Brangier, 2010, Valléry, 2003).



 Starting point: understand how professionals work and communicate without this new system.



# Common theoretical basis

 To understand how professionals work, it is essential to distinguish between what needs to be done, the purpose (task) and what is really to accomplish this task (activity) (Leplat, 1986).

• Understanding how the activity is constructed by a given operator in a given



• Goal that is set

Analysing the real behaviour of operators.

Conditions in which it should be achieved



What is undertaken by the subject to accomplish the task

### Importance of

context.

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- The operator is not only the 'human factor' but a 'human actor' (Weill-Fassina et al. 1993).
- For one task, they are a lot of different activities.



# Two complementary studies on three fields of study: 3 pilot DIRs









# **Study 1**: DIR Ile-de-France & DIR Atlantique







#### Projet SCOOP véhicules et routes connectés connected vehicles and roads

State of art + SCOOP system understanding
Questionnaires administered to pilot sites managers
Interviews with pilot sites managers

Ex-ante
a. Field workers: observations + verbalizations
b. Traffic supervisor: observations + verbalizations.

• During implementation: participation as observer and recommendations

Phase 2

Phase 0

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• Ex-post

Method

- a. Field workers: observations + verbalizations
- b Traffic supervisor: observations + verbalizations.





### Who?

- 6 field workers / 3 intervention managers with different levels of experience
- 3 traffic supervisor / 1 chief / 2 managers with a long work experience
- What?
  - Various activities in road operation: patrol, intervention, night roadworks (marking)
  - Activity of traffic supervision

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- •Hows
  - Observations
  - Verbalisations







### • For each activity:

- Identification of the sensitive elements to monitor and of the difficulties to which the system can provide a solution
- Focus on information circulation
- Proposition of recommendations

For example: take into account the diversity of the local functioning during the conception of the system -> Introducing flexibility.





# Results: advantages of SCOOP

## For intervention

- Less administrative tasks
- More security/efficiency because of the information given to road user
- More precise location of an event to facilitate the intervention



- Better information to users: precise (geolocation), realtime (without a need to call at the beginning and at the end of an event)
- Automation of a part of the log book filling



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# Results: key issues of SCOOP

## For intervention

- Anticipation of field problems (ie. no geolocation in tunnels)
- Automation of the system during the access to an event (driving task)
- Taking into account managers tasks
- Keep direct communication with phone

## For traffic supervision

- Associate the operator to define what need to be automated
- Interfaced the different tools
- Think about the organisation of the work between road police and operators



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# Study 2 : DIR Ouest







• Objective: Successful deployment by creating a favorable context for C-ITS

# The accompaniment process



• Methodology before, during and after deployment: studies at three levels (individual, technological and organizational), their interactions (to anticipate changes), recommendations and support on these three levels



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 Philosophy: taking into account the expertise of all actors, respect and consideration



Lewin, K. (1947a). Frontiers in Group Dynamics : Concept, Method and Reality in Social Science; Social Equilibria and Social Change. Human Relations, 1(1).

Lewin, K. (1947b). Frontiers in group dynamics : II. Channels of group life; social planning and action research. *Human relations*, 1(2), 143–153. Lewin, K. (1951). *Field theory in social science : Selected theoretical papers (edited by dorwin cartwright.)*.

Quiguer, S. (2013). Acceptabilité, acceptation et appropriation des Systèmes de Transport Intelligents : Élaboration d'un canevas de co-conception multidimensionnelle orientée par l'activité (Phdthesis, Université Rennes 2). Pichot, N., Quiguer, S., & Somat, A. (2017). Un cadre psychosocial d'intervention pour accompagner le développement et le déploiement d'une technologie nouvelle. *Psychologie du Travail et des Organisations*. Terrade, F., Pasquier, H., Reerinck-Boulanger, J., Guingouain, G., & Somat, A. (2009). L'acceptabilité sociale : La prise en compte des déterminants sociaux dans l'analyse de l'acceptabilité des systèmes technologiques. *Le travail humain*, 72(4), 383–395.





# Studies and methods used

- Study of the impacts of C-ITS on the organization of the West DIR
- Interviews with all department heads (N = 14)
- Study of the impacts of C-ITS on CIGT's operations and operator's professions
- Analysis of the activity (observations, interviews, N = 17), focus-group (N = 23), questionnaires (N = 34)
- Impact study of C-ITS on network administration and equipment maintenance
- Interviews with officials and agents (N = 7)



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- Evaluation of the impact of the approach before deployment
- Questionnaires DIRO, DIRIF, DIRA (N = 390)





- these four studies
  - 1. What impact on the organization and the professions?
  - 2. What reception from the agents?
  - 3. What are the contributions of the approach?





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# What impact on the organization? (1/2)



- The deployment of C-ITS re-questions the organization of road managers.
- At the DIR Ouest, the services carry out many actions (= 69). A significant proportion of these actions (= 47, ~ 68%) have been or will be re-examined and / or modified. Eight themes:



Strengthening the proximity and sense of public service.



# What impact on the organization? (1/2)



The roll-out of C-ITS reinterrogates all the trades of road managers. Four highly impacted trades.





Accordance between project goals and representation of the agents toward their profession





Questions about the added value of the project



# What reception from the agents? (2/2)



# Concerns about ergonomics and technical operation versus field constraints



- Improvement of embedded use
- Creating a connected van
- Creation of a unique tool to help with traffic management
- Integration of tools developed to manage administration and maintenance

## Fears related to the drift of geolocation

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- CNIL: possibility to disable Scoop
- PKI: protection of personal data
- Communication on the measures implemented and show the agents that their opinion is taken into account!





# Projet SCOOP

# Evaluation of the contributions of the accompaniment

- The agents who directly participated in the process:
- ✓Have a better knowledge of the Scoop project and the C-ITS
- $\checkmark$  Feel more in ability to use them
- ✓Feel more taken into account by their hierarchy
- $\checkmark$  Have more confidence in the help they can receive
- ✓Are much more positive about the deployment process



- ✓Much More Intent to Use C-ITS
- $\checkmark$  More likely to recommend the use of C-ITS
- Professionals who were on a site that benefited from the approach are more favorable to the deployment of these new technologies compared to professionals from other pilot sites.



# Feedback: the main principles to remember from the approach

## Two main principles to remember

Take into account the real work Raise awareness and train the hierarchy

# 10 actions for successful deployment

Involve the hierarchy to carry C-ITS

- Create a multidisciplinary project team
  - Meet with the unions
- Communicate throughout the organization
- Communicating directly with the agents concerned
- Create or strengthen relationships with external partners
- Integrate C-ITS in the current operation: associate teams, improve working conditions, train teams, monitor changes induced by C-ITS





### (ی) ( Thanks for your attention !

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Andréani, J.-C. (2001). Marketing du produit nouveau : 95% des produits nouveaux échouent. Les managers sont en cause, les études de marché aussi. Revue française du marketing, (182), 5-12. Brangier, E., Hammes-Adelé, S., & Bastien, J.-M. (2010). Analyse critique des approches de l'acceptation des technologies: de l'utilisabilité à la symbiose humain-technologie-organisation. Revue Européenne de Psychologie Appliquée/European Review of Applied Psychology, 60(2), 129-146 Bobillier Chaumon, M.-E. (2013). Conditions d'usage et facteurs d'acceptation des technologies dans l'activité : Questions et perspectives pour la psychologie du travail (HDR). Université Pierre Mendès-France, Grenoble Jørgensen, H. H., Bruehl, O., & Neele, F. (2014). Making Change Work While the Work Keeps Changing [(IBM Strategy and Change Practice)] Leplat, J. (1986). L'analyse psychologique du travail. Revue de psychologie appliquée, 36(1), 9-27. Lewin, K. (1947a). Frontiers in Group Dynamics : Concept, Method and Reality in Social Science; Social Equilibria and Social Change. Human Relations, 1(1). Lewin, K. (1947b). Frontiers in group dynamics : II. Channels of group life; social planning and action research. Human relations, 1(2), 143-153. MINISTÈRE Lewin, K. (1951). Field theory in social science : Selected theoretical papers (edited by dorwin cartwright.). DE LA TRANSITION ÉCOLOGIOUE Quiauer, S. (2013), Acceptabilité, acceptation et appropriation des Systèmes de Transport Intelliaents : Élaboration d'un canevas de co-conception multidimensionnelle orientée par l'activité (Phothesis, Université Rennes 2) ET SOLIDAIRE Pichot, N., Quiauer, S., & Somat, A. (2017). Un cadre psychosocial d'intervention pour accompagner le développement et le déploiement d'une technologie nouvelle. Psychologie du Travail et des Organisations. Terrade, F., Pasquier, H., Reerinck-Boulanger, J., Guingouain, G., & Somat, A. (2009). L'acceptabilité sociale : La prise en compte des déterminants sociaux dans l'analyse de l'acceptabilité des systèmes technologiques. Le travail humain, 72(4), 383-395. MINISTÈRE CHARGÉ DE Valléry, G. (2003). Quels sont les effets des NTIC sur le travail et l'organisation ? In : C. Lévy-Leboyer, M. Huteau, C. Louche et J.-P. Rolland (dir.), La psychologie du Travail (2e éd., p. 553-576). Paris : Les Editions d'Organisation. TRANSPORTS Weill-Fassina, A., Rabardel, P., & Dubois, D. (1993). Représentations pour l'action. Octarès.





# Legal aspects

Legal Responsibilities Protection of users' personal data

Michèle GUILBOT

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# Objectives of the action on legal aspects Projet Scoop

#### Role of IFSTTAR

support to public authorities (MTES/ DGITM)

legal impacts of project SCOOP / C-ITS

- on the personal data and privacy of users
- on liability in the event of accidents: what legal framework?

C	Among the objectives to be pursued in C- ITS	Ensure the safety of users of connected vehicles, in particular by preventing intrusions into the system in order to
		- avoid malicious control of a system element
		- avoid the collection and illegitimate use of data (personal or not)
		<ul> <li>and finally to avoid the occurrence of an accident and/or the violation of personal data</li> </ul>
IFSTTAR Michèle GUILBOT - TS2 Department / MA Laboratory		



## Protection of users' personal data



This must be one of the objectives of C-ITS Contribute to the deployment of a connected road traffic system in compliance with legislation on the protection of users' personal data and privacy to ensure that their rights are respected, including their fundamental rights

Main SCOOP documents to consult

- Guilbot M. & al. presentation file of the SCOOP project at the CNIL, July 2016
- Ollinger E., Esposito MC & al. Complementary document for the CNIL, December 2016
- Letter from the President of the CNIL to DGITM, 18 July 2017
- Guilbot M. Synthesis on the protection of personal data in SCOOP, July 2019



#### **RGPD - Data Protection Act amended - Decree 2019**

Among the **principles**: *accountability*, compliance from the design stage and by default, data minimization // Cybersecurity

**FSTTAR** Michèle GUILBOT - TS2 Department / MA Laboratory



## Responsibilities Framing of the study



- I. Theoretical analysis
  - The regimes of mobilizable responsibilities
    - Compensation for accident victims
    - Sanctioning misconduct
  - The responsibility of agents and their functional protection
  - The responsibility of the administration towards its agents
    - vehicle geolocation, risks related to distraction or overwork, impact of waves on health

Focus of the study on the responsibilities of the administration and its agents



#### II - Case law illustrations

- Analysis of the criteria
  - administrative liability for failure to carry out normal maintenance
  - criminal liability of natural persons

A major difficulty: a largely prospective field of investigation



## Responsibilities

## Tools" needed for analysis



#### Legal texts

Published texts (responsibilities, road management, signage, etc.)

+ if possible, any circular / instruction produced by the State services or partners, directly or indirectly applicable to TSI-Cs

- technical note on road information for users on the National road network (14 April 2016, DGITM / BO)
- instructions to subcontractors, public procurement CCAP and CCTP DiRIF, 2015

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### Jurisprudence

- Administrative liability (published case law)
- Criminal liability
  - published case law + previous INRETS work on DDE litigation
  - litigation files made available by managers or the State? *finally not retained: files not available for consultation*

### Some SCOOP deliverables

- management of displays on UEVg HMIs
- system acceptability by operating agents
- service description
- studies on distraction
- security (*cyber*) studies...



### Responsibilities **Context elements**



### C-ITS, operational elements necessary for analysis

- technical elements that may be taken into account by a judge in a dispute
  - messages, equipment, security systems,...

### European legal context for the deployment of ITS

- reminder of specific legislation
  - EU law
  - national law conformity with Community legislation
- interests of this reminder
  - position SCOOP in the European legal context of C-ITS
  - check the legal status of C-ITS
    - e. g. a priori no reference to the concepts of public service or general interest

### Positioning of safety requirements systems

- products / services under common law
- specificities for automated / connected systems?
- specificities for C-ITS?

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Demonstrate the robustness of the measures taken to ensure the security and reliability of systems, including cybersecurity, or improve the system

> Do not overlook the impact of standardization on responsibilities



### Responsibilities General information



- Legal responsibilities
  - personal injury or death to persons
  - violations of the rights of drivers involved in SCOOP and, more broadly, in C-ITS
- The aims of the project
  - Compensation of victims
    - Civil liability
    - Administrative responsibility
  - Criminal liability

Mapping the actors, the status and role of each one. Check the contractual clauses,....



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Persons likely to be involved in a liability mechanism The legal categories of the persons concerned

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Part 1. Theoretical framework Compensation of victims



Diversity of complex procedural regimes

### study focused on the responsibility of the administration and its agents...

- •... but sometimes it is difficult to reason without taking into account the general context, in particular
  - Iability of the driver or guardian of the vehicle
    - obligation to compensate them (covered by insurance or guarantee fund)
    - but the final contribution to the debt can be attributed to other actors
  - liability of partners or subcontractors
    - Iiability of a manufacturer in the sense of liability for defective products
    - and/or possible mobilisation of common law regimes (contractual / tortious)

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### Responsibilities

Projet Scoop véhicules et routes connectés connected vehicles and roads





# Responsibility of the administration and its agents



Case law criteria analysed

Administrative responsibility lack of normal maintenance (?) Criminal liability of the agent normal due diligence (?)

- Management of potential risk
  - predictability / unpredictability of risk for the administration
  - "distance" / "delay" between the information delivered and the event
  - response times by operating officers
- Information provided to the user
  - Prioritisation of information
  - **Dissemination of** information: why was it not transmitted? at what stage?
  - Quality of information: sufficient, appropriate / consistent with regulatory signage
  - Readability of the information: understanding by the user / contradiction with another source
  - Consequences of the information on the user's behaviour

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## Responsibilities related to IT security and data protection

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## Responsibility of the administration



- search for the basis "lack of normal maintenance" (?)
  - search for criteria to apply this basis to SCOOP / C-ITS
- in order to determine whether this <u>regime</u> is applicable, are studied
  - the involvement of the vehicle and the nature of the involvement
    - private vehicle / public service mission
    - administrative vehicle or similar
  - the qualification of equipment specific to SCOOP / C-ITS
    - fixed stations (UBR)
    - IT architectures

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## Responsibility of the administration



- The involvement of a SCOOP vehicle
  - contactless involvement by providing information(s)
- The impact of the involvement of an <u>administrative vehicle</u> equipped with SCOOP on jurisdictional competence
  - with regard to the quality of the victim

We retain the **fact of exploitation =>** 

competence of the administrative

judge

- public official or not
- by considering the nature of the operative event attributable to the involvement of the vehicle



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Search for the basis of the action

made of traffic or made of exploitation?



## **Responsibility of the administration**



- Qualification of SCOOP-specific "road" equipment
  - public work or not? exceptionally dangerous public work?
  - as it stands, no directly applicable case law
  - → analysis of the case law on the lack of normal maintenance + particular attention to that concerning
    - power generation facilities
    - automatic signalling
- Illustration: fixed stations (RSU)
  - considering the qualification criteria for a public work
  - and their application to the different elements of the system
    - tangible / intangible (IT architecture)

We propose the **qualification of public works**, without retaining the nature of exceptionally dangerous works

 $\rightarrow$  application of the theory of the <u>defect of normal</u>

*maintenance* 

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## Responsibility of the administration



The "lack of normal maintenance"

- Lack of normal maintenance, operation
  - user must prove the causal link between the defect and the damage
  - user is opposed by the predictability of the risk for a normally attentive and diligent driver
    - to what extent will this argument be enforceable when the failure is related to an infrastructure connected to the vehicle? to incorrect information transmitted to the vehicle?
  - administration must prove the normality of the interview
- Possible challenges
  - project owner, operator, guardian of the structure,...
  - possible sharing of responsibility
    - including with the driver (*limitation of his compensation*)

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Major role of the administrative judge case law




## **Responsibility of the administration**



The "lack of normal maintenance"

### which fact attributable to the administration to engage its responsibility?

analysis of the quality of the victim

Quality of the victim	In the absence of the administration
User	Alleged misconduct
Third parties	No fault
Participant	Foul

analysis of the jurisprudential criteria for transposition to SCOOP/C-ITS

- risk knowledge; predictability or unpredictability
- measures implemented
- response times

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### Responsibility of the administration



The distribution of the final burden of compensation

Cases where compensation was charged to the administration

- Possible ways forward
  - contractual basis links between the administration and its service providers / subcontractors / co-contractors (*public procurement*)
  - case of a manufacturer being held liable by the administration on the basis of liability for defective products
  - recourse action against the offending agent
    - in chapter on agent responsibility and functional protection

no analysis on remedies against legal persons governed by private law

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### Responsibility of agents and functional protection



- Fault of the agent and functional protection
   criteria for functional protection
- Failure of the agent and administrative case law
  - personal fault / service fault
  - the cumulations
    - misconduct, e. g. personal misconduct of the staff member and misconduct in the organisation of the service
    - liability in the event of personal fault not unrelated to the service





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Responsibility of agents and functional protection



- Illustrations for SCOOP
  - personal misconduct unrelated to the service is not considered (e.g. malicious intent)
  - but could be considered the personal fault committed with the means of the service
    - use of an equipped vehicle outside the service
    - sending incorrect information
    - that would have contributed to creating an accidental situation
  - an accumulation of faults could also be considered
    - e.g. distraction or overwork related to the use of the OBU-ro







Hypothesis 1. Personal injury or death in traffic involving a SCOOP system, e.g..:

contribution to the accident situation / creation of the conditions that made it possible as a result of the act of an agent, including negligence (design or use)

### Criminal liability of natural persons

- Legal background
  - The causal link: direct / indirect causal distinction
  - The fault
    - wilful misconduct and standard
    - gross negligence and <u>knowledge of the risk</u>
  - Criteria for the performance of normal due diligence in his professional activity by the agent
- to be illustrated with risks related to SCOOP and the criminal risk for agents
- Criminal liability of legal persons
  - are concerned in SCOOP: private partners, local authorities, public institutions

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Hypothesis 2: Infringement of drivers' rights resulting from computer files and processing due to:

- a risk related to a security breach (\*)
- failure to comply with the technical and organisational measures taken as presented to the CNIL or in non-compliance with applicable legislation

### Sanctions incurred

- criminal
  - application of the penalties provided for in the Criminal Code (arts. 226-16 et seq.)



- administrative
  - application of the sanctions provided for in the GDPR

(\*) this loophole may also make it possible to identify a fault contributing to the occurrence of an accident likely to give rise to liability on this ground



## Liability towards agents



### Geolocation and measures taken in SCOOP

- State of law
- Analysis of cases of typical case law that can be transposed to SCOOP cases
- Reminder of the measures taken in SCOOP and to be taken for the future
- Risks related to **distraction** or **overwork** 
  - Work carried out on the Grand Ouest site impact of <u>distraction</u>?
  - Elements in the work on <u>acceptability</u> (Ifsttar; Cerema)
    - e. g. unsuitability of the application's operating mode to the professional activity (having to enter information simultaneously in overload, not time)



### - The impact of waves on health

 not covered, but an important subject that will concern all users of public space exposed to a multitude of cumulative sources of wave emissions



### Part<sup>2.</sup> Illustrations

## Transposable" case law illustrations



Risk management by the administration and its agents

- A known, foreseeable or unpredictable risk by the administration

A message that encourages the user to make a wrong decision

The distance between the information delivered to the user and the problem detected

the message is not consistent with the predictable reaction of a normal conductor

 The intervention time of the operating agents to correct the problem / the prioritization of the information delivered

### Information provided to the user

- Non-delivery of information to the user
- Incorrect, inappropriate or inappropriate information
- The readability of information
  - $\circ\;$  how the alert is issued
  - $\circ$  consistency with regulatory signage

user distraction by the system

- contradiction with another source of information
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Part<sup>2.</sup> Illustrations

### Case law illustrations // Scoop



### Methodology

- Analysis of administrative and criminal case law
- Examination of the circumstances under which the responsibility of the administration and/or agents can be retained or excluded
- Perspective: projection for C-ITS cases



### Important criteria: knowledge of the risk or predictability of the risk

- SCOOP is in itself a risk knowledge tool
- Two hypotheses
- knowledge of road events by the device itself
- predictability or unpredictability of a system malfunction
- Measures taken to anticipate the risk and hinder its realization?
  - e. g. organizational measures (prioritization of events to be transmitted); system monitoring measures, instructions on measures to be taken in the event of malfunctioning

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Prospects for the future Illustrations by use case analysis



Specific study

requiring the mobilization of many

partners

### **Proposed assumptions** (for further study)

- Scheduled site alert
- Alert for track intervention or unsecured accident area
- Obstacle alert on the roadway
- In each case, analyse the potential legal risks of each actor (including the driver)
  - based on proposals made in past research
    - Guilbot et al AJAR, INRETS, July 2010 (Annex 7, Intelligent Speed Management)
  - by taking into account, on a prospective basis, the case law that may be transposed
  - What about the impact of C-ITS on these responsibilities?
    - to engage responsibilities
    - or on the contrary to reduce legal risks



### THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

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LA FAUTE À QUI, AU CONDUCTEUR, AU CONDUCTEUR, A'LA ROUTE, A'LA ROUTE A'LA VOITURE, A'LA VOITURE ET AUX PNEUS, ET AUX PNEUS, EN FAIT JE NE SAIS ALOUETTE ... AH PLUS QUI JE SUIS ET OU J'EN SUIS ... ON EST, NI LE SENS DE ANALYSE.

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connected vehicles and roads

Drawing Joël Yerpez. Predicted 3. Kissifrot







## Questions / answers









# Demonstration









# Coffee break









# Road safety impact

### Laura BIGI, Cyril CHAUVEL, Erwan LECUYER











Context - Experimentation
 Method & Analysis
 Results



Conclusion & Recommendations





## Context - Experimentation Evaluation carried out mainly in Bordeaux

• SCOOP vehicles equipped with sensors and recorders, driving on open roads

Initially, naturalistic approach planned in Ile-de-France and in the Western area.

- Less vehicles rolled out into the fleet than forecasted
  - => Development of an alternative protocol applied in Bordeaux city
    - Each of the 30 participants drives for one week and drives also on the ring road
    - SCOOP vehicles need specific equipment







## Data recording system





- GPSMobileye
- Datalogger (DAS)
- CAN connector
- SCOOP@F unit
- Power supply



### Data recorded(synchronized)

Position



- Vehicle data: speed, braking, steering wheel angle...
- Context information : Inter-distances, traffic signs, obstacles types, ...
- Display / messages transmission

## Context - Experimentation



**Sampling**: analysis of 600 displayed messages => 39 messages with a distance to the event going until 3,4 km.

- Elimination of messages :
  - Obstacles too far
  - Competition with speed limit traffic sign
  - Low initial speed
  - Bug / driving speed recording, ....



 $\Rightarrow$ 12 messages selected for the evaluation : distance to the events < 600m.







## Use cases : types B,D,E Messages displayed



1	
SCOOP messages	Simplified messages
Alert stationary vehicle	Stopped vehicle
Alert breakdown	Stopped vehicle
Alert Accident area	Accident
Alert Animal on the road	Animal
Alert Animal on the road - herd	Animal
Alert people on the road	People
Alert obstacle on the road	Obstacle
Alert operator vehicle in intervention. Operator vehicle stopped for protection	Road working
Alert planned road works. Fixed road works	Road working
Alert unmanaged blockage of a road	Obstacle
Alert extreme weather conditions	Weather
Alert extreme weather conditions - Strong winds	Weather
Temporary slippery road alert	lce
Temporary slippery road alert – persistent ice	lce



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## Method & Analysis Accident analysis Stakes and real benefits

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## Method & Analysis Accident analysis Stakes: 2 criteria







### Results: passengers cars







#### Efficiency / accident frequency reduction:

% of situations with reduction of driving speed

### Efficiency / accident severity reduction:

 Determined from the pedestrian impact and the front impact risk curves = f(driving speed), respectively





 $Ef = 1 - (R_{avec}/R_{sans})$ 



## Efficiency / accident frequency reduction









(A)

## Risk curve / Severity (dead + seriously injured)



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Application of the risk curves: distinction between véhicle/pedestrian impact and vehicle/vehicle or obstacles impact (use cases grouping)

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		Value	<b>Confidence interval</b>
	Mean of pedestrian impact efficiencies (%)	-0,34	[-1,63 % ; 0,51% ]
	Mean of front impact efficiencies (%)	0,13	[-0,99% ; 1,43%]
E TTION UE RE E ES TS	Insignificant efficiency ~ 0		











 Benefits / fatal and injured accidents reduction related to the use cases

Estimation	Benefits / accidents reduction
For each use case	From 0 to 1,4% (fatal and injured)
Global: all use cases	From 3% (injured) to 4% (fatal)
Accidents reduction, if 100% of the fleet is equipped (cf. ONISR 2018)	1296 (injured) ; 84 (fatal)
Maximum reduction of injured accidents, if 100% of the fleet is equipped (cf. ONISR 2018) = the global stake of all use cases	Benefit max = 10% (global stake)
	4320 injured accidents / 230 fatal accidents



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### Benefits / accident severity reduction related to the use cases

Estimation	Benefits / severity reduction	
For each use case	Insignificant ~ 0	
Global: all use cases	Insignificant ~ 0	
Maximum reduction of dead and seriously	Benefit max = 8,4% (global stake)	
<ul> <li>injured, if 100% of the fleet is equipped (cf. ONISR 2018)</li> <li>= the global stake of all use cases</li> </ul>	1567 dead + seriously injured	



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## Conclusion & Recommendations

## Conclusion

- Enhanced methodology and know how: development of a multiapproaches protocol according to the available input data and experimental context.
- The results show a tendency in terms of road safety benefit
  - A bigger sample should confirm it.



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 In the context of the evaluation study, the maximum expected benefit in terms of accidents and severity reduction <u>corresponds to</u> the respective stakes.

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## Conclusions & Recommandations

### Recommandations

### Experimental protocol

- Installation of camera into the vehicles
  - inside context of the vehicles: cf. driver behaviour
  - outside context of the vehicles: cf. environment/interactions with different events



For any future evaluation study: to ensure a huge sampling





# Traffic Impact Evaluation

A simulation approach to evaluate infrastructure-to-vehicle (I2V) messaging impact in road congestion

LICIT - IFSTTAR

Andres Ladino



20th November 2019

Context









#### **Dynamic Performance & Operation** $\rightarrow$ **Stability of traffic Flow**

- Measure and characterize dynamic effects of messaging policies in I2V cases in traffic flow.
- Define and study variation of different messaging policies.

#### Impact on traffic flow & other users $\rightarrow$ Impact on road capacity

- Determine the efficient effects in road capacity via alternative indicators
- Establish indicators at the network level that help to define effects on congestion.

#### **Side effects** → **Environmental effects**

- Specific maneuvers can impact traffic producing more accelerations or decelerations. Hence side effect contributions are also desired to be evaluated.
- Evaluate the potential impact in this context





## Methodological framework





## Research questions

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Reactive

Proactive



- What are the <u>effects of specific I2V policies</u> on regular users compared to users affected by the I2V messaging?
- Study the impact of these effects under prescribed scenarios and situations.
  - Ex. Road works declared by the road operator.



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## Hypothesis & Considerations




### **Principles:**

- Conservation law in traffic flow theory.
  - Reach a maximum flow / no storage in intersections.
- Microscopic approach for simulating realistic dynamics.
  - Bounded accelerations
  - Reaction times



Vehicles under effects of message obey a prescribed driving policy















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• Acceptance policy



10Km

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Distance to works ~

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CHARGÉ DES TRANSPORTS 4.000e-4 3.000e-4 2.000e-4 1.000e-4 0.000e+0 10000 11000 12000 13000 Acceptane Distance [Km]

5Km

14000

- Higher likelihood when approaching to works
- Unified message for all connected vehicles.
- Similar acceptance dynamics unless constrained by traffic.



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#### (ئې (ھ Impact on traffic trajectories







#### **Reference scenario:**

- Mandatory speed reduction @1km before works
- Effect of works is declared as a zone with limited speed (5Km/h) ٠

iet connected vehicles and roads

(S Distance effect







@10Km Distance to works ~ 5Km

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Optimal selection: R. Nishi, A. Tomoeda, K. Shimura, and K. Nishinari, "Theory of jam-absorption driving," Transp. Res. Part B Methodol., vol. 50, pp. 116–129, Apr. 2013.



## Distance effect in V2I





Earlier messages are good for avoiding the congestion effects from works  $\rightarrow$  Increased delays if the policy is not properly selected chosen.

**Optimal selection:** R. Nishi, A. Tomoeda, K. Shimura, and K. Nishinari, "Theory of jam-absorption driving," *Transp. Res. Part B Methodol.*, vol. 50, pp. 116–129, Apr. 2013.



## Penetration rate impact





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- Spatial distribution of congestion is better achieved at higher penetration rates, effects of works are better avoided.
- Nevertheless, as observed before increasing the penetration rate may also have an impact on the network delay







Earlier messages may potentially increase the impact of CO2 emissions Penetration rate is an important factor that may also reduce the impact on CO<sub>2</sub> emissions.







- Speed drop policies may conduct to optimal absorption of traffic effects, overestimating the speed drop may appear secondary congestions
- Effects on the Total travel time are affected when messages are sent to far away from the planned works.
- Market penetration rate itself constitute an important factor for potential environmental impacts.

Important future works:

- Analyzing the impact of delayed acceptation on policies and the effect of anarchy.
- Study cases where broadcasted messages are non uniform and adapted to the current traffic condition.







# Socioeconomic evaluation & Business models

Christophe Larue - Rémi Pochez

November 20th, 2019







# Socioeconomic evaluation of C-ITS services





# Socioeconomic evaluation



- Considering a package of use cases, including those of SCOOP, all being based on the same equipment
- •Future costs and benefits are considered with a discount rate in order to compare equivalent costs and benefits for the same reference year
- Socioeconomic evaluation considers impacts for the whole society, not for individual parties
- Transfer costs between parties are not taken into account



- Socioeconomic evaluation includes impacts for third parties
  - Avoided death: 3 200 000 euros
  - Avoided hospitalization(>24h): 400 000 euros
  - Avoided slight injuries: 16 000 euros





- •0. Smartphone scenario (reference scenario): connected services available only by the way of smartphone devices
- I. 4G scenario: embedded equipment connecting cars to the 4G network
- •2. ITS-G5 scenario: short range communications between cars and with roadside units
- •3. ITS-G5 + 4G scenario: short range and 4G communications
- •4. LTE-V2X scenario: same as ITS-G5, available only from 2022
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- 5. LTE-V2X + 4G scenario
- 6. 5G short range scenario: V2I, I2V and V2V communications based on 5G network (slicing services)

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# Deployment scenarios



In each scenario, the same pace of deployment for infrastructures is assumed in order to ensure comparability

Pace of deployment	Low	Medium	High				
<ul><li>4G coverage for road network</li><li>- in 2020</li><li>- for each additional year</li></ul>	75% 2,5%	75% 2,5%	75% 2,5%				
Roadside units coverage for main network - in 2020 - for each additional year	15% 3,5%	30% 7%	30% 7%				
Roadside units coverage for secondary network - in 2020 - for each additional year	2,5% 0,25%	5% 0,5%	5% 2,5%				
Roadside units coverage in main urban areas - in 2020 - for each additional year	7,5% 2,75%	15% 5,5%	15% 8,5%				
5G coverage	Idem roadside units, starting from 2024						





- Deployment scenarios
  - Three scenarios for the deployment of embedded equipment into the vehicle fleet have been considered (those scenarios include aftermarket equipement)
  - Low scenario : 1% per year (equivalent to 13% of sales between 2020 and 2025)
  - Medium scenario : 3% per year (equivalent to 40% of sales between 2020 and 2025)



 High scenario : 5% per year (equivalent to 66% of sales between 2020 and 2025)

Considered use cases

\*\*\*\*\*\*

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#### Communication 4G network Use case Initials modes compatibility Emergency electronic brake light EBL V2V No Emergency vehicle approaching **EVA** V2V No Hazardous location notification HLN V2I2V, V2V Partial V2I2V, V2V Partial Slow or stationnary vehicle SSV Traffic jam ahead warning WLT V2I2V, V2V Partial 12V In-vehicle signage VSGN Yes Road works warning **RWW** 12V Partial Weather conditions WTC 12V Yes Green light optimal speed advisory **GLOSA** 12V Partial Signal violation SigV V2I2V No Vulnerable road user protection Partial VRU V2X Wrong-way driving WWD 12V Yes



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 When partial 4G compatibility: quality of service is decreased by 30% due to latency and information loss (cf. evaluation of the NordicWay project)





- Road security: the statement of La Valette, in 2017, targets a 50% reduction of serious injuries in road accidents by 2030
- C-ITS being one lever to achieve this goal, the reference scenario (without C-ITS) considers a decrease in road insecurity limited to 30%
- Use of smartphone while driving: 40% of drivers in the long run



- Horizon of evaluation: 2050
  - Autonomous vehicles could become common after 2050

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#### Projet Results for the medium scenarios (f)

	Scénario	1	2	3	4	5	6
	EBL	0	1 660	1 660	1 328	1 328	812
	EVA	0	932	932	771	771	497
	HLN	2 310	2 858	3 067	2 331	2 914	2 646
	SSV	528	657	700	537	665	611
	TJW	1 139	1 367	1 983	969	1 824	1 564
	VSGN	661	469	666	401	662	662
	RWW	821	1 020	1 251	874	1 187	1 135
	WTC	2 355	1 721	2 372	1 473	2 361	2 358
	GLOSA	171	226	265	192	251	238
	SigV	0	2 232	2 232	1 807	1 807	1 438
	VRU	6	11	11	10	11	10
Liberté - Égalité - Fraternité	WWD	29	29	30	24	29	29
REPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE	Double counting	-1 210	-2 147	-2 580	-1 746	-2 331	-1 933
MINISTÈRE DE LA TRANSITION	Total benefits	6 810	11 036	12 589	8 971	11 479	10 067
ET SOLIDAIRE	Costs for vehicle + data	-7 077	-7 077	-7 432	-6 049	-7 381	-7 546
MINISTÈRE CHARGÉ DES	Roadside units	0	-980	-980	-980	-980	0
TRANSPORTS	NPV (M€)	-266	2 978	4 177	1 942	3 118	2 521



### Net Present Values under different deployment scenarios



Infrastructures deployment	Embedded equipement	1	2	3	4	5	6
Low	Low	-273	-1 567	-87	-1 612	-232	-18
Low	Medium	-266 1 749 <b>3 836</b>			956	2 934	1 684
Low	High	420	6 653	8 997	5 409	7 425	4 492
Medium	Low	-273	-1 327	-389	-1 434	-557	131
Medium	Medium	-266	2 979	4 178	1 942	3 119	2 521
Medium	High	420	8 936	10 216	7 315	8 370	6 388
High	Low	-273	-1 767	-1 105	-1 906	-1 285	182
High	Medium	-266	2 932	3 691	1 779	2 563	2 807
High	High	420	9 319	10 070	7 496	8 079	7 036



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# C-ITS Business Model(s)







The way an organisation produces and delivers value to customers/users, and more generally to stakeholders

A qualitative approach

- Focused on the whole ecosystem (basis: Systemics)
- As a foundation of financial considerations









#### Value chain – Value process creation (Example of Road Work Warning)

process step:         Content Collection         Content Processing         Service Provision         Service Provision         Content Service Provision         C	Generic value chain	for traffic in	nformation incl. detailed	Content provision Service provision																								
Rodd Works Warning triggered from the rection base, b		process st	eps		Content Collection Content Processing							Service Provision Service Presentation										nd User						
Roles       Example Actors       I	Road Works W TC	Varning t CC - ETSI I	riggered from the TS G5	Detection	Data delivery	Data reception	Data pre- processing	Data delivery	Commu nication	Data reception	Content fusion	Data processing	Quality check	Content delivery	Commu- nication	Content reception	Content fusion	Service generation	Pre- formatting	Service delivery	Commu nicatio	u- Se n rec	ervice eption	Service decoding	Info fusion	Service rendering	Service presentation	
RHS-5       Operate       Product, SAME       I.       I. <thi.< th="">       I.       <thi.< th=""> <thi.< th=""></thi.<></thi.<></thi.<>	Roles	1	Example Actors																									
CITS-5       Operator       OR Overst, SANEF       I       X       X       X       X       X       X       X       I	R-ITS-S (RSU)	Operator	DIR Ouest, SANEF							x	x	x	х	x	(1)	x	х	x	х	х	G5							
$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	C-ITS-S (SCOOP platform)	Operator	DIR Ouest, SANEF			x	x	x																				
Service Application       Provider       TumTom, INRX, Here       I	Communication	Provider	Telecom operator, Unity Media, fixed cable						Cellula Fiber o Cable	r,																		
V-ITS-51       Operator       Renault, PSA       Image: Constraint of the con	Service Application	Provider	TomTom, INRIX, Here																									
V-ITS-52       Operator       Indicest SANEF       X	V-ITS-S 1	Operator	Renault PSA																		C	35	x	x	х	х	x	
TCC (SAGT) NP Ouest, SANEF   NP Ouest, SANEF <	V-ITS-S 2	operator																	1			65	x	x	х	х	x	
Road Infrastructure PKI         Operator         DIR Ouest, SANEF	TCC (SAGT)	Operator	DIR Ouest, SANEF	x	x																							
Infrastructure PKI Operator IDNOMIC IDNOMIC X	Road Infrastructure (V-ITS-S-RO)	Operator	DIR Ouest, SANEF																									
	Infrastructure PKI	Operator	IDNOMIC									x												x				

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# Technical evaluation

Hasnaâ Aniss IFSTTAR









### TF Technical evaluation

Université de Reims Champagne-Ardennes (URCA)

- Télécom Paris-Tech (TPT)
- Institut français des sciences et technologies des transports, de l'aménagement et des réseaux (IFSTTAR)







### Reminder



List of SCOOP use cases
Traffic data collection
Data collection (automatic events)
Data collection (manual events)
Alert closure of part of a lane, whole lane
or several lanes
Alert planned closure of a road or a
carriageway
Alert planned road works – mobile
Alert Road operator in intervention
Alert end of queue by a road operator
vehicle
Winter maintenance
Alert Temporary slippery road
Alert Animal or people on the road
Alert Obstacle on the road
Alert Stationary vehicle, breakdown
Alert Accident area
Alert Reduced visibility
Alert Unmanaged blockage of a road
Alert Emergency brake
Alert End of queue
Alert Extreme weather conditions
Alert Wrong-way driving
In-vehicle signage (embedded VMS)





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- Technical evaluation aims at defining if specifications are good enough to ensure C-ITS services optimal performances
- Naturalistic study:
  - drivers have no driving instructions
  - only real events are sent by road operators
- Company fleet and private cars
- Drivers have the option to disable data collection
- DENM data were collected for each event triggered and for each event received



- CAM data were collected each time the station was in the vicinity of another C-ITS station
- Different research questions about performances and UC are defined and we try to answer them through this analysis





- Number of CAMI received : 586 700
- Number of CAM sent by V-ITSS: 10 174 437
- Number of CAM received : :140 208 1,4% were received by a V-ITS-S
- Number of DENM Sent by V-ITSS : 572 993
- Number of DENM received from V-ITSS and R-ITSS: 109 019 with 21% from a V-ITS-S.



• 4% of DENM sent by V-ITS-S were a cancellation of a DENM and 31% of them were received by a V-ITS-S





- 3117 events were generated by vehicles
- •707 events were received (from V-ITS-S or R-ITS-S)
- 10% were manually triggered by the driver
- Due to the data collection method, no figures on the number of vehicles are availabl via the analysis, only the number of ID stations that have triggered or received an event
  - 2033 stationID sent DENMs
  - 137 stationIDs received DENMs
  - 476 stationIDs received CAMs
  - 3867 stationIDs sent CAMs







Torqua

Plymouth

Brest La

Gampei

Santande

vitoria-Gesteiz Parcelure

Torrelarena

0.661163.0

Interaction betwenn R-ITSS and V-ITSS

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Map of R-ITS-S for which a V-ITSS has received a CAMI



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#### Latence Cam received

600

max

moy

Median

1st Qu.

3rd Qu.

800

1000

0

1000

453

171

703

457.523985

1200



Latence DENM received



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min	0.105
max	995.124
moyenne	331.265243
mediane	243.658
1st Qu.	40.99775
3rd Qu.	596.7425








#### Co-financed by the Connecting Europe Facility of the European Union Event map sent by V-ITSS



rojet

véhicules et routes connectés

connected vehicles and roads



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## Event map sent by V-ITSS





#### Event map sent by V-ITSS







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#### Event type triggered by a V-ITS-S



#### Event type for Manual DENM



Accident

Animal on the road

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Stationary vehicle, breakdown	94 : Stationary vehicle	0 : Unavailable	
Stationary vehicle, breakdown	94 : Stationary vehicle	2 : Vehicle breakdown	
Unprotected accident area	94 : Stationary vehicle	3 : Postcrash	



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#### Zoom sur Stationnary vehicle – vehicle breakdown



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Risk of nonimmobilising breakdown, especially for the Warning since 20s case of a vehicle in + Breakdown message on the instrument panel neutral. Moreover, + V=0 since 20s + [Neutral since 3s OR parking the driver may be in brake since 3s OR Brake activated since 3s OR seat a stopped situation belt unbuckled since 3s] to perform a diagnosis and decide to start again if not immobilising Warning + Breakdown message on the instrument panel + V=0 + [door open during at least 3s OR IGN=OFF since <u>3s</u>]





### Stationary vehicle - Postcrash



actionid_origi	actionid_seq				
natingstationi	uencenumbe	eventtype_su	informationq	eventposition	eventposition
d	r	bcausecode	uality	_latitude	_longitude
4148213900	2	3	1	48.6911183	2.327403

1	V=0 + manual E-call (or emergency button for ITSS-Vg) + 15s max between the 2 conditions	Vehicle stopped for a reason other than an accident (assault, passenger discomfort) and E- Call
---	--	--







#### Stationary vehicle



A2-D4a Warning stationary vehicle	1	Warning + V=0 since 30s	Risk of traffic jan without data on t vehicle's position (lane or shoulder
	2	Warning + V=0 since 30s (can be reduced to 20s if enough triggering conditions) + [Neutral OR parking brake OR seat belt unbuckled]	Risk of traffic jan without data on t vehicle's position (lane or shoulder for the case of th vehicle in neutra
	3	Warning + V=0 since 30s (can be reduced to 0 s if enough triggering conditions) + [door open during at least 3s OR -APC]	



#### Out of 1635 events, 1346 CC94 0 with IQ=3

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-> Are the triggering conditions relevant for all events?











- CAM: SSP non valid
- DENM: DENM out of date
- Geonet: Destination too far

- DENM: SSP non valid
- DENM: UPER decoding error
- Geonet: Protocol version unsupported

0.24

- Geonet: Non secured packet while security is activated
- Geonet: Insupported BTP port





+ more than 14 Millions lines with an average of 10 different data

#### • Performances:

- An average of 300 ms latency between notification and reception at facilities for V2I and almost 500 ms for CAM reception ( in line with standards)
- In straight line R-ITSS range of more than 1500m
- Sometimes a limited range due to the environment but positioned to reach a maximum number of vehicles



- The conditions for triggering use cases like 'stationary vehicle' deserve to be re-examined
- Users rarely use the HMI to report an event -> automatic events should be the only possible way to ensure safe use for the driver and relevant information for others drivers or road operateur





### Questions / answers









# Cross-tests and European harmonization









## Cross-tests

Jose Fernandez, CTAG Jorge Ribeiro, A-to-Be Lara Moura, A-to-Be







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## Summary

- Why Xtests in SCOOP?
- Goal and main tasks
- 1st Wave test recap Focus on ITS-G5
- 2<sup>nd</sup> Wave test highlights Hybrid Approach
  - Main goals
  - Technical approach
  - On lab
  - On road
- Lessons learned...









## Why Xtests in SCOOP?

#### What is C-ITS?

C-ITS is a process of communication and data sharing between components of transport systems - such as vehicles, infrastructure and pedestrians - which can be used to avoid collisions, reduce vehicle emissions and enable traffic to operate more efficiently.

#### What does interoperability mean in C-ITS context?

System ability to provide data to and accept data from other systems so these **data exchanges make** possible an effective joint operation.

#### What does EC says on all this?



#### EU standardization mandate M/453

Invitation to European Standardization Organizations (ETSI, CEN, CENELEC) to prepare a coherent set of standards, specifications and guidelines to support European Community wide implementation and deployment of C-ITS as it is necessary to ensure interoperability among the different systems to take full advantage of the benefits that C-ITS based systems and applications can bring to the transport sector.





Check how interoperable SCOOP@F system other existing C-ITS implementations (Austria, Spain, Portugal) both for ETSI ITS G5 and cellular based communications (two test phases, W1 and W2)

is with

Comparison of specifications Selection of common services to be cross-tested Organization and execution of Xtests

Report on results and conclusions









## Facility of the Europe

### Use Cases selected:

- CAM aggregation
- Obstacle on the road
- Animal/Person on the road
- Adverse weather conditions
- Planned road works













### 1<sup>st</sup> Wave test recap – Focus on ITS-G5

#### Cross border test in Vigo SP/PT/FR - 12/2017

Validate V2V and V2I communications

#### Security test in Reims AT/FR/PT/SP - 04/2018

- Validate the security infrastructure (PKI)
- Validate the authentication of messages sent from different ITS stations

#### Cross border test in Vienna AT/FR/PT - 07/2018

- Libert Égalat Fraternit République Française MINISTÈRE DE LA TRANSITION ÉCOLOGIQUE ET SOLIDAIRE MINISTÈRE CHARGÉ DES TRANSPORTS
- Validate the systems interoperability including security
- Inclusion of protected zones where the emission power is decreased



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2<sup>nd</sup> Wave test highlights – Main goals



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connected vehicles and roads



## 2<sup>nd</sup> Wave test highlights - Technical approach (II)

#### Event reporting example:

- Foreign vehicle reports an event
- Event follows ITS-G5 and GSM / LTE
- Road operators forward events to subscribers
- Subscribers can forward to other users











## 2<sup>nd</sup> Wave test highlights - On lab

- **Objective:** to assure that basic data communication between road-side units and onboard equipment (W1) and among backends (W2) work correctly.
- Conformance test 'spirit': to check that all partners share a common understanding of the ETSI standards and protocols followed for implementations.
- Procedures: Analysis of logs exchange (remote method), participation at ETSI Plug test.



 Interoperability validated at Networking and Facilities layer levels in terms of message format and also possible to detect and solve 'primary' issues at message content level for On Road Tests (e.g. DENM code and cause codes).





## 2<sup>nd</sup> Wave test highlights – On road (I)

- **Objective:** Check functional end-to-end interoperability between relevant participants in real environments.
- Monitoring of conformance parameters to detect interoperable but not functional cases.
- Procedures: Execution of Xtest scenarios (controlled and naturalistic)->Analysis of logs in case of discrepancies with expected results (i.e. HMI expected behaviour)



- Three steps approach to finally validate C-ITS hybrid implementations:
  - ETSI ITS G5 without security layer (Vigo (ES)-North Portugal (PT), December '17)
  - ETSI ITS G5 with security layer (Reims (FR), April '18; Vienna (AT), June'18)
  - ETSI ITS G5 with security layer + cellular (Vigo (ES)-North Portugal (PT), July '19)



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## 2<sup>nd</sup> Wave test highlights – On road (II)

#### Road side equipment

10 ITS-G5 road side units

Number	Location	Provider
1	42.0819°, -8.6295°	CTAG
2	42.0469°, -8.6568°	CTAG
3	42.0317°, -8.6525°	IP
4	41.9196°, -8.7631°	IP
5	41.6500°, -8.7751°	IP
6	41.8039°, -8.8563°	IP
7	41.9852°, -8.6475°	A-to-Be
8	41.9598°, -8.6709°	A-to-Be
9	41.9446°, -8.6637°	A-to-Be
10	41.9264°, -8.6521°	A-to-Be



Projet

connected vehicles and roads



## 2<sup>nd</sup> Wave test highlights – On road (III)

#### **Connected vehicles**

 6 vehicles from different partners















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#### Projet SCOOP véhicules et routes connectés connected vehicles and roads

## 2<sup>nd</sup> Wave test highlights – On road (VI)

#### **Result summary**

Almost every event was interchanged



Event	Direction	Provider	Location
DENM 10/0	12V	A-to-Be	Portugal
DENM 18/1	12V	A-to-Be	Portugal
DENM 3/3	12V	A-to-Be	Portugal
DENM 11/0	12V	IP	Portugal
DENM 3/0	12V	CTAG	Spain
DENM 11/0	12V	CTAG	Spain
DENM 10/0	12V	CTAG	Spain
IVIM BEGIN	12V	CTAG	Spain
IVIM END	12V	CTAG	Spain
DENM 3/3	12V	URCA	Portugal
DENM 3/3	12V	URCA	Spain
DENM 3/0	12V	URCA	Spain
DENM 17/0	12V	URCA	Portugal
DENM 12/0	V2V	A-to-Be	Portugal
DENM 12/0	V2V	A-to-Be	Portugal
DENM 12/0	V2V	A-to-Be	Spain
DENM 11/0	V2V	PSA	Portugal
DENM 94/0	V2V	RSA	Spain





## 2<sup>nd</sup> Wave test highlights – On road (V)







Projet

connected vehicles and roads



## Lessons learned...

- SCOOP's interoperability validated between the partners
- Established a trust relationship among PKIs (at RCAs level) deployed by X-Tests partners in order to create a (project specific) global trust domain
  - Governance of an interoperable and a global PKI for a European wide C-ITS security Credential Management system
  - Interoperability and backward compatibility among potential coexisting security standards
- In cellular roaming, observed delays when handover between countries occur



- Multiple hybrid communications solutions that serve as input for other projects (Intercor, C-ROADS, etc.)
- TRANSPORTS
- Dealing with interoperability issues at international level is necessary for a successful and optimal C-ITS deployment.









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## Thank you for you attention!! WEAN



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## The C-Roads Platform

#### Eric OLLINGER, MTES





A platform of 18 Member States Launched end of 2016

 Initial members : France, Germany, the UK, the Netherlands, Belgium/Flanders, Austria, Slovenia, Czech Republic

 Joined in 2017 by Italy, Spain, Portugal, Belgium/Wallonia, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Finland, Hungary

Joined in 2019 by Ireland and Greece





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Through pilot deployment projects funded by the Connecting Europe Facility

SCOOP is associated

The Member States (National Road Authorities) are representing the projects

By 2020:



- 6000 km covered with ITS G5
- 100 000 km covered with cellular communications

#### Co-financed by the Connecting Europe Facility of the European Union A focus on Day 1 services





## Working together



- A Steering Committee, chaired by France
- WG1 : Organisational aspects, chaired by the Czech Republic
- •WG2 : Technical aspects, chaired by France
  - TF1 : Security, chaired by Germany
  - TF2 : Functional specs, chaired by the Netherlands
  - TF3 : Technical specs, chaired by Austria
  - TF4 : Hybrid, chaired by Sweden
  - TF5 : Validation, chaired by France
- WG3 : Evaluation, chaired by Italy
- •WG4 : Urban, chaired by Portugal
- WG5 : Digital Transport Infrastructure, under construction






- Ex. SCOOP cross-tests / InterCor TESTFESTS in Reims, April 2018
  - Testing secure exchange of messages cross-borders
  - 144 people from 11 countries
  - 22 OBUs, 12 RSUs
  - A 23 km loop with 9 events





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# Harmonizing specs



## 4.2 RWW: Use Cases

### 4.2.1 RWW: Lane closure (and other restrictions) (RWW - LC)

RWW – LC: Lane Closure and other restrictions					
Type of road network	Al				
Type of vehicle	AI				
Use case Introduction					
8ummary	<ul> <li>The road user receives information about the closure of part of a lane, whole lane or several lanes (including hard shoulder), but without the road closure.</li> <li>The closure is due to a static road works site.</li> <li>In this use case, alternate mode and road closure are excluded.</li> </ul>				
Baokground / added values	Currently, many road users enter the road works sites or strike the protection equipment of the site, sometimes causing victims. Information sufficiently in advance would prevent this type of situation by adapting the behaviour of the road user.				
Objective	<ul> <li>The objective is to allow road users to anticipate the closure of lanes due to a road works site on the road ahead and to adapt their speed and lane on the road.</li> <li>The objective is not to signal a road closure and therefore no alternative route will be transmitted, even if a warning message could be sent. It is also not the objective to signal to the user that he/she is likely to have to stop, as in the case of an alternate mode.</li> </ul>				
Desired behaviour	<ul> <li>Increased vigilance</li> <li>Adaptation of the speed</li> <li>Change of lanes (if needed)</li> </ul>				
Expected benefits	<ul> <li>Reduce the risk and number of accidents and dangerous situations for road users and workers.</li> <li>Informing the road user about a risk of discomfort on the road (slowing down, manoeuvring)</li> <li>Improved traffic management due to less traffic relevant events on the road</li> </ul>				
Use case description					
Situation	<ul> <li>Roadworks equipped with warning beacons / temporary road signs / Illuminated lights arrows,, on a road with separate carriageways or on a dual carriageway.</li> <li>Carriageway crossover (in a divided highway, situation where vehicles need to use the contrafiow carriageway because their own carriageway is closed)</li> <li>Lane closure by sign gantries (line control system)</li> <li>Lane closure by warning trailer equipped with RSU (short term roadworks)</li> </ul>				
Logic of transmission	I2V Broadcast				
	<ul> <li>The Road operator is the origin of the information of the message. It can be the Traffic Operations Center, or a road operator vehicle if no connection to the central station</li> </ul>				



Corroads Common C-ITS Service Definitions Version 1.1 Prove Platfarm Morting Group 2 Tectrical Aspects Teacharce 2 Service Harmonization

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www.innish.com

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# Harmonizing specs

### 3.1.2 Infrastructure to Vehicle Information (IVI) Service

"IVI service is one instantiation of the infrastructure services to manage the generation, transmission and reception of the IVIM messages. An IVIM supports mandatory and advisory road signage such as contextual speeds and road works warnings. IVIM either provides information of physical road signs such as static or variable road signs, virtual signs or road works" (ETSI 103 301) [17].

The I-VI service instantiated in an ITS-Station shall provide either the transmission or the reception service. Four types of IVIMs are generated by the IVI services:

- new IVIM
- update IVIM
- oanoellation IVIM and
- negation IVIM.

"The type of the IVI to be generated upon an application request" (ETSI 103 301) [17].

The header of IVIM shall be as specified in the data dictionary ETSI TS 102 894-2 [16].

The data elements of the IVIM message payload are defined in CEN ISO/TS 19321 [18].

Data elements, data frames and service parameters shall be used according to the definitions in tables Table 9 and Table 10.

#### Table 9 IVIM elements In general

Name	Туре	Mult I.	Common Usage	Specific Usage
IVI ManagementContainer		1		
serviceProviderid	DE	1	It identifies the organisation that provided the IVI, containing a country code according to ISO 3166- 1 and ISO 14816 and a provider identifier.	
ivildentificationNu mber	DE	1	This DE is the identifier of the IVI Structure, as assigned by the Service Provider. This component serves as the ID of the message per serviceProvider and can be used by other related messages as a reference.	
timestamp	DE	1 [01]	This DE is the timestamp representing the time at which the IVI message is generated or when the last content change of the messages had occurred.	
validFrom	DE	1 [01]	This component may hold the start time of the validity period of the message. If start time is unknown to the system, validFrom is not present or equal to timestamp.	
validTo	DE	1	End time of the validity period of the message	

## C C-ROADS

### C-ITS Infrastructure Functions and Specifications

www.c-reads.e

C-ROADS Platform Working Group 2 Technical Aspects

Taskforce 3 Infrastructure Communication

21/03/2018

Confinemental los time Exception Union Connecting Europe Techty

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- To use the harmonized specs in their pilot deployment projects
- To achieve a series of milestones towards harmonized deployment of C-ITS in Europe









 Associate Members : Switzerland, Croatia, Turkey, Israel, Russia, Australia, New Zealand

- with the Car2Car Communication Consortium to harmonize specs
- with ASECAP to work on coexistence with tolling DSRC



- with Datex II PSA for the link with TMCs
- with EU-EIP for the link with ITS





## C-ITS Roadshow at the FISITA congress, Prague, 15-18 September 2020







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## Questions / answers









## Gala dinner: 19h at château Grattequina, including tasting of Bordeaux wine

Departure by bus 18h30

Return by bus to Bordeaux city center and L'Agora



